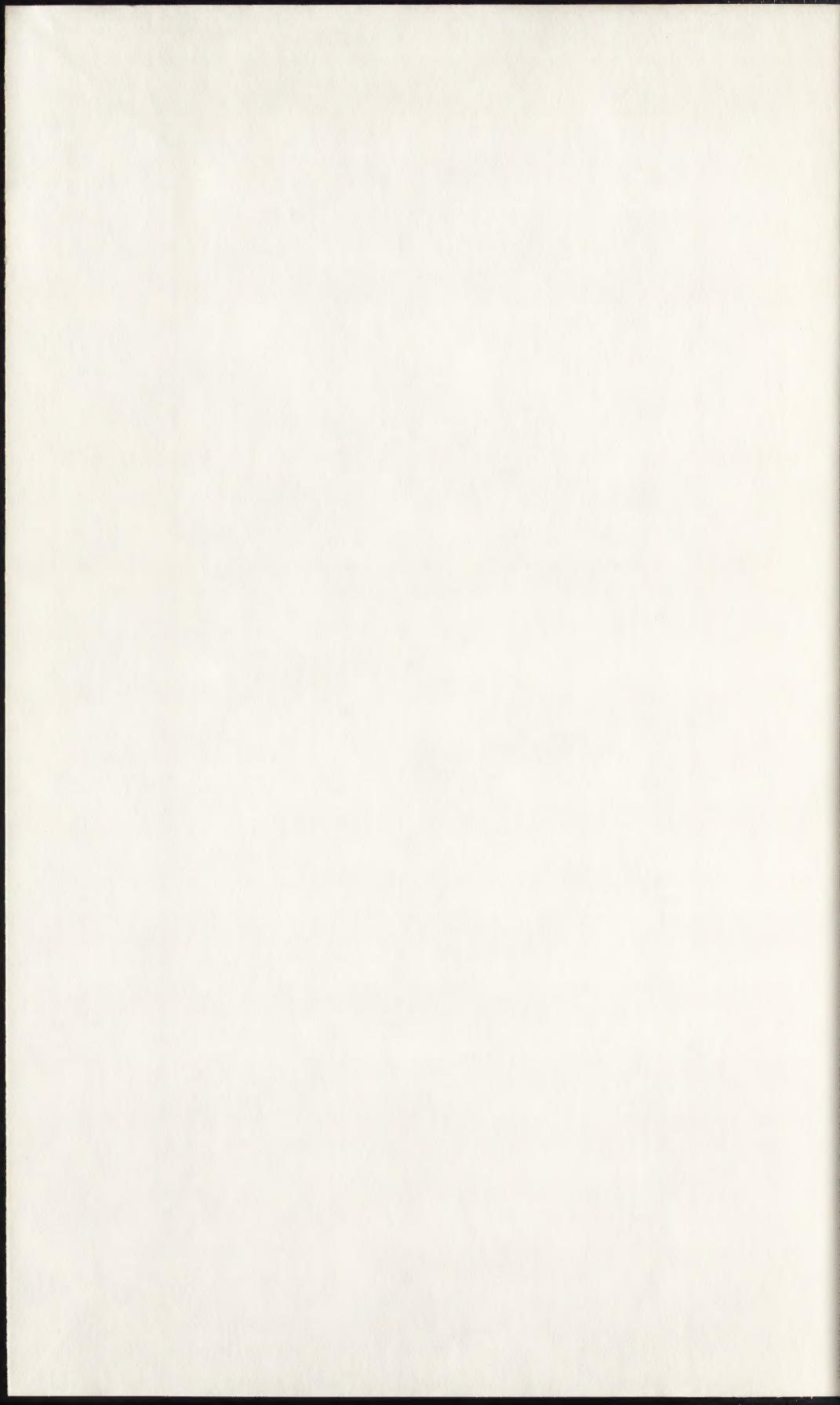
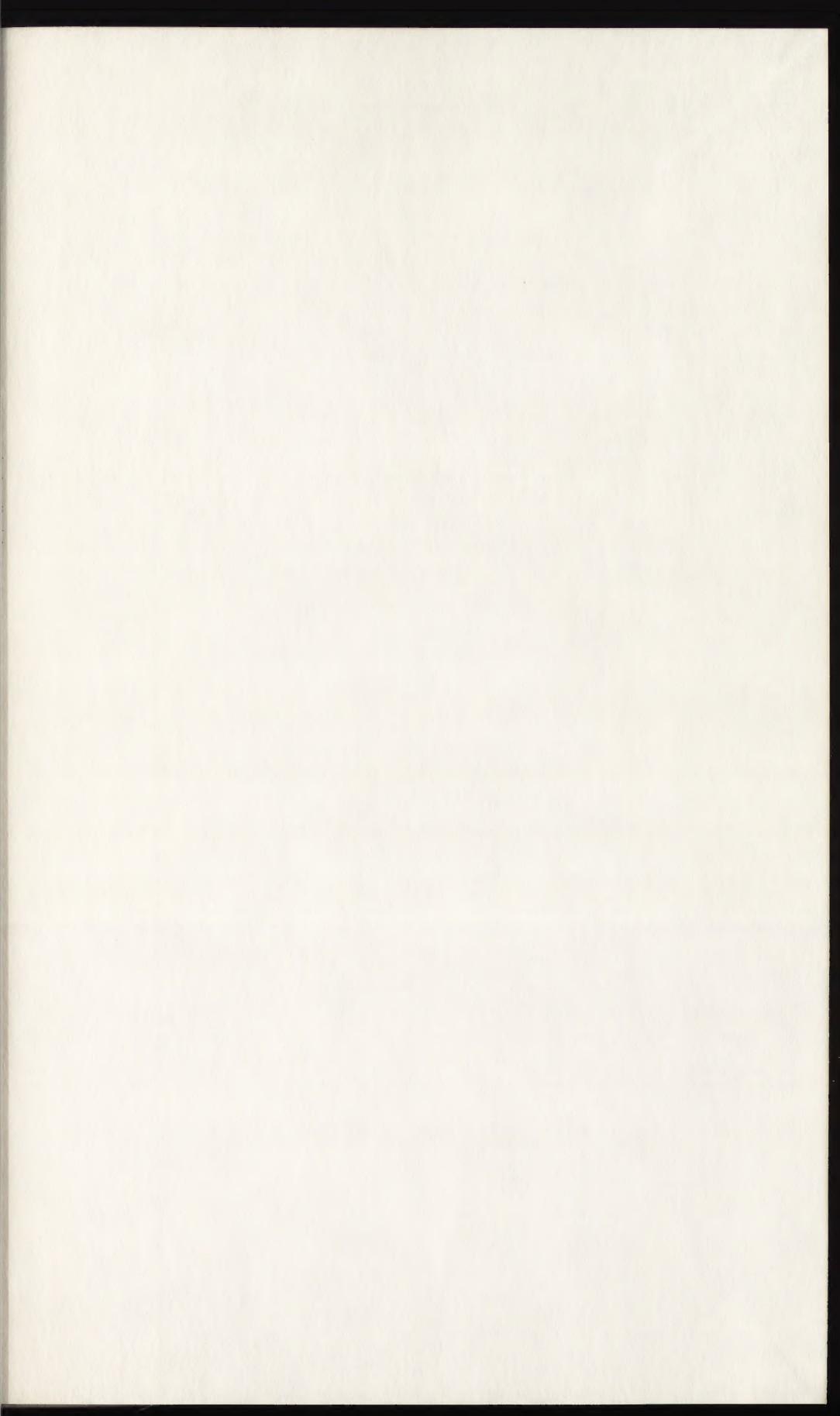


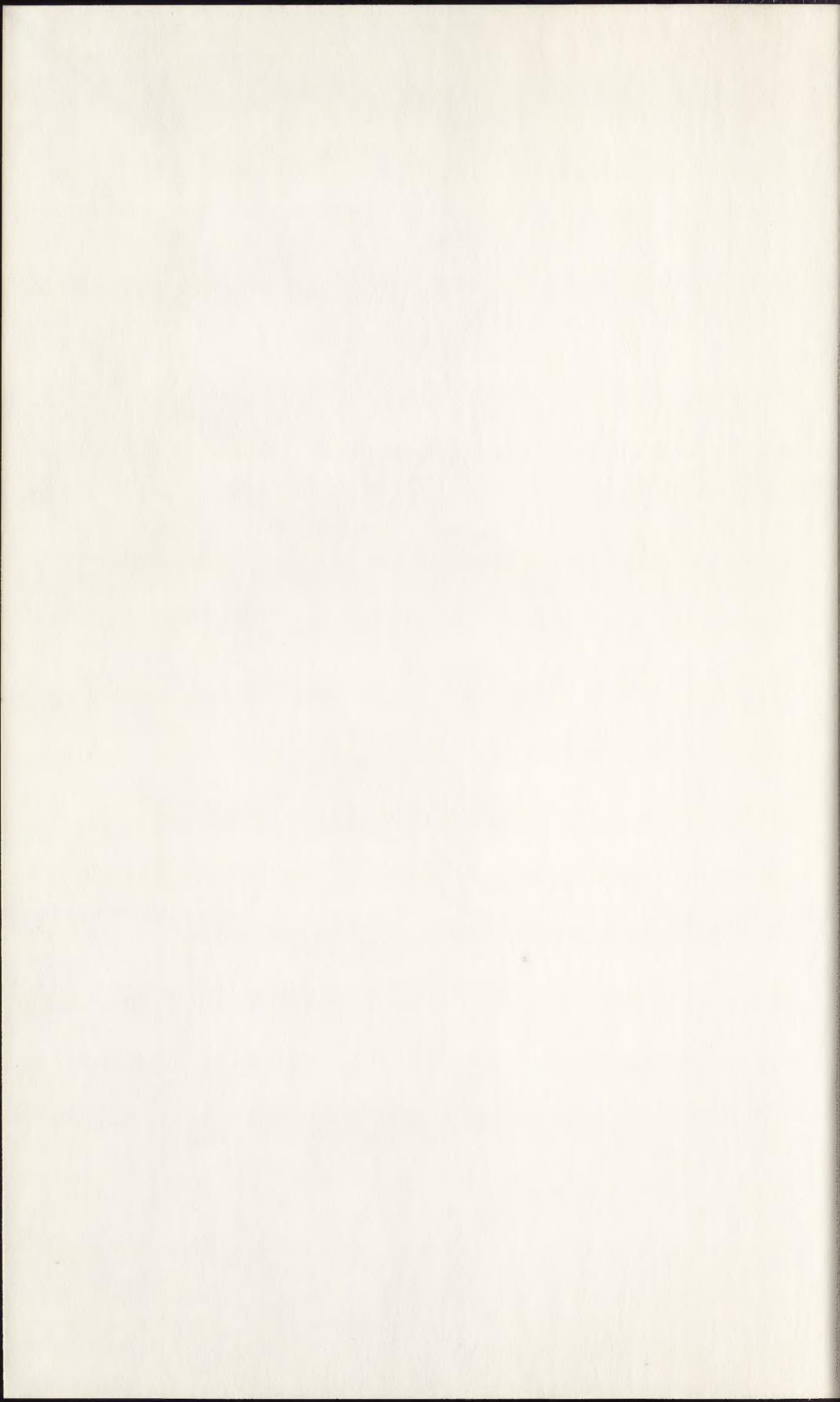


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BULLETIN

OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF AMERICA

VOLUME II



1910-1911

PUBLISHED BY
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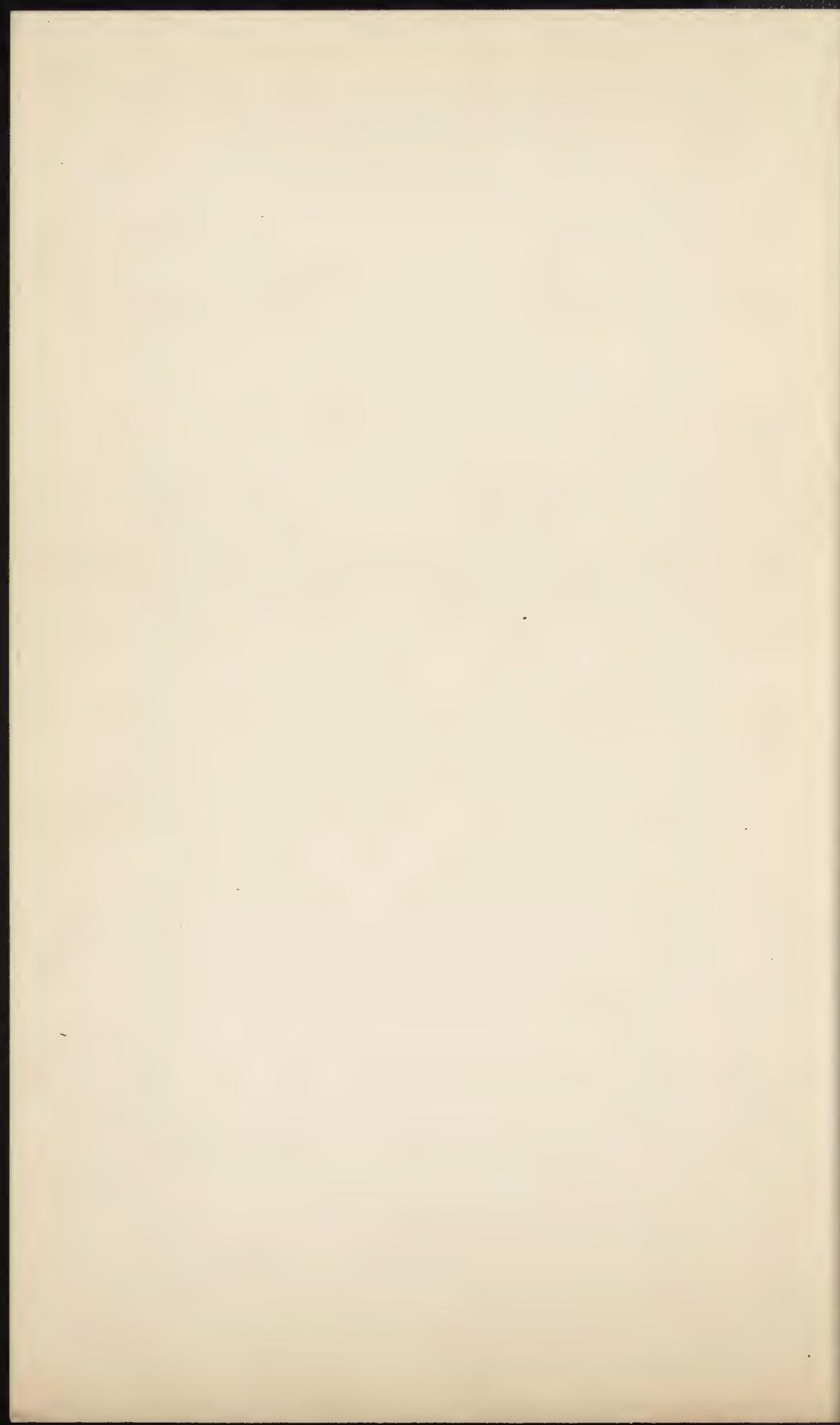
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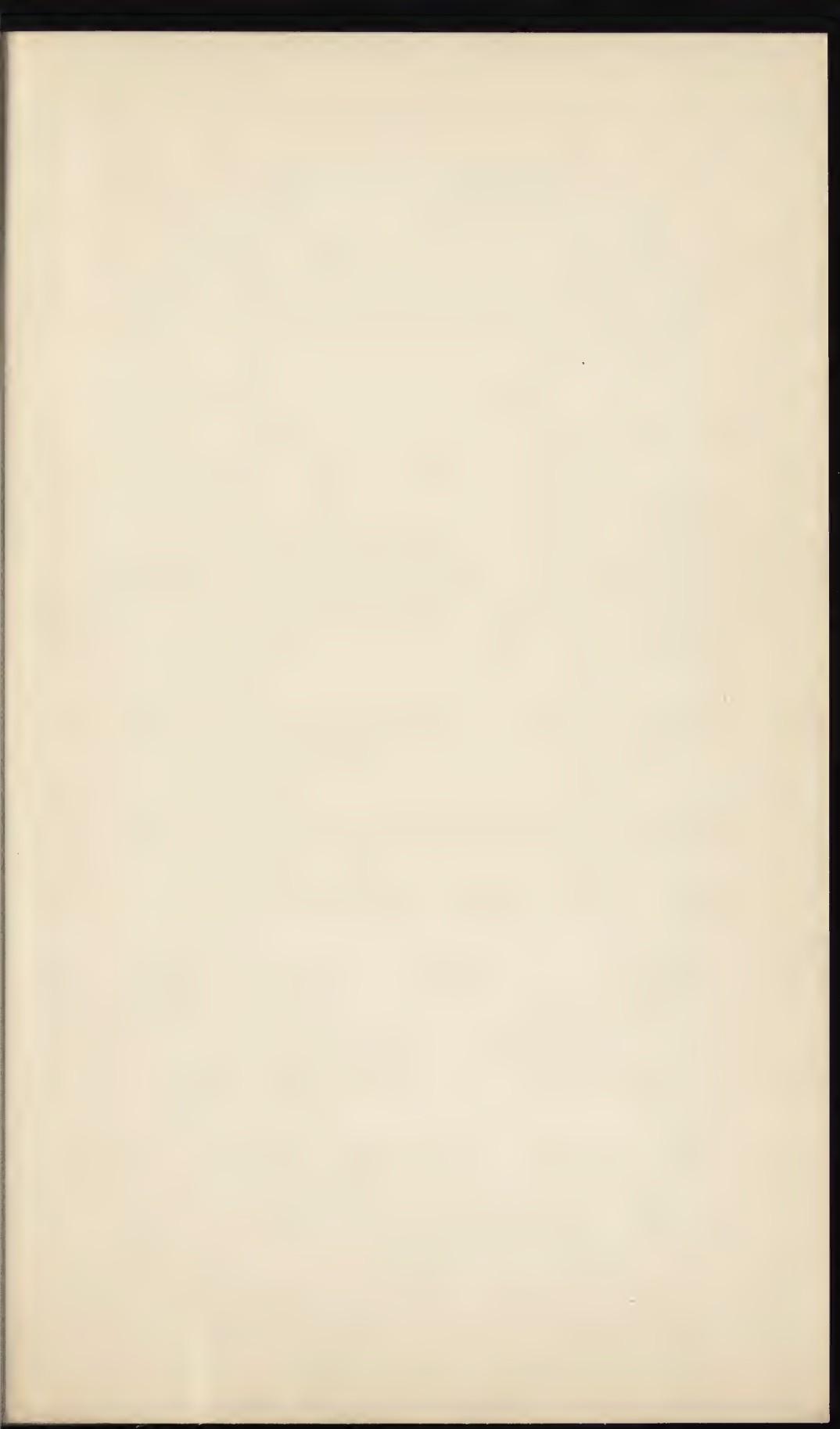
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BULLETIN
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OF AMERICA

VOLUME II DECEMBER, 1910 NUMBER 1

ANNUAL REPORTS AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS



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*Correspondence relating to the Bulletin should be addressed to W. Fred Wigmore,
Norwood, Mass.*

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Archaeological
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America

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

I BEG to report to you upon the affairs of the Institute from December 1, 1909, to November 15, 1910.

THE SCHOOLS

The reports of the Chairmen of Managing Committees and Directors of the four Schools and of the Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, published in the *Bulletin* for September, and in the present issue, afford evidence of gratifying progress in all the fields of work represented.

Especially welcome is the announcement that hereafter the School in Athens will have \$1500 a year for excavation. The valuable results which the excavations conducted by the School have already yielded, though hampered by adverse conditions, warrant generous support of its undertakings. It is to be hoped that the gift of Mrs. Sears will suggest other gifts for this purpose. The cost of excavating in accordance with approved methods is heavy, even when the site attacked is so near the centre of administration as Corinth is to Athens. The discoveries made in Athens by members of the School, which are reported by Director Hill (*Bulletin* for September, pp. 269-271), are worthy of mention, not only as creditable in themselves, but as showing how much yet remains to stimulate intensive study of the sites on which the largest amount of work has been done.

The Managing Committees of the Schools in Rome and in Palestine have complied with the formalities which were required in order to make it possible for them to avail themselves of the liberal provisions of the Institute's charter in holding

property. The Department of State in Washington is looking after the transfer of title of the land purchased in Jerusalem for the School in Palestine (*Bulletin*, vol. I, p. 126). Both these Schools have pressing need of funds; particular consideration is requested of the plan for endowment of the School in Palestine, which forms a part of this report (p. 4).

The Old Governor's Palace in Santa Fé is found to be well adapted to the requirements of the School of American Archaeology and the Museum. Visitors to the Museum in recent months have spoken in commendation of the progress already made with the installation of collections, and of the mural decorations by Lotave, which are the gift of the Hon. Frank Springer. Among the activities of the School in the past year, summarized in the Director's Report (pp. 15-27), the Summer Session is prominent, both by reason of its profitable union of field work with formal instruction, and on account of the representative character of the attendance. Noteworthy, also, is the close association of the School with the Bureau of American Ethnology for work of investigation, and with the State Universities of Colorado and Washington for work of instruction. It is a pleasure to know that the preservation of the Balcony House in the Mesa Verde National Park has been assured by the completion of the needed repairs; these were made possible by a contribution of the Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association.

EXCAVATION AND EXPLORATION

Two important sites have been attacked in the past year, under the auspices of the Institute: Cyrene in Northern Africa, and a centre of the Maya culture in Guatemala.

Brief statements regarding the work at Cyrene, and the discovery of a Greek city in the region, the ruins of which were found by Mr. Richard Norton in his preliminary reconnaissance, have already appeared in the *Bulletin* (Vol. I, pp. 293-294). On October 22, Mr. Armour reported that the landing of the expedition had been successfully completed. A preliminary report, illustrated with slides, will be given at the meeting in Providence; and the Council will be asked to pass a vote of thanks to the donors whose generous help has made this undertaking possible.

The funds for the work in Central America were contributed by members of the St. Louis Society, to whom, also, the grateful acknowledgment of the Institute is due. An outline of the results accomplished by the first expedition is presented by Director Hewett in this *Bulletin* (p. 15).

A group of members of the Institute, independently of its official sanction, but with the fullest sympathy of its officers and Council, obtained a concession for the excavation of Sardis, and have successfully completed the first campaign. The plan of operations was presented by Professor Howard Crosby Butler, of Princeton University, in the Executive Session of the Council at the Baltimore meeting in 1909; a report on the season's work will be given by him at the meeting in Providence, and will be published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

PUBLICATION

The allowance upon the budget for the publication of the *American Journal of Archaeology* is now inadequate, because of the abundance of matter of excellent quality for which room should be made in its pages. An increase of the annual appropriation to \$5750 is recommended.

The cost of the first three numbers of the *Bulletin* containing the reports for 1908-09 (\$2025.84, exclusive of the cost of revising the mailing list) exceeded the appropriation (\$1500) voted by the Executive Committee, because the increase in the membership and in the bulk of certain reports made the number of pages larger than had been anticipated.

In January, 1910, the Institute was invited to send a delegate to a meeting of representatives of leading scientific bodies to take under consideration the publication of a joint Year Book, in which the progress made each year in the various fields of investigation should be presented. The President of the Institute attended the meeting, which was held in New York; the presiding officer was Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University. As a result of the deliberations, the publication of such a Year Book was recommended, and by authorization of the Executive Committee of the Institute, Professor James C. Egbert, of Columbia University, was appointed its represent-

ative on the Editorial Committee. The entire cost of the publication will be borne by the publisher.

LECTURES

As the administration of the system of lectures has become a part of the work of the office of the Institute in Washington, this subject will hereafter be treated in the report of the Secretary.

A schedule of the lectures on the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lectureship is in preparation; it is planned to invite the foreign lecturers at least a year in advance, in order to give opportunity to make necessary arrangements to the best advantage.

FINANCES

The current receipts of the Institute from all sources in the fiscal year ending August 31, 1910, amounted to \$36,684.47; adding to this the gift of \$20,000 by Mr. James Loeb for the endowment of the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lectureship, we have a total of \$56,684.47 received by the Treasurer. The details appear in his report (pp. 32-37); and in the report of the Secretary attention is directed to the increase of more than \$2700 in the annual fees over the total of the preceding year. This gain represents an encouraging extension of the influence of the Institute.

The combined endowment of the Institute and the Schools now amounts to approximately \$207,000. This is a hopeful beginning; and with each succeeding year the fact becomes more apparent that the work of the Institute and the Schools responds to a definite need of our higher culture.

First in the list of established institutions for which immediate provision should be made by an adequate endowment is the American School in Palestine. The land which has been secured for the School is without a building. The needs are thus set forth in a statement lately printed by the Chairman of the Managing Committee:

"To provide a suitable building and an adequate working library, to enable the work which lies at hand to be carried on efficiently, and to put the whole conduct of the School upon a safe, permanent basis, an investment of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) is needed. Of this, one

hundred thousand dollars would be expended in the "plant," and four hundred thousand invested as a permanent fund. The details are as follows:

1. *Building, Equipment, and Library*

Building, with lecture hall	\$50,000
Fireproof stack	25,000
Furniture and fixtures	4,000
	<u>\$79,000</u>

Library

Steel cases, improved pattern	\$5,000
Books, immediate expenditure	15,000
	<u>20,000</u>
Contingent	1,000
	<u>\$100,000</u>

2. *Endowment*

Budget to be provided for:

(a) Payroll

Director	\$3,000
Professor	2,700
Librarian	1,500
Dragoman	1,000
Two fellowships	2,000
	<u>\$10,200</u>

(b) Maintenance, etc.

Care of building, repairs, assessments for local improvements	\$1,600
Books and binding	1,300
Publication	1,000
Expeditions and excavations	1,400
	<u>5,300</u>

(c) Contingent	500
	<u>\$16,000</u>

"With an income smaller than sixteen thousand dollars a year it would be impossible for the School in Jerusalem to do its work properly. This implies a permanent fund of four hundred thousand dollars. If the income in any year should exceed \$16,000, the surplus should be funded in order to enlarge the income-producing capital against the day when rates of interest on secure investments may fall below four per cent.

"The permanent funds of the School in Jerusalem will be in charge of the Board of Investment of the Archaeological Institute of America. This Board consists of William Sloane, Treasurer; James Speyer and Otto T. Bannard, of New York; William K. Bixby, of St. Louis; James B. Forgan, of Chicago; Byron E. Walker, of Toronto, and Joseph B. Learmont, of Montreal. The title to the property is held by the Archaeological Institute, which is incorporated by Act of Congress."

Striking evidence of the esteem in which this School is held was recently afforded by a Memorial signed by representatives of twenty-four leading Theological Seminaries. The Memorial is as follows :

"We desire to express hearty interest in the plans of the American School in Palestine, and a conviction that, with adequate funds, it will become a very important factor in the training of scholarly ministers, by solving many problems of interest to theologians, and by giving men an opportunity of studying the facts of Jewish and Christian history under careful direction, on the ground where the main epoch-making events have occurred."

For Andover Theological Seminary, Albert Parker Fitch, *President*; Auburn Theological Seminary, George B. Stewart, *President*; Boston University School of Theology, William E. Huntington, *President*; Chicago Theological Seminary, The Faculty, by Clarence A. Beckwith, *Secretary*; Colgate Theological Seminary, Elmer Burritt Bryan, *President*; Crozer Theological Seminary, Milton G. Evans, *President*; Drew Theological Seminary, Henry A. Buttz, *President*; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, George Hodges, *Dean*; General Theological Seminary, New York, Wilford L. Robbins, *Dean*, Charles C. Edmunds, Charles N. Shepard, Loring W. Batten, William H. P. Hatch, Francis Branch Blodgett, *Professors*; for Hartford Theological Seminary, Melanchthon W. Jacobus, *Dean*; Harvard Divinity School, W. W. Fenn, *Dean*; Knox College, Toronto, Alfred Gandier, *Principal*; McCormick Theological Seminary, James G. K. McClure, *President*; New Brunswick Theological Seminary, J. Preston Searle, *President*, John H. Raven, *Professor*; Newton Theological Institution, George E. Horr, *President*; Oberlin Theological Seminary, Edward T. Bosworth, *Dean*; Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal, John Scrimger, *Principal*; Reformed Church Theological Seminary, Lancaster, Pa., John C. Bowman, *President*; Rochester Theological Seminary, Augustus H. Strong, *President*; Syracuse Theological Seminary, James R. Day, *Chancellor*; Union Theological Seminary, New York, Francis Brown, *President*; University of Chicago, Divinity School, Shailer Mathews, *Dean*, Robert Francis Harper, James H. Breasted, J. M. P. Smith, J. R. Jewett, Ira M. Price, Herbert L. Willett, D. D. Luckenbill, *Professors*; Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa., James A. Kelso, *President*; Yale Divinity School, Edward L. Curtis, *Dean*.

The rapid extension of the work in the American field also demands an immediate increase of income, and plans are being matured for its permanent support.

To meet the increase in the cost of living in foreign countries, the fellowship stipends should be raised from \$600 to \$1000; provision for such an increase from the Institute's income from annual fees is impracticable.

Not less urgent is the demand for funds to publish monographs, which should be issued in large volumes arranged in a series similar to that maintained on the Fondation Piot. The plan of publishing expensive works, such as those already put forth by the Institute, as unrelated undertakings, is the most costly and the least satisfactory that can be devised. The committing of different works to the charge of different editorial committees makes impossible the development of a system by which the results of previous experience can be utilized with constant gain; and for each new publication an entirely new subscription list must be worked up, in order to assure proper distribution and help defray the costs. When, however, works are published in a series, the editorial responsibility for a number of volumes being placed in the hands of a small committee, not only is a routine established which lightens the labor and contributes to a better result, but each volume helps to create a market for all the rest, since both libraries and private purchasers who may obtain any particular volume will desire to complete their sets.

The time has come when the work of excavation and investigation carried on under the auspices of the Institute, the Schools, and the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies will provide sufficient material of high quality to assure the publication of at least one quarto volume each year. In some cases this volume would be a single monograph, in others a group of related papers too long for the *Journal of Archaeology*, or requiring larger and more elaborate illustrations than can be provided in a journal. The volumes would be sold to members of the Institute at the cost of production; to all others, through a publisher of standing as sales agent, at a profit. To maintain such a series of monographs upon a worthy basis, an income of \$4500 a year would be required.

Is there not in the membership of the Institute some one who would count it a privilege to furnish the means which would enable the School in Palestine to accomplish its fruitful mission in the most effective way? Are there not others who will be pleased to offer \$1000 a year for the support of a "fellow" in Early Christian Archaeology or in Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, or in one of the Schools? May we not rely

upon the generosity of some lover of books to make permanent provision for the large publications of the Institute?

Members of the Institute who have any suggestions in regard to endowment are invited to communicate them to the President or the Secretary.

ADMINISTRATION

At the invitation of the Executive Committee the Secretary of the Institute requested a leave of absence from his University work for the first four months of the present year, in order to devote his whole time to the service of the Institute; an appropriation of \$800 was authorized by the Executive Committee to pay the salary of a substitute to carry on his regular work during his absence. The results were such that the Secretary further consented to devote himself exclusively to our work from August 1 to the meeting of the Council; and an appropriation of \$850 was authorized by the Executive Committee for his salary in addition to the allowance made in the budget.

The Institute is relatively late in availing itself of the undivided service of a Secretary. The Religious Education Association, with an annual budget of about \$12,000, has been paying its Secretary a salary of \$3600 and expenses, and an increase of salary is understood to be in contemplation; the Secretary of the National Educational Association receives a salary of \$4000 and expenses; the National Geographical Society provides \$6500 a year as salary for its Secretary, who has also editorial duties, and \$2500 as the salary of an assistant. The American Association for the Advancement of Science has appointed a committee to find a man who will devote his entire time to the Secretaryship. From the administrative point of view the Institute, with its system of local units, wide range of activities, and network of foreign as well as domestic relations, presents a much more complicated problem than any of the other organizations named. The matter of suitable provision for the work of the Washington office will be submitted to the Council at the meeting in Providence.

Attractive quarters for the Institute in Washington have been offered on liberal terms by the American Institute of

Architects. This organization has purchased the well-known Octagon House, one of the few historic private buildings to be found in the city; it dates from 1800, and was used for a time as the residence of the President of the United States when the White House was being rebuilt. The officers of the Institute of Architects have in contemplation the erection of rooms for exhibition and the addition of a small auditorium for meetings, in the architectural style of the present building; if these plans are carried out, the Octagon will be an ideal home for organizations whose work has so many points of contact as that of the two Institutes.

FRANCIS W. KELSEY.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN,
November 15, 1910.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF
AMERICA

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

I HAVE the honor to report on matters pertaining to the office of Secretary of the Institute for the year ending August 31, 1910.

The business affairs of the Institute entrusted to the office in Washington have been carefully looked after. The official membership list has been kept up to date, and the mailing lists of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Bulletin* of the Institute regularly revised. Orders for the Institute's publications, subscriptions to the *Journal*, and advertising in the *Journal* show a small increase. The receipts during the past year (remitted to the Treasurer in two payments; see p. 34) were \$1329.55, divided as follows:

Subscriptions to the <i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>	\$1022.46
Sales of Publications (including back numbers of the <i>Journal</i>)	247.09
Advertising	60.00
Total	\$1329.55

The circulation of the *American Journal of Archaeology* and the *Bulletin* at the end of the fiscal year 1909-10, was as follows:

Mailed to members of the Institute	2824
Mailed to subscribers	296
Exchanges	80
Free List	46
Total	3246

In the Secretary's office the itineraries of the lecturers have been arranged, the details being left so far as possible to the Associate Secretaries. We have now four lecture circuits, with regular appointments distributed as follows:

I. EASTERN CIRCUIT: Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New York, Orange, Princeton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Pittsburgh, Washington, Pa., and Rochester. (13)

II. CENTRAL CIRCUIT: Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Oxford, St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Des Moines, Davenport, Chicago, Madison, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. (15)

III. WESTERN CIRCUIT: Denver, Boulder, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, in Colorado; Salt Lake City, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Berkeley, Portland, Seattle, Walla Walla, Spokane, Vancouver, and Winnipeg. (15)

IV. CANADIAN CIRCUIT: Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax. (8)

The names of the lecturers in the past year, fourteen in number, with the subjects of their lectures, are published in the *Bulletin*, Vol. I, pp. 246-249. We are under great obligations to these gentlemen who have given so freely of their ability, energy, and time to the service of the Institute. To the lectures more than to any other single factor the growth of interest in the work of the Institute is due. With the increase in the number of lectures and appointments the administration of our lecture system becomes more and more exacting. More than 150 lectures were given last year.

The table on page 12 shows the distribution of the membership of the Institute for the year ending August 31, 1910, together with the receipts from the Affiliated Societies.

The increase in the number of life members is worthy of mention, from 207 in 1907 to 346 in 1910. During this period there have been paid into the treasury of the Institute in life membership fees \$14,836.60. As this goes into the permanent fund, it suggests a promising increase of endowment from this source.

The increase in current funds derived from annual fees is noteworthy, being \$15,973.57 for 1909-10 as against \$13,239.45 for 1908-09, an increase of \$2,734.12.

The growth of the New York, Baltimore, Washington, Colorado, Washington State, and Montreal Societies is deserving of special commendation.

12 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES OF THE INSTITUTE

FOUNDED	SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP			RECEIPTS	
		Life	Annual	Total	Total	Life
1879	Boston	48	181	229	\$1,675.00	
1884	New York	27	140	167	2,150.00	\$600.00
1884	Baltimore	16	49	65	550.00	200.00
1889	Pennsylvania	12	97	109	1,000.00	
1889	Chicago	11	98	109	850.00	
1889	Detroit	18	65	83	356.51	100.00
1889	Wisconsin	3	34	37	220.00	
1895	Cleveland	1	40	41	400.00	
1898	Connecticut	11	54	65	600.00	100.00
1902	Washington	15	175	190	1,550.00	100.00
1902	Iowa	1	53	54	375.00	
1903	Pittsburgh	4	34	38	300.00	
	Washington, Pa.		26	64		
1904	Southwest	30	375	405	311.02	
1904	Colorado	23	78	101	885.00	425.00
1905	Cincinnati	5	33	38		
1906	St. Louis	11	106	117	1,071.04	100.00
1906	Rochester	1	33	34	230.00	
1906	Utah	2	35	37	160.00	
1906	San Francisco	6	49	55	350.00	200.00
1906	Kansas City		51		525.00	
	Kansas Branch		22	73		
1906	Washington State				660.00	
	Seattle	2	64			
	Walla Walla	2	24			
	Spokane		25	117		
1908	Rhode Island	14	55	69	500.00	
1908	New Jersey	4	53	57	860.00	300.00
1909	Portland, Ore.	6	54	60	800.00	600.00
1909	Buffalo	7	56	63	1,000.00	700.00
		280	2159	2439	\$17,378.57	\$3,425.00

DEPARTMENT OF CANADA

FOUNDED	SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP			RECEIPTS	
		Life	Annual	Total	Total	Life
1908	Montreal	30	97	127	\$690.00	\$400.00
1908	Ottawa	5	54	59	450.00	300.00
1908	Toronto	17	53			
	Hamilton		20	90	1,050.00	600.00
1908	Kingston	2	25	27	100.00	
1909	Winnipeg	10	93	103	700.00	200.00
1909	Halifax	2	58	60	450.00	200.00
1909	St. John		50	50	280.00	
		66	450	516	\$3,720.00	\$1,700.00
	Total in United States	280	2159	2439	\$17,378.57	\$3,425.00
	Total in Canada	66	450	516	3,720.00	1,700.00
	Grand Total	346	2609	2955	\$21,098.57	\$5,125.00

To keep in close touch with 35 secretaries and a membership of 3000 necessitates an extensive correspondence and much travelling. The younger Societies of the Institute, especially, have need of the results of the experience to be derived from the older Societies. That there may be unity of spirit and homogeneity of activities among so large a constituency reaching now to all parts of the United States and Canada, the obligation rests upon the Secretary to visit the Societies, confer with the officers, investigate local problems, and coöperate in promoting a healthful activity.

Upon invitation of the Executive Committee, the Secretary secured a leave of absence from his University duties and devoted the first four months of the present year to becoming better acquainted with the membership. During this period he conferred with the officers of the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago Societies; and visited and lectured on the work of the Institute before the Pittsburgh, Detroit, Colorado, Utah, Southwest, San Francisco, Portland, Washington State, and Winnipeg Societies.

The four new Societies received at the last meeting of the Council, in Portland, Buffalo, Halifax, and St. John, show gratifying progress. At the next meeting of the Council three new Societies will be recommended for admission.

In conclusion, I wish to thank especially the Associate Secretaries, the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Affiliated Societies for their cordial and unfailing coöperation.

MITCHELL CARROLL.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
November 1, 1910.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN
ARCHAEOLOGY

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America:

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year the School of American Archaeology has continued its research work in connection with the Affiliated Societies of the Institute in the related fields of Archaeology, Ethnology, and Documentary History, under the care of Director Edgar L. Hewett. No changes have taken place in the staff of the School since the last Report.

On December 29, 1909, the following gentlemen were confirmed by the Council as members of the Managing Committee:

Herman C. Bumpus, American Museum of Natural History, New York.
Manuel Calero, Mexico City.
B. Talbot B. Hyde, New York.
Frank H. Lord, Seattle.
John F. Lacey, Iowa.
George Bryce, Winnipeg.

Work on the repairing of the "Palace" building at Santa Fé has progressed, and a portion of the Museum has been thrown open to the public; in the month of August the Board of Regents held its Second Annual Meeting at the site where excavations were being conducted by the School, in El Rito de los Frioles, near Santa Fé.

A detailed account of the activities of the School and the Museum will be found in the Report of the Director.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE C. FLETCHER, *Chairman.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

1910

To the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology:

The work of the School of American Archaeology for 1910 may most conveniently be viewed in relation to the main geographical divisions: Central America, Mexico, and the United States.

I. CENTRAL AMERICA

The St. Louis Society of the Institute has provided a fund to prosecute investigations in Central America for a term of years. The first expedition occupied the first four months of 1910. The region chosen for investigation was the southern Maya field in Guatemala. After a preliminary reconnaissance the site of Quirigua, in the Motagua Valley about fifty miles from the Bay of Honduras, was selected. First a survey of the temple area of the ancient city was made, and a broad roadway was built around it to prevent the spread of fires from the clearings subsequently to be made in the neighborhood of the ruins. Through the courtesy of the United Fruit Company, which owns the lands on which the ruins are situated, we were permitted to segregate a tract of approximately 80 acres comprising the main temples, courts, and monuments. The dense growth of underbrush was removed from the courts, and the monuments were cleared of the moss by which they were covered. Photographs were made by Mr. Nusbaum of the ruins, sculptures, and inscriptions, and a report of the measurements was prepared by him. Mr. Morley devoted his time to the survey and to the study of the hieroglyphic inscriptions. The time of the Director was given to a more general study of the archaeology of the region, and of the art of the monuments.

A complete investigation of the ruins of Quirigua will require several years. Owing to its favorable location in

relation to a large and important area, this will be made the principal field base for our work on the southern Maya culture.

The courtesy, generosity, and good-will of the officials of the Government of Guatemala were manifested in all possible ways. This fortunate condition was due in part, at least, to the cordial relations existing between the officers of the Guatemalan Government and our diplomatic and consular service. The United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Sands, visited the work at Quirigua, and manifested a personal as well as official interest.

The assistance rendered by the United Fruit Company and its officers was inestimable. We enjoyed the conveniences of the Company's commissary, and their hospital at Dartmouth was placed at our disposal in case of sickness. The workmen furnished by the Company for clearing out the underbrush and for road-building enabled us to carry our operations much farther than would otherwise have been possible. The Company has also furnished a custodian to protect the ruins while the work is suspended.

At the close of the season in Guatemala, a visit was paid to the ruins of Copan in Honduras, and a short time spent in the study of the art and inscriptions of its monuments. The deplorable condition into which the ruins of this, the greatest of all the ancient art cities of America, have been allowed to fall, through the neglect and abuse of the monuments and the encroachment of the river upon the area of the principal temples, is a matter of profound regret.

II. MEXICO

The only progress made with our investigations in Mexico during the year 1910 consisted of some additional work of surveying and photographing at the ruins near Tonala in Chiapas. These ruins were first visited by me in 1906, and I then prepared a preliminary map and description of the site.

The courtesy that has been extended to us by the officials of the Mexican Government who have jurisdiction over the antiquities of the Republic is most encouraging. All necessary privileges for research have been freely granted by the

Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, and the obstacles so often encountered in scientific research in foreign countries have been largely eliminated.

III. UNITED STATES

1. NEW MEXICO

An arrangement has been entered into with the Bureau of American Ethnology, by which all the work of former years in the Rio Grande drainage can be incorporated in a systematic ethnographic survey of the region. This is to be carried on under the joint direction of the Ethnologist in Charge of the Bureau and the Director of the School of American Archaeology, the two institutions sharing the expense equally. All specimens acquired are to be divided between the National Museum in Washington and the Museum of Archaeology in Santa Fé. It is further provided that the reports of the work shall be published by the Bureau. The plan adopted contemplates a study of the ancient cultures of the region; the ethnology of the tribes at present inhabiting the Rio Grande drainage; the ethno-historical facts preserved in Spanish records; and a series of studies of the climate, vegetation, fauna, and all other physiographic conditions, with their effects upon the life and culture of both ancient and recent inhabitants.

The work was inaugurated in June and, including time spent in preparation of reports, continued to December. The first month was devoted to an archaeological survey of the Ojo Caliente Valley. This was followed by excavations in the Rito de los Frijoles. At the close of the season a short reconnaissance was made in the Jemez Valley and some preliminary excavating was done there.

The work on the Pueblos of the Rio Grande Valley was inaugurated by the Institute in its early years and fortunately intrusted to Mr. Bandelier. The papers which were brought out by him nearly a quarter of a century ago are now the guide books for investigation in the Southwestern field. The help of Mrs. John Hays Hammond has enabled the Institute to avail itself a second time of Mr. Bandelier's services. Much valuable unpublished material secured by him in his early

campaigns is now being prepared for publication. The first paper has already appeared, as No. 13 of the Papers of the School.

The School has undertaken a linguistic survey of the Pueblo area. This is the first systematic study of the linguistic conditions of the region that has been made. The results throw new light upon the archaeology and ethnology of the Southwest. In the survey the most improved methods are employed. It will include studies of languages representing all of the so-called linguistic stocks of the Southwestern United States. The methods of what we may term the impressionistic school of recorders of Indian languages are abandoned. The graphic method in its most exacting form is employed, the record of the languages being made mechanically and so of indisputable correctness. This result is accomplished by the equipment of the Wolcott Phonetic Laboratory which has been presented to the School by Miss Anna L. Wolcott of Denver. The most essential piece of apparatus is a Rousselot kymograph, which is used in making tracings of the sound waves and breath impulses of speech. This machine is driven by the finest clockwork which can be made, thus insuring a uniform speed of its cylinder. The base of the kymograph is of aluminum, so that the apparatus can be carried with ease into the field. The laboratory equipment also contains a Morey chariot; a support for blackening the drum of the kymograph; an assortment of Morey tambours and diaphragms; bulbs used for registering nasal sounds; embouchures; capsules for examining the action of the larynx; a laryngograph; a capsule for studying the movement of the lips; bulbs for recording the action of the tongue; an oreille inscriptive; a phonograph; and other appliances. This is substantially the equipment for linguistic study recommended by Professor Rousselot of Paris, Director of the Laboratory for Experimental Phonetics in the College of France. With this apparatus the sounds of the languages are being correctly determined and written, and in the case of every syllable, the following four qualities are recorded: (1) duration; (2) loudness (including swells); (3) musical pitch (including leap); (4) vocalic timbre (including laryngeal and nasal action).

In addition to the linguistic work the usual ethnological

phenomena are investigated, including a study of the material culture, sociology, mythology, and religion of the various Pueblo villages. The field work embraces also an examination of the natural history of the region, with reference to the influence of definite physiographic conditions upon culture history.

A Summer Session of the School was held in the camp at El Rito de los Frijoles. It continued during the months of July and August. The following is an outline of the programme which was carried out:

I. FIELD WORK.

1. Study of environment with reference to its influence on culture history: Vegetation, Animal Life, Geology, Climate.
2. Archaeological study: Archaeological and topographical survey of the canyon and adjacent mesas; Excavation of community house and talus pueblos.
3. Ethnological Study: Material Culture, Social Organization, Myths and Religion, Linguistics.

II. LECTURE COURSES.

1. The prehistoric cultures of North America; their distribution and character as shown by archaeological remains: The Director.
2. The ancient civilizations of Mexico and Central America: Mr. Morley.
3. The Indian cultures of the Southwest: Mr. Harrington.
4. The natural history of the Pajarito Plateau: Mr. Henderson and Mr. Robbins.
5. Special lectures were given by Dr. George Grant McCurdy, Yale University; Mr. Frederick W. Hodge, Ethnologist in Charge, Bureau of American Ethnology; Miss Barbara Freire-Marreco, Fellow of Somerville College, Oxford, England; and Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman of the Staff of the School.

Besides the regular programme of excavation and lecture work, there were walks with the instructors and with Indian informants for field study. A library was fitted up with the most important works on American Archaeology and Ethnology. The Summer School attracted many visitors, including scholars of note.

In the Museum which was established under the agreement between the Institute and the Territory of New Mexico, rooms

devoted to the antiquities of the Pajarito Plateau near Santa Fé have been installed and are open to the public. For the present, special attention is being paid to the building up of collections representing the ancient cultures of the Southwest. The other regions within the scope of the activities of the School will be represented as field work shall yield material suitable for installation. The intention is to develop a Museum of types, rather than a storehouse for large quantities of material. One reason for this is that the surrounding region affords almost unlimited advantages for the study of material in place. A system of exchanges with the National Museum in Washington has been arranged, and already some assistance has been rendered to the Affiliated Societies of the Institute in building up local museums; among these may be mentioned the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, the collections of the St. Louis Society in the Museum of Fine Arts in that city, the Museum of the Colorado State Historical Society, and the collections of the Universities of Colorado and Utah at Boulder and Salt Lake City. The Board of Regents has officially approved of the encouragement of local museums and has directed that a system of museum extension work be inaugurated. A contribution from Dr. R. W. Corwin of Pueblo provides for starting this work at once.

The system adopted at the outset of providing the rooms in the Museum with mural decorations to illustrate the different cultures has been carried out with satisfactory results. This has been done with funds provided by Mr. Frank Springer. The collections installed, together with the paintings, represent practically every phase of the life, culture, and surroundings of the Pajaritan people.

The necessary alterations in the interior of the building have gone forward as rapidly as funds would permit. A heating plant has been installed at a cost of \$3000 and has been found entirely satisfactory.

It is gratifying to record the enthusiastic interest that has been taken in the development of the Museum by the residents of Santa Fé. From the inception of the plan to locate the School of Archaeology in Santa Fé, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico has been active in advancing its interests. This organ-

ization carried out an effective programme of education, placing before the Legislature and people of New Mexico the essential facts bearing upon the founding of such an Institution, and in time of need stood ready with financial contributions. The Ladies' Museum Committee, consisting of sixteen ladies of Santa Fé, both independently and in connection with the Woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fé, has rendered important service and contributed pecuniary aid in making the building ready for the paintings and collections that have been installed.

2. COLORADO

The excavation and repair of Balcony House in the Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado was intrusted to the School of American Archaeology and has just been completed. This work was projected and carried out with funds provided by the Colorado Cliff Dwellers Association, an organization which has for many years been active in all measures looking toward the preservation of the ruins of the cliff dwellings of that State. Owing to the fact that this is a National Park, and by law placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, which looks to the Smithsonian Institution for advice in all matters pertaining to science, the work was conducted under the authority of the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Smithsonian Institution. It is a pleasure to report that the enterprise proceeded harmoniously and was finished to the satisfaction of all concerned. Balcony House has been cleared of all accumulated débris; its crumbling walls have been repaired and placed in condition to prevent further deterioration. The funds for the work were augmented by an allotment from the Department of the Interior.

During the past year, the State University of Colorado offered courses of lectures, which were open to members of the Colorado Society, and for which students received regular University credit. These courses consisted of a two hours' course in General Anthropology by Professor Gilbertson of the University Faculty; another two hours' course by Mr. Harrington on "The Indian Cultures of the Southwest"; and an "Introductory Course in American Archaeology" by the Director of the School. In addition to these University courses lectures were given

before the Societies of the Institute by both Mr. Harrington and the Director at Boulder, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

3. WASHINGTON

An arrangement was made with the State University of Washington similar to that entered into with the University of Colorado. The work for 1910 consisted of one course on "The Indians of the Northwest," and another on "The Science of Language, or Linguistics," both by Mr. Harrington, who delivered also a series of lectures before the Northwest Society of the Institute. The lecture courses were given during the session of the University Summer School.

While stationed in the Northwest Mr. Harrington investigated the Duwamish, Suquamish, and Hatchokamish tribes, of Salishan speech, living in the immediate vicinity of Seattle. These peoples are as yet practically unknown to science. The material obtained is ready for publication.

4. UTAH

Owing to the absence of Professor Byron Cummings, who is spending the year in Germany, the work in the Navajo Mountain District of Utah and Arizona was suspended during the year 1910, excepting the preparation of reports. The archaeological researches in Utah are supported by a biennial appropriation from the State, which has been augmented by an annual donation from Colonel E. A. Wall. As a result of these expeditions, an excellent collection from the cliff dwellings of southern Utah is now on exhibition in the Museum of the State University at Salt Lake City.

5. CALIFORNIA

The work of the Southwest Society has centred about the Southwest Museum, the first museum to be established by any Affiliated Society of the Institute. This museum, since the organization of the School, has worked in closest coöperation with it in ideals and standards. Important advances have been made during the present year toward the consummation of its aims. A bequest of \$50,000, to be used on the building, has been announced. Dr. J. A. Munk has donated to the

Museum his incomparable library of Arizoniana, and Dr. Charles F. Lummis, founder of the Museum, has presented to it his invaluable books, manuscripts, and rare collections. Dr. Lummis has also arranged to transfer to the Museum the house El Alisal (The place of the Sycamores), built by himself, and contiguous to the Museum site; in this the Lummis auxiliary collections will remain intact. This gift of Mr. Lummis, whereby the accumulations of a lifetime are made available to the public and set aside to its use for all time, is an example of extreme devotion to the service of mankind.

The Southwest Society is fortunate in having secured as curator Mr. Hector Alliot, whose work is making the Museum a vital educational force.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

The following is a summary of the work of all individuals who were identified with the work of the School in 1910 as members of the staff, students, or collaborators.

Mr. Adolph F. Bandelier has spent the year in preparing for publication his unpublished notes on the history of the Rio Grande Pueblos. The Peabody Museum of Harvard University has placed at his service the note-books and manuscripts therein deposited by him at the close of the Hemmenway expeditions in the Southwest.

Professor Byron Cummings, who has a leave of absence from the State University of Utah, is continuing his work by the preparation of reports on his expeditions.

Mr. Sylvanus G. Morley, Fellow of the Institute in Central American Archaeology, was attached to the St. Louis expedition in Guatemala and Honduras during the winter months, and spent his time in the study of the inscriptions at Quirigua and Copan. During the spring and summer he was with the Rio Grande expeditions in New Mexico. The fall months he has spent in the preparation of his papers for publication. Mr. Morley will soon have finished his work on the orientation of Maya temples, after which he will devote his entire time to what is intended to be the principal work of the Central American Fellowship, the preparation of a *corpus* of Maya glyphs.

Besides his work in the State of Washington already referred to, Mr. John P. Harrington has devoted his energies chiefly to the linguistic and other ethnological investigations of the Rio Grande Pueblos. A season was spent among the Utes of Southern Colorado. His study of the Shoshonean language has also been extended to the Hopi and Paiute.

Mr. A. V. Kidder, Austin Teaching Fellow in Harvard University, who, for some seasons past, has been connected with the summer field work of the School, made ready a paper on his excavations at Cave Springs, Utah, in 1908, and this has been published as No. 15 of the Papers of the School. He is now at work in Santa Fé, studying the ceramic art of the Pueblos.

Miss Barbara Freire-Marreco, Fellow of Somerville College, Oxford, spent the summer at the excavations in El Rito de los Frijoles, and the early fall at the Pueblo of Santa Clara; from this point other villages of the Pueblos were visited. Her time during the late fall and winter months is being devoted to field work among the tribes in the Colorado Basin. Miss Freire-Marreco's particular line of study is social anthropology, with especial reference, in her study of the American Indians, to the evolution of authority.

Professor Junius Henderson, Curator of the Museum of the State University of Colorado, came to the camp in New Mexico in August, and took up a study of the geological history of the Pajarito region, together with an investigation of its animal life. He conducted lectures and excursions at the Summer School in these subjects.

Mr. W. W. Robbins, of the Department of Biology in the State University of Colorado, spent the month of August in studying the vegetation of the Pajarito Plateau, giving lectures at the School, and conducting excursions. He and Professor Henderson have prepared the reports on the natural history of the region, and also have undertaken the task of identifying upwards of four thousand specimens of animal bones that have been found in the excavations at Puye and Tyuonyi. In collaboration with Mr. Harrington, Mr. Robbins has prepared a report on the ethno-botany of the Pajarito Plateau.

Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, Museum Assistant, accompanied the

St. Louis Expedition to Guatemala and Honduras, doing the photographic work, and preparing the plans for setting up the monuments at Quirigua during the next campaign. He had charge, also, of the photographic and reconstruction work at the Rito de los Frijoles during the summer, and in the fall was assigned the supervision of the repairs on Balcony House, Mesa Verde National Park ; in this difficult task he had the efficient assistance of his father, Mr. E. M. Nusbaum. His most responsible work during the year has been the supervision of the alteration and reconstruction work in the Governor's Palace, in adapting it to the use of the School and Museum.

Mr. Kenneth M. Chapman has served the School as Secretary and has had charge of the map making, drafting, and other illustrative work in connection with the publication of the papers. He is also studying the decorative art of the ancient Pajaritan peoples.

Mr. Carl Lotave has done the decorative work in the Museum rooms that have been finished, comprising in all nine large canvases and eight small ones, illustrating the culture and environment of the ancient people of Puye and El Rito de los Frijoles. He has also finished three large canvases for the historic corridor of the Palace, representing the successive epochs of the civilization of the Southwest. The first is a scene depicting the settlement on the site of Santa Fé in the period preceding the Spanish Conquest. The second, intended to illustrate the occupation of the Southwest by the Spaniards, represents the entrance of the Conqueror De Vargas into Santa Fé on the 16th of December, 1693. The third, the coming of the Americans, portrays the progress of a caravan over the Santa Fé Trail. The mural decorations by Mr. Lotave have attracted much favorable comment.

Mr. Neil M. Judd, student of the University of Utah, joined the school at the beginning of the Rio Grande Expedition and remained in the field until September. Mr. Judd has been associated with each of the expeditions in Southern Utah in the past three years. In addition to his work as a student of ethnology and archaeology, he this year served as disbursing officer for the Rio Grande Expedition.

Mr. Donald Beauregard, who was formerly a student of the

University of Utah, and is now Supervisor of Art in the City Schools of Ogden, was last year attached to the expedition in Southern Utah. This year he joined the Rio Grande Expedition and rendered valuable assistance in connection with the excavations.

Miss Maud Woy, teacher of history in the Wolcott School, Denver, joined the Summer School as a student in July and continued to the close of the season, afterwards visiting the Pueblos of San Ildefonso and Taos.

Mr. J. P. Adams of Greeley, Colorado, had charge of the topographical survey of the Ojo Caliente Valley and of the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles during the summer, and afterward assisted with the surveying and reconstruction work at Balcony House.

Mr. Nathan Goldsmith of St. Louis, now a student at Cornell University, Ithaca, assisted Mr. Adams with the surveying during the entire summer.

By an arrangement with the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution all the skeletons obtained in the excavations in the Southwest, now numbering several hundred specimens, are sent to the United States National Museum and placed in charge of Dr. A. Hrdlicka, who will prepare the somatological report.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The second campaign in Central America, under the auspices of the St. Louis Society, will take the field January 1, 1911, and begin excavations at Quirigua in Guatemala. For this work liberal assistance has been offered also by the United Fruit Company. The field work will continue four months.

On the first of January, Mr. Harrington with a number of assistants will go to the Colorado Basin for the purpose of finishing the work on the Yuman tribes previously commenced by him. This work is in collaboration with the Bureau of American Ethnology.

In May, the Utah Society will resume work in the Navajo Mountain District of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, with Oljato, Utah, as the field base.

The ethnological and archaeological survey of the Rio Grande Valley, inaugurated this year in collaboration with the Bureau

of American Ethnology, will be continued throughout the coming year. The principal excavations will be in the Jemez District.

The citizens of Seattle have raised funds for investigations among the Indians of the Northwest. This work will be conducted by Mr. Harrington.

The lecture courses at the University of Colorado will be continued during the present academic year under the same conditions as last year.

A Summer School in the field will be held during the month of August at the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles. Arrangements are being made for a considerable extension of this work. In addition to the regular courses in American archaeology and ethnology, lectures will be given by a number of visiting scholars. Special announcements of the Summer School will be sent on request.

EDGAR L. HEWETT, *Director.*

SANTE FÉ,
November 15, 1910.

Archaeological
Institute
of America

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEDIAEVAL
AND RENAISSANCE STUDIES

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America :

GENTLEMEN, — Your Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology respectfully report that they have added to their number the following new members: Herbert Edward Everett, Professor of the History of Art in the University of Pennsylvania, and Frank Jewett Mather, Jr., art critic, recently appointed Professor of the History of Art in Princeton University; they have lost, by retirement, Rev. Walter Lowrie of Rome, Italy. Mr. Lowrie will, however, continue to interest himself in the work of the Fellow in Early Christian Archaeology.

Inasmuch as there was no Fellow in Early Christian Archaeology for the year 1909–1910, permission was obtained from the Council to utilize the Fellowship appropriation of \$400 as a fund for lectures in Early Christian Archaeology. On this foundation Professor O. Marucchi delivered at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, during the month of January, six interesting lectures on Recent Discoveries in Christian Archaeology. Practically all the students of the School took this course. The Director of the School raised \$100, which was used for the purchase of about forty books, for periodicals, and for binding in this department. Subscriptions from theological seminaries toward the Early Christian Fellowship are reported as \$159.

Your Fellow in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology, Mr. Morton H. Bernath, has proved an extraordinarily productive scholar. In Germany and during his stay in Italy he made considerable progress in his study of Carlovingian ivories, brought to light several paintings by Justus van Ghent, two of which are published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, XIV (1910), pp. 331–336, and made the following contributions to foreign periodicals.

Bulletino di Storia patria Senese, 1909, No. 3: "Una Canzone Monastica del Trecento."

Rassegna d' Arte Senese, V, No. 3: "Due Disegni di Taddeo Bartoli nella Biblioteca Comunale di Assisi."

Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, 1909-10, No. 1: "Drei Hauptwerke des Greco in America."

Zeitschrift für bildende Kunst, 1909-10, No. 5: "Die Gemälde in der Accademia Properziana zu Assisi."

Rassegna d' Arte, 1909: "Adolfo Venturi e la Basilica Francescana d'Assisi."

Kunstchronik, 1909, 16 July: "Adolfo Venturi und der Baumeister der Kirche San Francesco zu Assisi."

Kunstchronik, 1910, 25 February: "Critical review of Mr. Berenson's North and Central Italian painters."

Kunstchronik, 1910, No. 26: "Criticism of de Buschère, La sculpture Anversoise aux XV^e et XVI^e siècles."

Kunstchronik, 1909, No. 15: "Eine neue Michelangelo Biographie."

Kunstchronik, 1909, No. 25: "Die Quellen der mittelalterlichen Kunst" (review of Mâle, L'art religieux de la fin du Moyen Âge).

Die Galerien Europas, 1910, 3-4: "Die Entwicklung der Amerikanischen Malerei, I and II."

Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Architektur, II, No. 5: "Critical Bibliography of recent publications on architectural history in England and America."

Die Galerien Europas, 1909, No. 5: "Öffentliche Kunstsammlungen in den Vereinigten Staaten."

Besides these articles he published a number of shorter articles, notices, and reviews in the above periodicals and in *The Nation*, New York.

Your Committee raised the sum of \$300 for lectures in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology. A portion of this sum was made available for the purchase of books and photographs. On this foundation Professor Venturi gave a course of twelve lectures dealing with the great works of art actually existing in Rome. The course was accompanied by visits to the monuments themselves, including some not ordinarily accessible, such as the upper rooms of the Farnesina, the crypt of the Vatican, and some objects of the Vatican library.

Professor Hermanin was engaged to give a course of seven lectures on Italian Engraving. The course was illustrated by the rich collection of the Corsini Gallery. These lectures were attended, not only by the regular members of the School, but by a certain number of other students.

The Director of the School interested himself in the increase of the Renaissance Department of the library and raised \$100 for this purpose, which enabled him to add about sixty volumes, besides subscribing for the usual periodicals. The Director reports: "The Renaissance Library is being consulted by visiting scholars more and more frequently. During the present year, besides Americans, there were English, Germans, French, a Norwegian, and a Finn, as well as many Italians." He emphasizes the lack of complete files of periodicals and begs for a subscription of about \$2000 for this purpose.

Your Committee have appointed to the Fellowship in Early Christian Archaeology, Philip B. Whitehead, a graduate student of Yale Theological Seminary, and to the Fellowship in Mediaeval and Renaissance Archaeology, George Harold Edgell, a graduate student and instructor in the Art Department of Harvard University.

Statements from the Treasurer of the Committee and from the Director are here appended.

For the COMMITTEE,

ALLAN MARQUAND, *Chairman.*

**A. STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE COMMITTEE, APRIL
10, 1909, TO MARCH 26, 1910**

	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
From the Institute :		
For Early Christian Fellowship (used by permission as lecture fund)	\$400.00	\$400.00
For Mediaeval and Renaissance Fellowship	600.00	600.00
From Miss E. J. Fitz for 1908-09, (Mediaeval and Renaissance lectures)	100.00	100.00
For Mediaeval and Renaissance lectures from		
Wellesley College	\$25.00	
Mt. Holyoke College	25.00	
Messrs. E. F. Fitz	100.00	
Mr. and Mrs. Marquand	150.00	300.00
For Early Christian Fellowship, from		
C. R. Morey, Treasurer	109.00	
Yale Theological Seminary	25.00	
Hartford Theological Seminary	25.00	159.00
Total	<hr/> \$1,559.00	<hr/> \$1,400.00
By Balance March 16, 1910	\$159.00	

(Signed) WARREN P. LAIRD, *Treasurer.*

**B. DIRECTOR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO THE TREASURER OF
THE COMMITTEE, FOR THE SESSION 1909-10**

I**MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE STUDIES.**

April 1, 1910. Jesse Benedict Carter, Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, in account with Warren P. Laird, Treasurer of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies of the Archaeological Institute of America.

RECEIPTS	<i>Lire</i>	EXPENDITURES	<i>Lire</i>
Balance on hand, from 1909	1131.75	For lectures	
Feb. 7, from W. F. Laird	1025.00	Prof. Venturi	600.00
March 1, from W. P. Laird	512.00	Prof. Hermanin	350.00
March 10, raised by J. B. Carter	500.00	For photographs	109.00
Total	3168.75	Subscriptions to periodicals .	192.50
		Binding	50.00
		Books	530.00
		Balance	1337.25
		Total	3168.75

II**EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.**

RECEIPTS	<i>Lire</i>	EXPENDITURES	<i>Lire</i>
From W. P. Laird, 400 dol- lars at lire 5.18	2072.00	For lectures	
Raised by J. B. Carter . . .	500.00	Prof. Marucchi.	300.00
Total	2572.00	For books, periodicals and binding	500.00
		Balance	1772.00
		Total	2572.00

(Signed) J. B. CARTER, *Director.*

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910

The Council of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

In account with WILLIAM SLOANE, Treasurer

<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Credit</i>
Affiliated Societies (for detail see Schedule "A")	\$21,098.57
American Journal of Archaeology and other Publications (for detail see Schedule "B")	1,329.55
Income from invested funds (for detail see Schedule "C")	260.00
Income from Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lecture Fund (for detail see Schedule "D")	1,500.00
Interest from cash balance with New York Trust Company	212.60
August Mau Memorial Fund (for detail see Schedule "E")	91.75
Cyrene Excavation Fund (for detail see Schedule "F")	6,227.75
Central American Excavation Fund, St. Louis Society	2,500.00
American Archaeology (for detail see Schedule "G")	1,264.25
American School at Athens, appropriation toward printing American Journal of Archaeology	800.00
American School in Rome, appropriation toward printing American Journal of Archaeology	800.00
Hammond Fellowship in American Archaeology	600.00
Cash on hand September 1, 1909	9,818.46
Total	\$46,502.93
Total Expenditures	28,474.53
Balance in bank at close of Fiscal Year, August 31, 1910	* \$18,028.40
Total	<u>\$28,474.53</u>

* On October 25, 1910, the Treasurer, in accordance with the vote of the Board of Investment, purchased for Investment Account five bonds (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Joint 4's) at 96, the total cost, including broker's commission and interest, being \$4,869.58.

**RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "A,"
FROM AFFILIATED SOCIETIES**

Name of Society	Amount	Annual fees included in the amount
New York Society	\$2,150.00	\$600.00
Washington Society	1,550.00	100.00
Boston Society	1,675.00	
St. Louis Society	1,071.04	100.00
Toronto Society	1,050.00	600.00
Buffalo Society	1,000.00	700.00
Pennsylvania Society	1,000.00	
Colorado Society	885.00	425.00
New Jersey Society	860.00	300.00
Portland Society	800.00	600.00
Chicago Society	850.00	
Winnipeg Society	700.00	200.00
Montreal Society	690.00	400.00
Connecticut Society	600.00	100.00
Baltimore Society	550.00	200.00
Seattle Branch, Northwest Society	525.00	
Walla Walla Branch, Northwest Society	135.00	
Rhode Island Society	500.00	
Halifax Society	450.00	200.00
Ottawa Society	450.00	
Kansas City Society, Topeka Branch	425.00	
Cleveland Society	100.00	
Iowa Society	400.00	
Detroit Society	375.00	
San Francisco Society	356.51	100.00
Pittsburgh Society	350.00	200.00
Southwest Society	311.02	
St. John Society	280.00	
Rochester Society	280.00	
Wisconsin Society	220.00	
Kingston Society	100.00	
Utah Society	160.00	
Totals	\$21,098.57	

	Annual fees included in the amount
B. W. Bacon	
P. V. C. Baur	
M. Carroll	
E. Emerson	
H. R. Fairclough	
C. B. Gulick	
D. G. Hogarth	
E. L. Hewett	
J. P. Harrington	
D. G. Lyon	
J. L. Myres	
J. B. Paton	
W. K. Prentice	
O. S. Tonks	
C. C. Torrey	
C. H. Weller	
E. A. Wicher	
	\$2,786.88

The payment of \$850.00 to D. G. Hogarth was charged against the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lecture Fund, leaving the balance in this fund at the close of the fiscal year \$650.00. (Compare "Receipts, Schedule D.")

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "B,"

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY	
Oct. 29, 1909	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)
Jan. 17, 1910	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)
June 4, 1910	Paid H. N. Fowler (Managing Editor)
Total	\$5,250.78

Totals	\$5,125.00	\$15,973.57

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT (*Continued*)

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
	RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "B"
	AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS
Received from the Secretary, Feb. 28, 1910	\$800.00
Received from the Secretary, Aug. 29, 1910	529.65
Total	<u>\$1,329.65</u>
	RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "C"
	INCOME FROM INVESTED FUNDS
October 1, 1909, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pa- cific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's	\$100.00
January 1, 1910, Interest on One \$1,000 Cer- tificate of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society of New York City	30.00
April 1, 1910, Five Coupons of \$20.00 each of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Co. First and Refunding 4's .	100.00
July 1, 1910, Interest on One \$1,000 Certifi- cate of Contribution of the Provident Loan Society of New York City	<u>30.00</u>
	<u>\$260.00</u>
	EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "C"
	ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL EXPENSES
President	\$565.75
Secretary	<u>\$325.34</u>
Associate Secretaries	
Total	
	Travel
Stenographic work	
by the hour	
Stenographic work,	
Salary of Stenog- rapher (six months)	
Salary of substitute in George Wash- ington University, four months	
Expressage	
Printing	
Telegrams, Postage, Stationery, and Clerical	
Extra copies of The Nation and Sun	
Photographs	
Refund for advance to Southwest So- ciety	
Furniture	
Bent	
Safe Deposit	
Lecture Equipment	
Typewriter Equipment	
American Federation of Arts (see vol. i, p. 238)	
	<u>20.00</u>
	<u>\$1,220.98</u>
	<u>\$3,098.84</u>
	<u>\$291.23</u>
	<u>\$4,611.05</u>

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "D",

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON MEMORIAL LECTURE FUND

On October 22, 1909, Mr. James Loeb handed to the Treasurer of the Institute United States Steel Corporation 5% Registered Bonds to the amount of \$20,000.00, income from these bonds to be credited to the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lecture Fund.

October 22, Check from Mr. James Loeb . . . \$1,000.00
May 2, 1910, interest 500.00 \$1,500.00

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "E",

AUGUST MAU MEMORIAL FUND

J. C. Egbert, for the Classical Staff of Columbia University	\$11.00
F. F. Abbott, for the Classical Staff of Princeton University	10.00
George B. Bristol	1.00
George H. Chase	1.00
Jeannette M. Liggett	2.00
Willis P. Woodward	5.00
Frances Hodgkinson	2.00
Geo. P. Brett	10.00
Helen H. Tanzer	5.00
C. D. Curtis	1.00
Walter Dennison	1.00
Katherine Allen	1.00
Clarence P. Bill	2.00
Mrs. F. E. Harkness	1.00
Elizabeth S. Jones	1.00
Mrs. A. B. McMahan	1.00
Mrs. Douglas Bonner	1.00
Louisa S. May	1.00
J. S. Johnson	1.00
Chas. Hoeing	1.00

SUMMARY

President	\$1,220.98
Secretary	3,098.84
Associate Secretaries	291.23

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "D",

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Salary of Director	\$2,500.00
Alice C. Fletcher, Travelling Expenses	117.90
Charles F. Lummius, Travelling Expenses	111.02
J. H. Harrington, Travelling Expenses and Lectures	323.32
E. L. Hewett, Travelling Expenses	265.25
E. L. Hewett, Lectures	490.58
Printing	110.50
Reprints, American Journal of Archaeology	54.40
Reprints, Wayside Press	78.75
Reprints, American Anthropologist	264.40

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "E",

GENERAL MEETING	\$4,326.12
Programmes, Stationery, Mailing, and Postage	\$136.13
Travelling Expenses of Councillors	328.73

EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "F",

FORMATION OF NEW SOCIETIES (TRAVELLING EXPENSES, PRINTING AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LECTURES)	\$464.86
H. M. Ami	\$98.44
G. Bryce	106.13
F. C. Babitt	8.25
M. Carroll	244.90
A. J. Eaton	123.30
H. R. Fairclough	48.45

\$59.00

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT

35

\$304.09

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT (*Continued*)

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Amount brought forward</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
E. D. Scott	\$59.00	
Miss Rowena Buell	1.00	
Miss Elizabeth A. Rose	1.00	
F. A. Gallup	1.00	
Miss Elizabeth Bruce	1.00	
Miss Louise S. Waite	1.00	
Miss Alice V. Waite	1.00	
Herbert Richard Cross	5.00	
D. J. Schoonover	1.00	
Helen L. Bishop	1.00	
Wm. W. Bishop	1.00	
Louise F. Randolph	1.00	
Caroline L. Ransom	1.00	
Julia Forster Smith	1.00	
Paul V. Bacon	5.00	
J. J. Schlicher and his Latin Class	2.75	
F. B. Tarbell	5.00	
Sarah H. Ballou	1.00	
Bertha M. Moody	1.00	
		\$91.75
EXPENDITURES, SCHEDULE "G"		
BULLETIN OF THE INSTITUTE		
1. J. S. Cushing & Co. Dec. 22, 1909 bill	•	•
2. J. S. Cushing & Co. Feb. 28, 1910 bill	•	•
3. J. S. Cushing & Co. June 1, 1910 bill	•	•
4. J. S. Cushing & Co. July 12, 1910 bill	•	•
		<u>410.73</u>
		<u>\$2,149.07</u>

Items 1, 2, and 4 cover composition, binding, mailing, and postage of Vol. I, Nos. 1-3.
 Item 3 represents one-half of the cost of preparing a new mailing list, the other half being charged to the American Journal of Archaeology.

The total amount deposited in this fund August 31, 1910, was \$159.75. The contributions credited before September 1, 1909, amounted to \$68.00, received from the classical staffs of the University of Wisconsin, Johns Hopkins and Yale Universities, the Universities of Pennsylvania, Chicago, and Michigan, and Harvard and Cornell Universities. Contributions received after August 31, 1910, will be credited in the statement of the fiscal year 1910-11.

WILLIAM SLOANE, *Treasurer*.
 Audited by the New York Audit Company.

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "F"

CYRENE EXCAVATION FUND	
May 21, 1910	Received from Gardiner M. Lane, Esq.
July 11, 1910	" James Loeb, Esq. : \$727.75
July 30, 1910	" Washington Society : 1,000.00
Aug. 15, 1910	" James Loeb, Esq. : 500.00
Aug. 31, 1910	" James Loeb, Esq. : 1,000.00
	Aug. 31, 1910
	" James Loeb, Esq. : 3,000.00
	\$6,227.75

In addition to this sum of \$727.75 received from the subscribers in Boston to the Cyrene Excavation Fund, Mr. Lane in May, 1910, reported having remitted £300, or \$1,469.65 directly by cable for the preliminary reconnaissance. The total contribution of the subscribers in Boston to this fund in the year ending August 31, 1910, amounts therefore to \$2,197.40. The subscriptions received after August 31 will be credited in the statement of the fiscal year 1910-11.

RECEIPTS, SCHEDULE "G"

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Received from Miss Anna L. Wolcott, Denver	: \$200.25
" " University of Colorado	: 500.00
" " University of Washington	: 500.00
Refund from Dr. E. L. Hewett account reprints	: 64.00
	\$1,264.25

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY

August 31, 1909, to August 31, 1910

Cr.	Dr.
Balance, August 31, 1909	\$457.23
Interest on deposits	22.91
Extra offprints	15.47
School at Athens, colored plates in XIII, No. 3	87.50
From the Treasurer of the Institute:	
Appropriation for the year 1909-1910	\$5,250.00
Excess cost of Supplement to Volume XII	341.54
Postcards and postage for Index	28.00
Colored plates in XIII, No. 3	87.50
Offprints, American Archaeology	62.40
Express78
	5,770.22
Composition, electrotyping, and time	\$1,623.30
Presswork and paper for plates and covers	761.90
Binding and wrapping	417.12
Paper	474.00
Plates and cuts	424.38
Postage and expressage at office of publication	429.18
General expenses at office of publication	214.75
Wrappers	80.32
Revised mailing list	123.22
Editor-in-chief, postage and expressage	41.37
H. N. Fowler, salary	500.00
W. N. Bates, salary	500.00
Balance, August 31, 1910	763.79
	<u><u>\$6,353.33</u></u>

SUMMARY BY ACCOUNTS

Dr.

Editorial Account:							
Salaries		\$1,000.00					
Postage and express			41.37				\$1,041.37
Institute Account:				15.54			
Notices of Meetings, etc.							
Publication Account:							
Vol. XIII, No. 3							1,067.40
Vol. XIII, No. 4							1,379.70
Vol. XIV, No. 1							1,067.34
Vol. XIV, No. 2							1,144.87
Illustrations for later numbers							7.00
Wrappers							80.32
Revised mailing list.							123.22
Balance							763.79
							<u>\$6,670.55</u>
Paper on hand August 31, 1909, excess over August 31, 1910.							317.22
							<u>\$6,353.33</u>

HAROLD N. FOWLER, *Editor-in-chief.*
Audited by S. B. Platner and C. P. Bill.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910

THE BOSTON SOCIETY *in account with* GARDINER MARTIN LANE, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$33.32	
Annual membership fees:		
1905-06	\$20.00	
1906-07	20.00	
1907-08	40.00	
1908-09	160.00	
1909-10	1,500.00	
Interest on deposits	13.09	
	<u>\$1,786.41</u>	
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
	Annual membership fees	\$1,675.00
	Lectures and meetings	58.14
	Printing, stationery, and postage	1.50
	Clerical and other expenses60
	Balance retained August 31, 1910	51.17
	<u>\$1,786.41</u>	

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY *in account with* EDWARD L. TILTON, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$258.14	
Life membership fees	600.00	
Annual membership fees	1,410.10	
Interest, Union Trust Co.	1.94	
	<u>\$2,270.18</u>	
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
	Life membership fees	\$600.00
	Annual membership fees	1,550.00
	Lectures and meetings	10.00
	Printing, stationery, and postage	61.17
	Clerical and other expenses	31.45
	Balance retained August 31, 1910	17.56
	<u>\$2,270.18</u>	

THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY *in account with* PERCY M. REESE, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$80.00
Life membership fees	200.00
Annual membership fees	500.00
Interest on deposits	<u>\$780.00</u>
	<u>=====</u>

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY *in account with* GEORGE A. BARTON, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$44.17
Annual membership fees	1,020.00
Interest on deposits	4.25
	<u>\$1,168.42</u>
	<u>=====</u>

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY *in account with* JAMES R. JEWETT, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1908	\$45.17
Annual membership fees	890.00
	<u>\$935.17</u>
	<u>=====</u>

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	\$1,000.00
Lectures and meetings	47.50
Printing	69.70
Clerical, stationery, postage, and other expenses	29.80
Balance retained August 31, 1910	21.42
	<u>\$1,168.42</u>
	<u>=====</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES (*Continued*)THE DETROIT SOCIETY *in account with* GEORGE W. BATES, *Acting Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$1.31
Life membership fees	100.00
Annual membership fees	430.00
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
	Life membership fees
	Annual membership fees
	Lectures and meetings
	Printing, stationery, and postage
	Clerical and other expenses
	Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$531.31</u>

THE WISCONSIN SOCIETY *in account with* M. S. SLAUGHTER, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$10.01
Life membership fees	
Annual membership fees	240.00
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
	Life membership fees
	Annual membership fees
	Expenses of Wisconsin Society
	Printing, stationery, and postage
	Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$250.01</u>

THE CLEVELAND SOCIETY *in account with* HAROLD N. FOWLER, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$48.44
Annual membership fees	410.00
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
	Annual membership fees
	Lectures and meetings
	Printing, stationery, and postage
	Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$458.44</u>

THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY *in account with CLARENCE W. MENDELL, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	• • •	\$131.29
Life membership fees	• • •	100.00
Annual membership fees	• • •	500.00
		Printing, stationery, and postage
		6.50
		Balance retained August 1, 1910
		124.79
		<u>\$731.29</u>

THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY *in account with JOHN B. LARNER, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	• • •	\$6.80
Life membership fees	• • •	100.00
Annual membership fees :		
1908	•	\$10.00
1909	•	120.00
1910	•	1,475.00
1911	•	20.00
Cyrene Excavation Fund	•	1,625.00
Interest on money in bank	•	525.00
		6.50
		<u>\$2,202.30</u>

THE IOWA SOCIETY *in account with C. H. WELLER, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	• • •	\$99.56
Annual membership fees	• • •	350.00
		Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer
		Annual membership fees
		Lectures and meetings
		Printing, stationery, and postage
		Clerical and other expenses
		Balance retained August 31, 1910
		<u>\$449.56</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES (*Continued*)THE PITTSBURGH SOCIETY *in account with* WILLIAM A. WAY, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$228.20	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer
Annual membership fees	335.00	Lectures and meetings
Interest on deposits	4.66	Printing, stationery, and postage
		Clerical and other expenses
		Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$567.86</u>	<u>51.75</u>
		<u>\$567.86</u>

THE SOUTHWEST SOCIETY *in account with* W. C. PATTERSON, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
	Annual membership fees	\$311.02

THE COLORADO SOCIETY *in account with* F. W. HENRY, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$128.08	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Life membership fees	245.00	Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	640.00	Annual membership fees
		Lectures and meetings
		Printing, stationery, and postage
		Clerical and other expenses
		Dr. E. L. Hewett, excavation work
		Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$1,193.08</u>	<u>94.68</u>
		<u>\$1,193.08</u>

THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY *in account with* FREDERICK W. HINKLE, *Acting Treasurer*

Dr.

Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Life membership fees	\$100.00
Annual membership fees	750.00
	114.55

THE ST. LOUIS SOCIETY *in account with* JOHN M. WULFING, *Treasurer*

Dr.

<i>Cr.</i>	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$65.00	
Life membership fees	100.00	Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	940.00	Annual membership fees
Guatemala Expedition receipts	2,507.50	Lectures and meetings
Uncollected subscriptions to Guatemala Expedition	300.00	Printing, stationery, and postage
		Clerical and other expenses
		Guatemala Expedition
		Cash on hand Guatemala Expedition Fund
		Balance retained, August 31, 1910
		<u>\$3,912.50</u>

THE ROCHESTER SOCIETY *in account with* J. FOSTER WARNER, *Treasurer*

Dr.

<i>Cr.</i>	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :	
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$32.50	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :
Annual membership fees	260.00	Annual membership fees
		Lectures and meetings
		Printing, stationery, and postage
		Clerical and other expenses
		Balance retained, August 31, 1910
		<u>\$312.50</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES (*Continued*)THE UTAH SOCIETY *in account with* R. LINDSAY MCGHEE, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$29.05
Annual membership fees	250.00
Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees	\$160.00
Lectures and meetings	10.15
Printing, stationery, and postage	94.75
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	14.15
	<u><u>\$279.05</u></u>

THE SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY *in account with* A. W. FOSTER, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$25.45
Life membership fees	200.00
Annual membership fees	400.00
Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Life membership fees	\$200.00
Annual membership fees	150.00
Lectures and meetings	124.90
Printing, stationery, and postage	67.15
Clerical and other expenses	15.25
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	68.15
	<u><u>\$625.45</u></u>

THE KANSAS CITY SOCIETY *in account with* JOHN H. THACHER, *Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$202.42
Annual membership fees	300.00
Interest on deposit	1.59
Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:	
Annual membership fees { 10-7-09	\$175.00
9-3-10	250.00
Lectures and meetings	4.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	7.50
Clerical and other expenses	3.85
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	63.51
	<u><u>\$504.01</u></u>

THE WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY (SEATTLE BRANCH) *in account with F. DAENEY, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$119.93
Annual membership fees	550.00
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :
Annual membership fees	\$525.00
Lectures and meetings	54.65
Printing, stationery, and postage	49.85
Clerical and other expenses	19.35
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	1.08
	<u>\$649.93</u>

THE WASHINGTON STATE SOCIETY (WALLA WALLA BRANCH) *in account with W. P. WINANS, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$170.00
Annual membership fees	
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :
Lectures and meetings	\$135.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	22.00
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	8.49
	<u>\$170.00</u>

THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY *in account with EDWARD S. CLARK, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$74.68
Annual membership fees	560.00
Interest on bank account	4.69
	Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer :
Annual membership fees	\$500.00
Lectures and meetings	13.00
Printing, stationery, and postage	44.17
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	82.20
	<u>\$639.37</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES (*Continued*)

THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY (PRINCETON BRANCH) <i>in account with DAVID MAGIE, JR., Treasurer</i>	
<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, October 1, 1909	\$10.84 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer
Life membership fees	100.00 Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	410.00 Annual membership fees
	Lectures and meetings
	Balances retained, September 21, 1910
	<u>\$620.84</u>

THE PORTLAND SOCIETY <i>in account with J. A. FOUILHOUX, Treasurer</i>	
<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$900.00 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer
Life membership fees	600.00 Lectures and meetings
Annual membership fees	500.00 Printing, stationery, and postage
	Clerical and other expenses
	Balances retained, August 31, 1910
	<u>\$1,100.00</u>

THE BUFFALO SOCIETY <i>in account with NORMAN P. CLEMENT, Treasurer</i>	
<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer September 1, 1909	\$900.00 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer
Life membership fees	700.00 Lectures and meetings
Annual membership fees	560.00 Printing, stationery, and postage
	Clerical and other expenses
	Balances retained, August 31, 1910
	<u>\$1,260.00</u>

DEPARTMENT OF CANADA

THE MONTREAL SOCIETY *in account with J. B. LEARMONT, Treasurer.*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$154.41 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Life membership fees, per Secretary	590.00 Life membership fees
Annual membership fees, per Secretary	560.00 Annual membership fees, per Secretary and Treasurer
	290.00
	Lectures and meetings
	Printing, stationery, and postage
	388.35
	Clerical and other expenses
	31.06
Balance retained, August 31, 1910	<u>\$1,304.41</u>
	<u><u>\$1,304.41</u></u>

THE TORONTO SOCIETY *in account with W. L. SYMONS, Treasurer*

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$6.35 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Life membership fees	600.00 Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	575.00 Annual membership fees
Received from Secretary	16.41 Lectures and meetings
Received from Treasurer, to balance	8.64 Printing, stationery, and postage
	42.70 Clerical and other expenses
	69.90 Balance retained, August 31, 1910
	17.55
	<u><u>\$1,206.40</u></u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TREASURERS OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES (*Continued*)THE OTTAWA SOCIETY *in account with* GEORGE KYDD, Treasurer

<i>C/r.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$69.98 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Life membership fees	300.00 Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	250.00 Annual membership fees
	Expenses of Ottawa Society
	Balance retained, August 31, 1910
	<u>\$619.98</u>

THE HALIFAX SOCIETY *in account with* D. MAGILLIVRAY, Treasurer

<i>C/r.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$000.00 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Life membership fees	200.00 Life membership fees
Annual membership fees	580.00 Annual membership fees
	Lectures and meetings
	Printing, stationery, and postage }
	Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$780.00</u>

THE ST. JOHN SOCIETY *in account with* JOHN SEALY, Treasurer

<i>C/r.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909	\$000.00 Remitted to William Sloane, Treasurer:
Annual membership fees	400.00 Annual membership fees
	Expenses of St. John Society
	Balance retained August 31, 1910
	<u>\$400.00</u>

TWENTY-NINTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

In account with GARDINER MARTIN LANE, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Cash in hands of Treasurer, September 1, 1909, belonging to the following accounts:	
Bulletin on Corinth	\$300.00
General expenses	6,712.58
Subscriptions, 1908-09	425.00
Subscriptions, 1909-10	3,617.47
Subscriptions, 1910-11	250.00
Receipts from publications	14.50
Income from endowment fund	4,547.36
Excavations at Corinth : Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears	1,500.00
Heraeum publication	29.50
Archaeological Institute Fellowship	600.00
Carnegie Institution :	
For Carnegie Fellowship in Architecture	1,000.00
For Carnegie Research Fellowship	400.00
General Fund : Received from Heraeum publication	29.50
Interest on deposits	107.34
Harvard subscription to endowment fund	435.00
Salary of Director	\$2,500.00
Salary of Secretary	1,000.00
Travelling expenses of Annual Professor	250.00
Travelling expenses of Director	100.00
Library	475.00
Repairs to building, lights, etc.	1,300.00
Fellowship, School	600.00
Carnegie Fellowship in Architecture	1,000.00
Carnegie Research Fellowship	1,400.00
Excavations at Corinth	1,500.00
Printing Journal of Archaeology	800.00
Committee expenses	31.50
Treasurer's clerk	100.00
Peity expenses	5.50
Harvard subscription to endowment fund	435.00
Heraeum publication — transferred to general fund	29.50
Archaeological Institute Fellowship	800.00
Mochlos reports	87.50
Balance, cash in hands of Treasurer, August 31, 1910, belonging to the following accounts:	
General expenses	6,712.58
Bulletin on Corinth	300.00
	<u><u>\$19,968.25</u></u>

E. & O. E.
GARDINER MARTIN LANE, Treasurer.

FIFTEENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ROME

In account with WILLARD V. KING, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>			<i>Dr.</i>
Balance in bank at close of fiscal year, August 31, 1909	\$2,912.88		
Receipts from Universities and Colleges:			
Barnard College	\$100.00	Expenses in Italy:	
Columbia University	250.00	Salary of the Director	\$3,000.00
Cornell University	250.00	Salary of the Professor of Latin	1,000.00
Johns Hopkins University	250.00	Salary of the librarian	1,000.00
Leland Stanford Jr. University	99.60	Fellowship salaries	1,000.00
Mount Holyoke College	250.00	Other European expenses (see report of	
Northwestern University	250.00	Director below)	2,200.00
Smith College	200.00	Expenses in America:	\$7,200.00
Syracuse University	100.00	Expenses of Chairman	
University of Chicago	100.00	Expenses of Treasurer's office	
Vassar College	115.00	Collector's salary and commission	
Wellesley College	250.00	Interest paid on loans and debit bal-	
Western Reserve University	100.00	ances	
Yale University	250.00	Archaeological Institute of America	150.00
Receipts from alumni representing:		Cost of \$2000. Lake Shore and Michi-	800.00
Brown University	185.00	gan Southern Railway Company 4 %	2,140.92
Columbia University	405.00	Cost of \$3000. Northern Pacific, Great Northern,	
Cornell University	35.00	C. B. & Q.; joint, 4 %	1,897.50
Harvard University	377.00	Cost of \$4000. New York, Gas & Electric Light,	2,902.50
Princeton University	515.00	Heat & Power Company Purchase Money 4%	3,385.00
University of Pennsylvania	50.00		
Washington University	100.00		
Williams College	35.00		
Yale University	480.00		
		2,182.00	

AMERICAN SCHOOL IN ROME

53

Individual subscriptions	\$2,500.00	Cost of \$6000. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Mem-
Carnegie Institution	1,966.64	phis Railway Company Refunding 4 %
Archaeological Institute of America	600.00	Balance on hand August 31, 1910
General Theological Seminary	25.00	<u>2,621.37</u>
Interest on investments and bank balances	4,227.36	<u>\$28,544.79</u>
Receipts from publications	16.31	
Proceeds of sale of \$10,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company Conv. 4 %	11,550.00	
	<u>\$28,544.79</u>	
Note :		
Invested (in above account)	\$18,082.50	
Sale of investments	11,550.00	
	<u>\$1,532.50</u>	
Balance, August 31, 1909	\$2,912.88	
Balance, August 31, 1910	<u>2,621.37</u>	
Apparent loss for year	291.51	
GAIN FOR YEAR	<u>\$1,240.99</u>	
WILLARD V. KING, <i>Treasurer,</i> <i>In account with JESSE BENEDICT CARTER, Director</i>		
Receipts :		
Balance in Rome	Rent	\$2,330.10
September 1, 1909	Repairs	179.49
From Treasurer	Insurance	29.80
Profit on exchange	Furnishings, etc.	399.63
Interest on deposits	Janitor and watch-	
Tuition	man	518.68
From Director to pay surplus of ex-	Heat and light	220.68
penses over bud-	Library	250.00
get	Additional instruc-	
	tion	153.84
	Office	101.70
	Balance in Rome, August 31, 1910	531.08
		<u>\$4,715.00</u>

ELEVENTH FINANCIAL STATEMENT

September 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910

The Managing Committee of the AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL STUDY AND RESEARCH IN PALESTINE

In account with JAMES HARDY ROPES, Treasurer

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>
Balance, September 1, 1909	\$3,426.59	Salary of Director
Subscriptions, 1908-09, representing:		Library (books, binding, etc.)
Hartford Theological Seminary	\$100.00	Expenses at Jerusalem :
Hebrew Union College	100.00	Taxes
University of Pennsylvania	100.00	Rent
Subscriptions, 1909-10, representing:		Furnishings, repairs, etc.
Andover Theological Seminary	100.00	Caretakers' expenses
Auburn Theological Seminary	100.00	Fellowship
Bryn Mawr College	100.00	Expenses of Committee
Columbia University	100.00	Advanced to Director, 1910-11
Cornell University	100.00	Balance, August 31, 1910 :
General Theological Seminary	100.00	Part of \$3000 N. Y. C. R. R. bonds
Hartford Theological Seminary	100.00	Deposit, Provident Institution for Savings
Harvard University	100.00	Deposit, Suffolk Savings Bank
Hebrew Union College	100.00	Cash, State Street Trust Co.
Johns Hopkins University	100.00	
Newton Theological Institution	100.00	
Philadelphia Divinity School	71.00	
Princeton University	100.00	
Smith College	100.00	

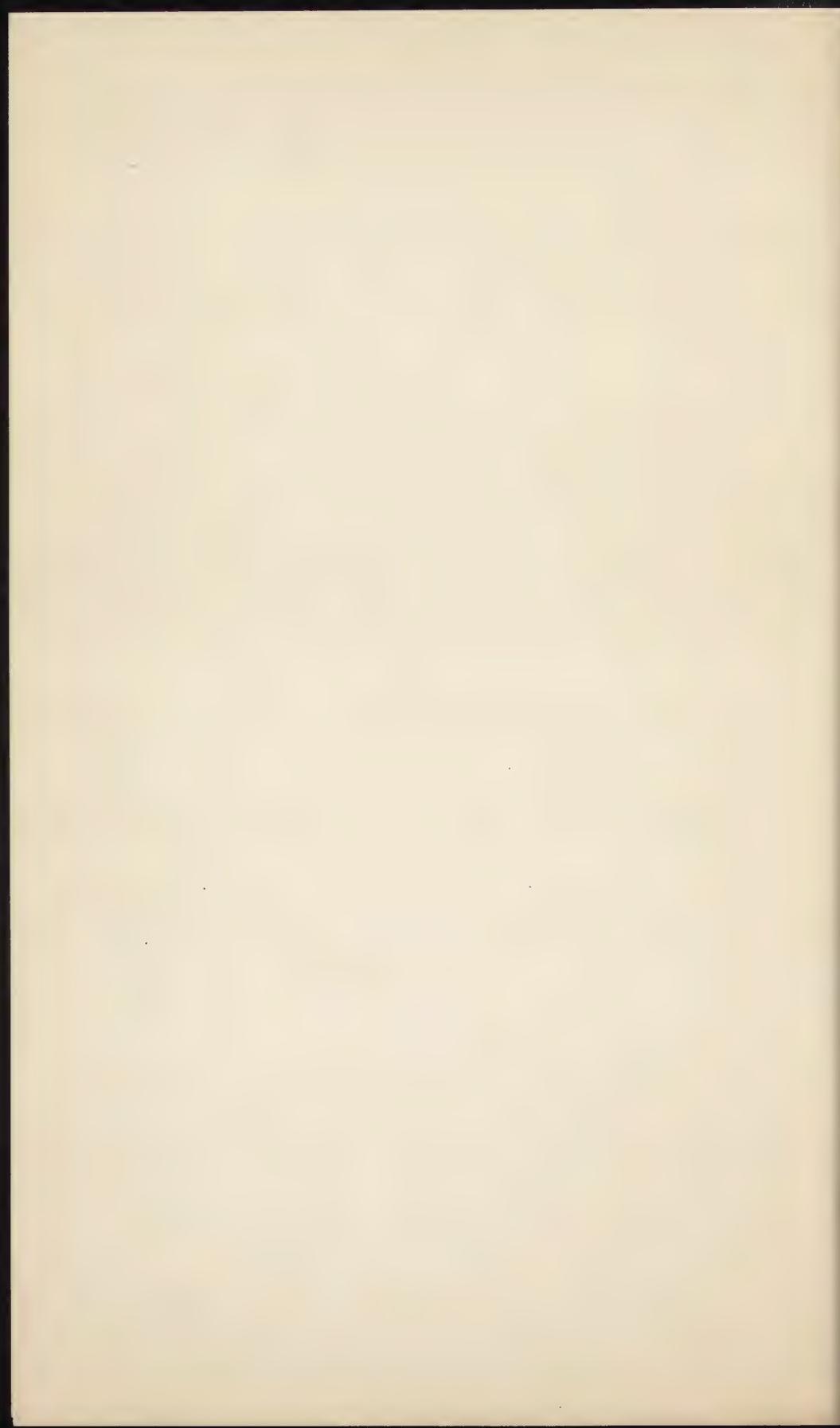
Trinity College, Hartford	100.00
Union Theological Seminary	100.00
University of Chicago	100.00
University of Pennsylvania	100.00
University of Toronto	100.00
Wellesley College	100.00
Yale University	100.00
Archaeological Institute of America, Appropriation	2,071.00
Individual subscriptions	600.00
Interest	425.00
	87.40
	<u><u>\$6,909.99</u></u>

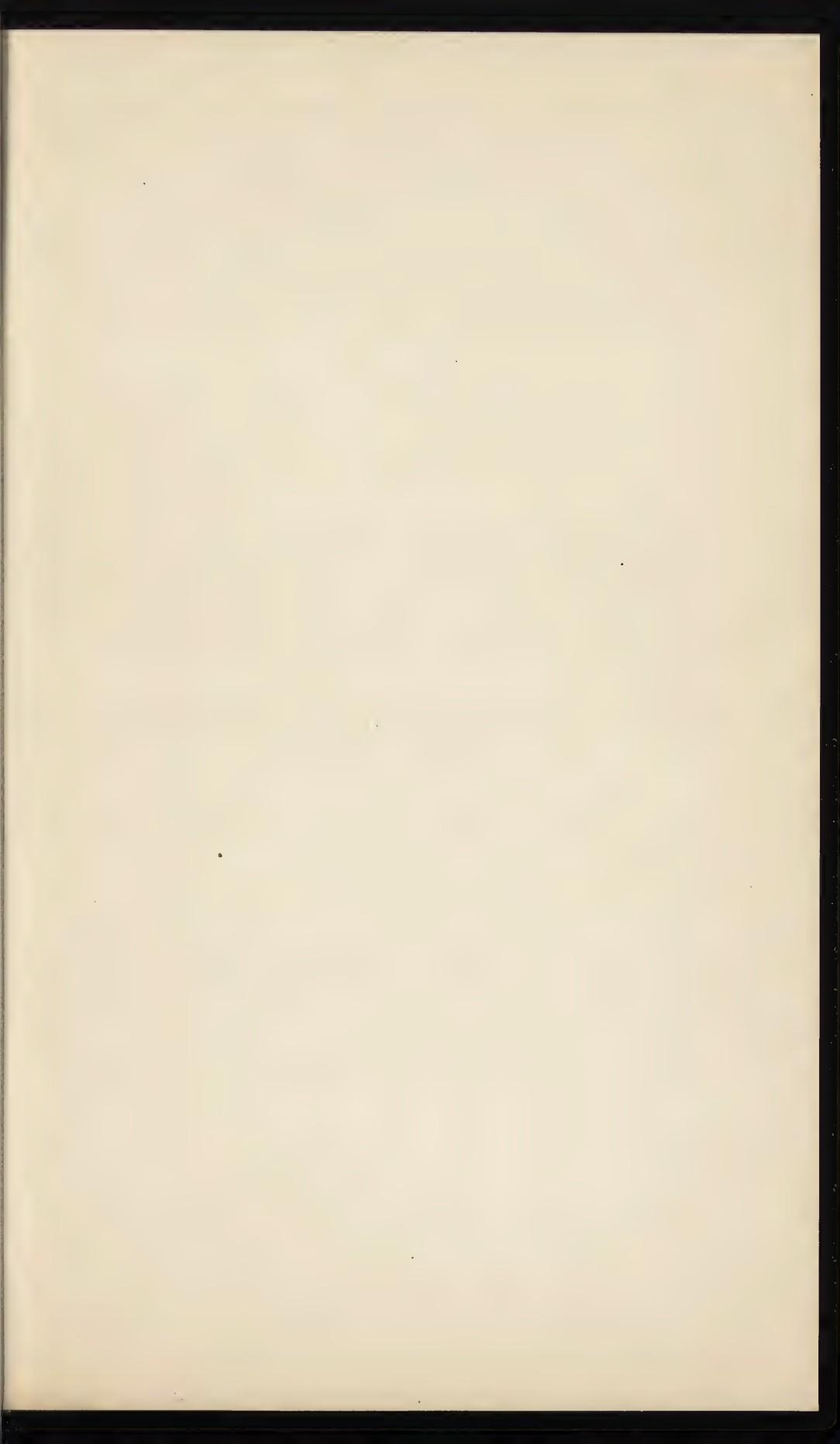
BUILDING FUND *in account with JAMES HARDY ROPES, Treasurer?*

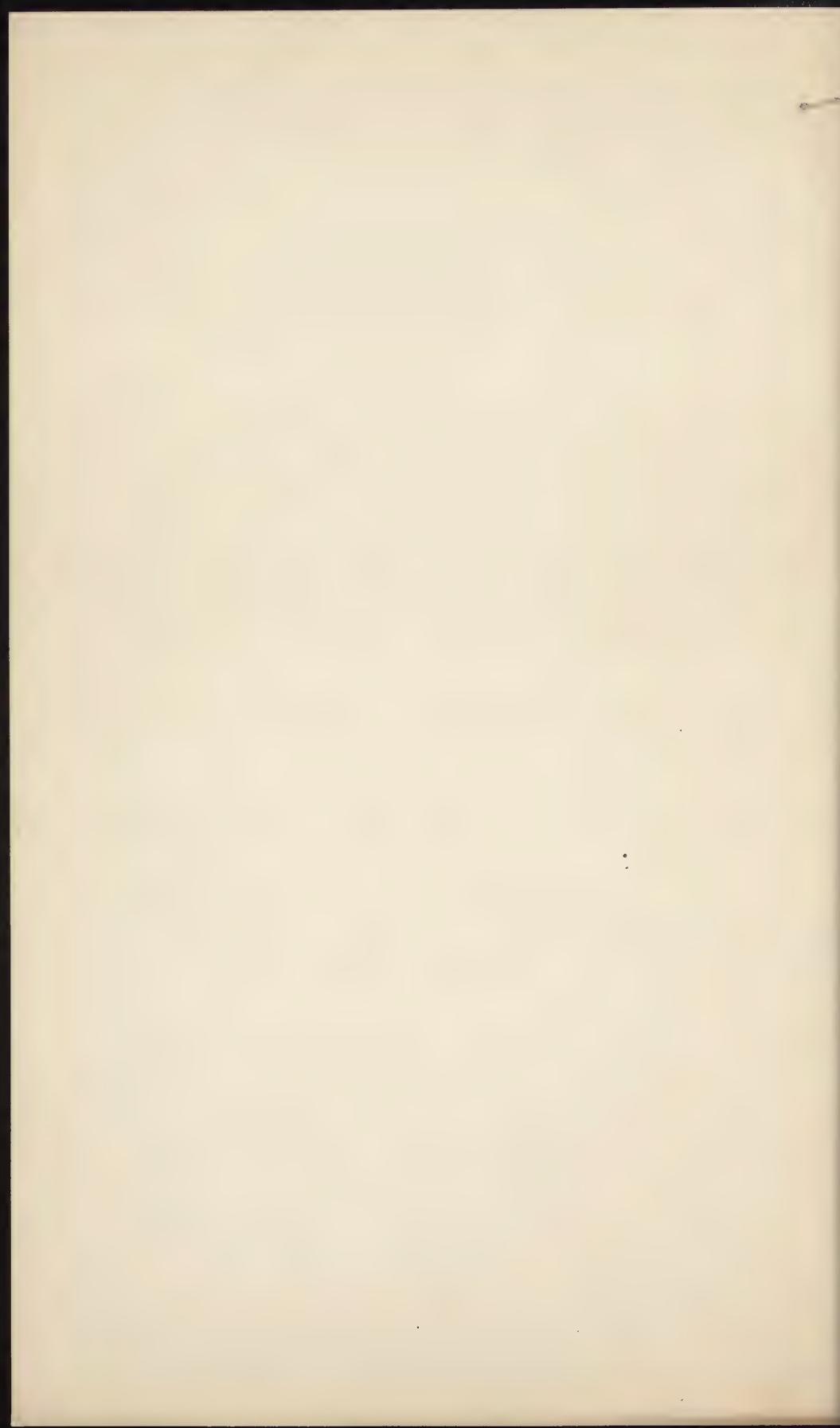
C/r.	Dr.
Gift, Miss Helen M. Gould	Balance, August 31, 1910:
Interest	Part of \$3,000 N. Y. C. R. R. bonds
	35.00
	<u><u>\$1,035.00</u></u>

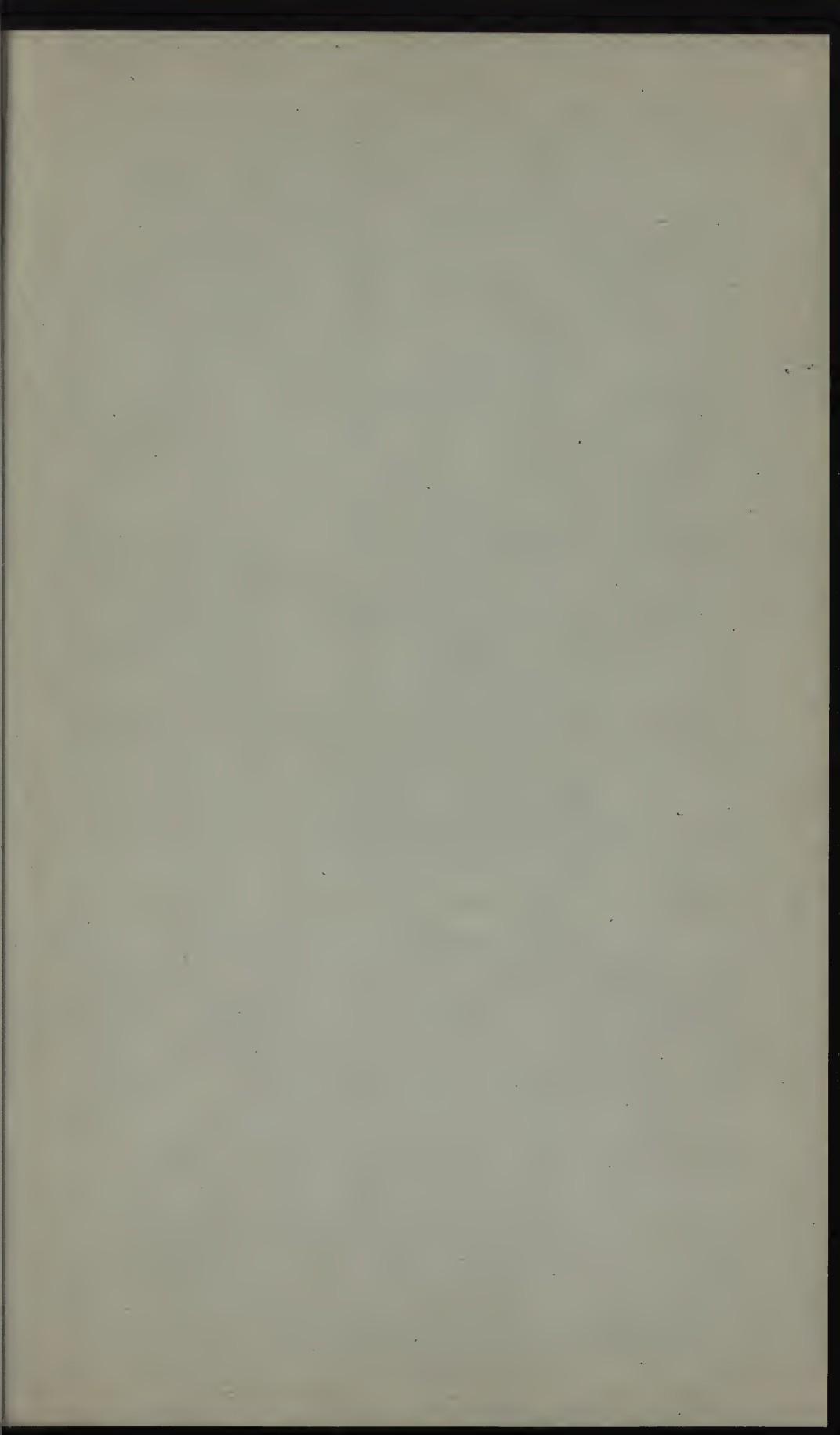
CAMBRIDGE, August 31, 1910.

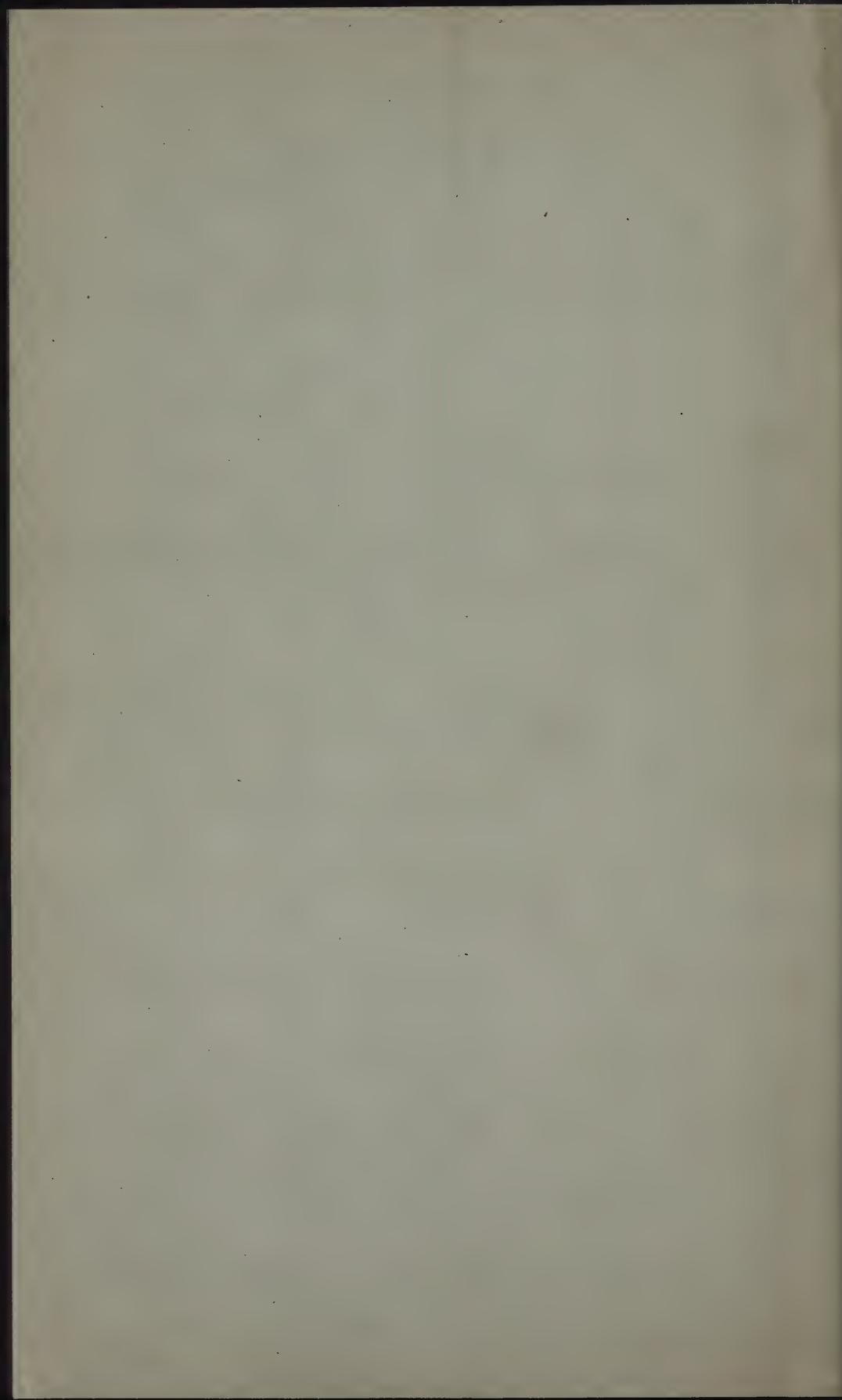
JAMES HARDY ROPES, *Treasurer.*











WMS

BULLETIN

OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

VOLUME II MARCH, 1911 NUMBER 2

FROM BENGAZI TO CYRENE
GENERAL MEETING. DIRECTORY



ISSUED QUARTERLY

PUBLISHED BY
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AT NORWOOD, MASS., AND WASHINGTON, D.C.
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
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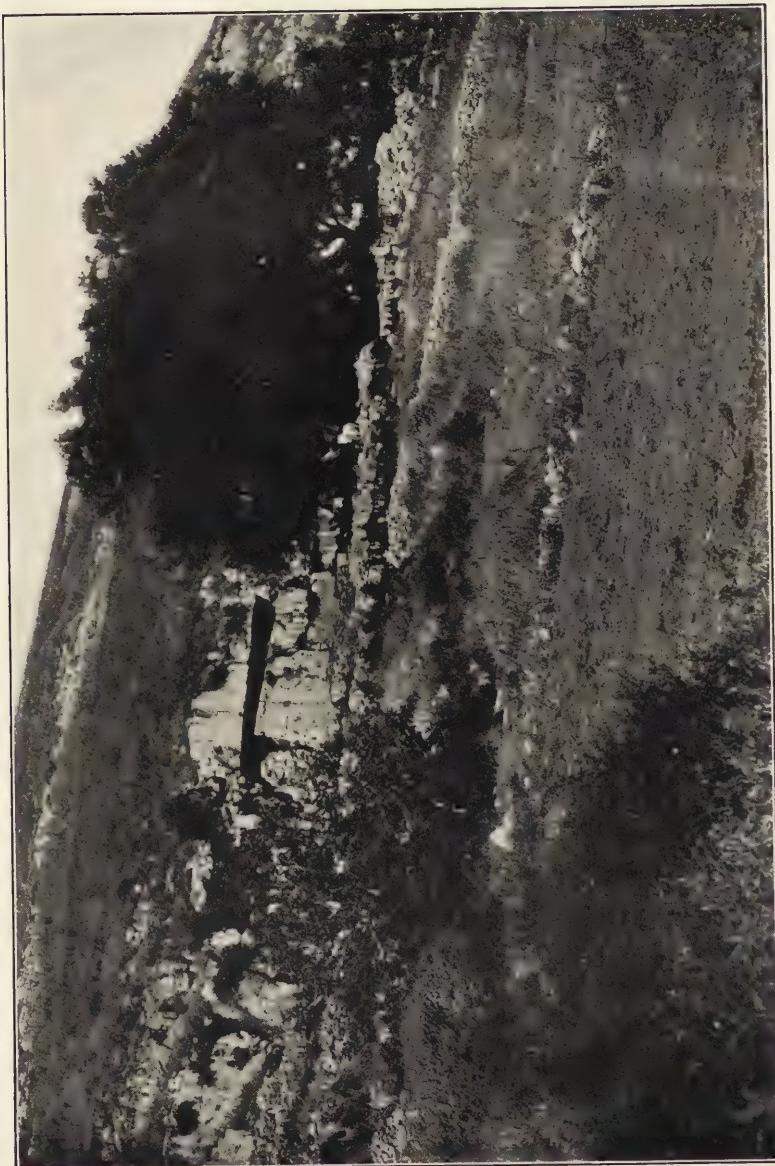
Entered as second-class matter.

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PLATE I



CYRENE: THE FOUNTAIN

BULLETIN

OF THE

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PLATE II



THE START



BENGAZI



TOKRA: THE SEVEN-BRANCHED CANDLESTICK ON JEWISH GRAVES

Archaeological
Institute
of America

FROM BENGALI TO CYRENE¹

DIFFICULTIES of travel in an unexplored country are many. Those that one meets when in the less familiar parts of our own land are often numerous, but a more varied assortment of trouble is experienced in a region like Tripoli. Though there are maps of the country they are of almost greater value to the student of engraving than to the traveller, and the population though by no means dangerous affords the stranger a variety of sleep-destroying experiences.

The Turks and the Arabs, taken *en masse*, have as many good points as any of the Western races next whom they live. As regards Tripoli, the Arab considers, and with justice, that his people are the real owners of the land, but they recognize the overlordship of the Turk, and I do not believe that they have any idea of trying to throw off this rule. For the Turks it may be said that, as every one who has ever had anything to do with them knows, they have magnificent qualities and also what is not generally known, that they know as no one else does how to govern the Arab. The Arab is in many ways childish; he is also ignorant, superstitious, and frequently fanatical. The Turk is persistent and understanding and governs firmly with quiet bravery. The Turks hold to the same religion as the Arab and enjoy fighting quite as much. As a result the Arab fears but respects them, a very different thing from fearing and despising, the not infrequent attitude of the East toward the West.

When one goes to Cyrene his difficulties begin immediately on landing at Bengazi. The only hotel, the "Grand Hotel de Cyrene," is a horrible place, and the eating shop on the harbor

¹ The Commissioners in charge of the Excavation of Cyrene (Bulletin, I, p. 250) receive frequent reports from the field and will publish from time to time in the Bulletin those that are of more general interest; the technical reports will appear in the *American Journal of Archaeology*. This sketch by Director Norton narrates experiences of the preliminary reconnaissance, in May and June, 1910.

front, kept by Italians, who though good-natured are incompetent (even in their rascality), is a severe trial to the flesh. I, however, enjoyed a blessing that has often before fallen to my lot and in the appreciation of which many a traveller will agree with me. It was the friendship of a British Consul. In this case it was Francis Jones, Esquire, a man whose knowledge of the nearer East is great and whose readiness to help the stranger is unfailing. He took me and my companion under his roof, and with him and his sisters, both on my arrival and departure, we found most generous hospitality and ready help. It is the Englishman abroad who makes the foreigner love England; the generosity with which he puts himself at your service is a model that every one would do well to imitate.

Here at Bengazi I had to pass several days. There was the Mutesarif (the Governor of the Province) to see. With him I had to arrange about the journey, which, though only some couple of hundred miles across country, necessitated, owing to the generally wild conditions that prevail, some careful planning. Murad Fuad helped smooth all my difficulties. Of Bengazi itself, the less said the better. It is a fly-bitten, pestilential spot without a single charm to dull the curse of its baked ugliness. My first walk was to its small bazaar, where the steady stream of keen-eyed, questioning natives, gazing from the folds of their blanket robes as they shuffle with slipper-padded feet from shop to shop, stopping here and there for a small purchase and much talk, serves the purpose of a newspaper. And so it was that the next morning it was already well known that I had been here before and was now about to gather together a small caravan to go to Merdj, thence to Cyrene, and so on to Derna. Then the caravanbashis began to arrive.

Several Maltese came first, but after many repetitions of the same words to the effect that I would not have one of them in any capacity or at any price, they gave up trying to persuade me that they knew my business better than I knew it myself. Then at last began to come the Arabs. Some days passed before any agreement could be come to, for of course the first hope of them all was that I was a "milord," ignorant of all that would make the trip possible or profitable. Some, when they learned

I had been in the country before, found sudden excuses for giving up thought of the work. Others had no money but would take mine, buy the animals, and sell them for me, "surely at a profit," when the trip was done. At times this is the best plan, but for me it was impossible. Others were ready to do all I asked, but their camels were away in the country; it was the reaping season; they could not start now. Others found no difficulty till the last item was mentioned. This was that they should go with me before the Mutesarif and be vouched for as known and trustworthy persons. Little does the Mutesarif suspect for how many sudden sicknesses of wives and unexpected accidents to camels he is responsible!

But at last Ali ben Aisa appeared, who was ready to serve me in any way and who was unappalled by the visit to the Mutesarif. So, after sitting over many coffees, while the quiet minutes lapsed into hours marked only by the changing light on the white-caps breaking on the harbor reefs, the Director of Public Instruction, Shehab Eddin Bey, a most helpful friend who had joined our little group to assist in bargaining, ben Aisa and I strolled over the hot square to the ragged castle, and there clinched our agreement with the beating together of our outstretched hands and the uttering of the word "mabruk." When, after much talk, a bargain is "mabruk," great content enters the soul of the traveller. It is so sharp and incisive, that word, and seems such a certain seal to the bond. But alas! the Arab assumes woman's privilege of changing his mind, and what was "mabruk" one minute has frequently broken loose the next instant and is once more drifting on the waves of discussion. That was not the case this time, however, and finally one hot evening all was ready for an early start next morning. The last packages of rope, of salt, of tea, of all the general camp paraphernalia had been purchased, ben Aisa had been persuaded that a camel could carry more than a donkey and that I knew it, tents and guns had been looked over, and we turned in for the restless sleep that precedes the start of a long and somewhat doubtful trip.

Most travellers will agree, I believe, that, no matter how early you get up, it always takes longer to break camp and to start a caravan than seems necessary. That was our case that

hot Friday morning when we headed north past the palm-leaf huts of the negro village and by the salt lagoons on the trail to Kasr Hadib.

At the beginning of any journey the various members of the party, beast as well as man, have to shake together and get used to each other's personal equation; and that traveller is lucky whose party, if a mixed one, does not contain some indissoluble element. I was lucky this time, for, though I can look forward with contentment to a future during which my eyes never again see one or two of the sons of the Prophet who accompanied me, still, on the whole, no one of them was really impossible and my only compatriot and chief companion, though quite untried in this sort of work, turned out a constant resource and help.

At first I was annoyed by the number of our guard, which seemed to me excessive. There were six cavalrymen and two zaptiehs. The Mutesarif had, however, insisted on my taking at least this number, and he was right to do so. Under the old régime the soldiers that were supposed to be a guard were not infrequently of little service, and a source of aggravation to the natives among whom one passed. In the present instance I have only words of praise for the men who formed the guard for the first part of the journey, under the command of Ezzed Effendi, and those who joined us unexpectedly at Cyrene, under Jusouf Effendi. It would be impossible to find a more capable, useful, and in every sense soldierly set of men. When the desert wind lifted the tents, as though they were paper, off the ground and sent them fluttering like wounded birds among the rocks and bushes, these soldiers were always ready to see the humorous side of the adventure; when water was not to be had and the air burned like the blast of a furnace, they never lost their temper; when they had only bread to eat, and not too much of that, their first thought was to share it, and they never complained. They were men through and through. They were all of them Turks in the broad sense of the word. To the Arab caravan-men also praise is due; but they were by no means so fine a lot as the soldiers, and the first evening when we topped the rise of the rocky, pathless hill and looked down on the scanty cultivation of Kasr Hadib, I discovered the

PLATE III



TOKRA: WEST WALL, LOOKING SOUTH

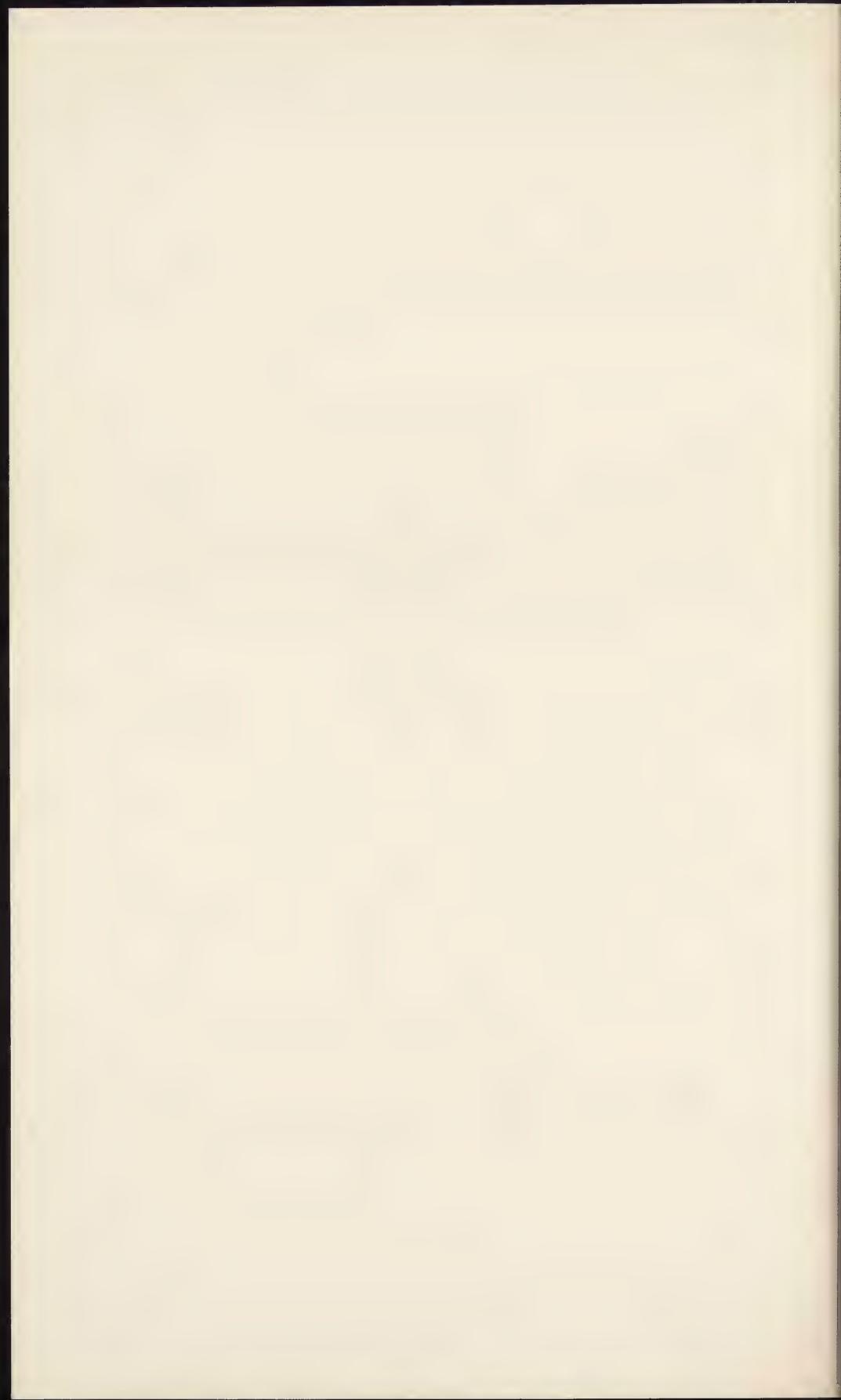


PLATE IV



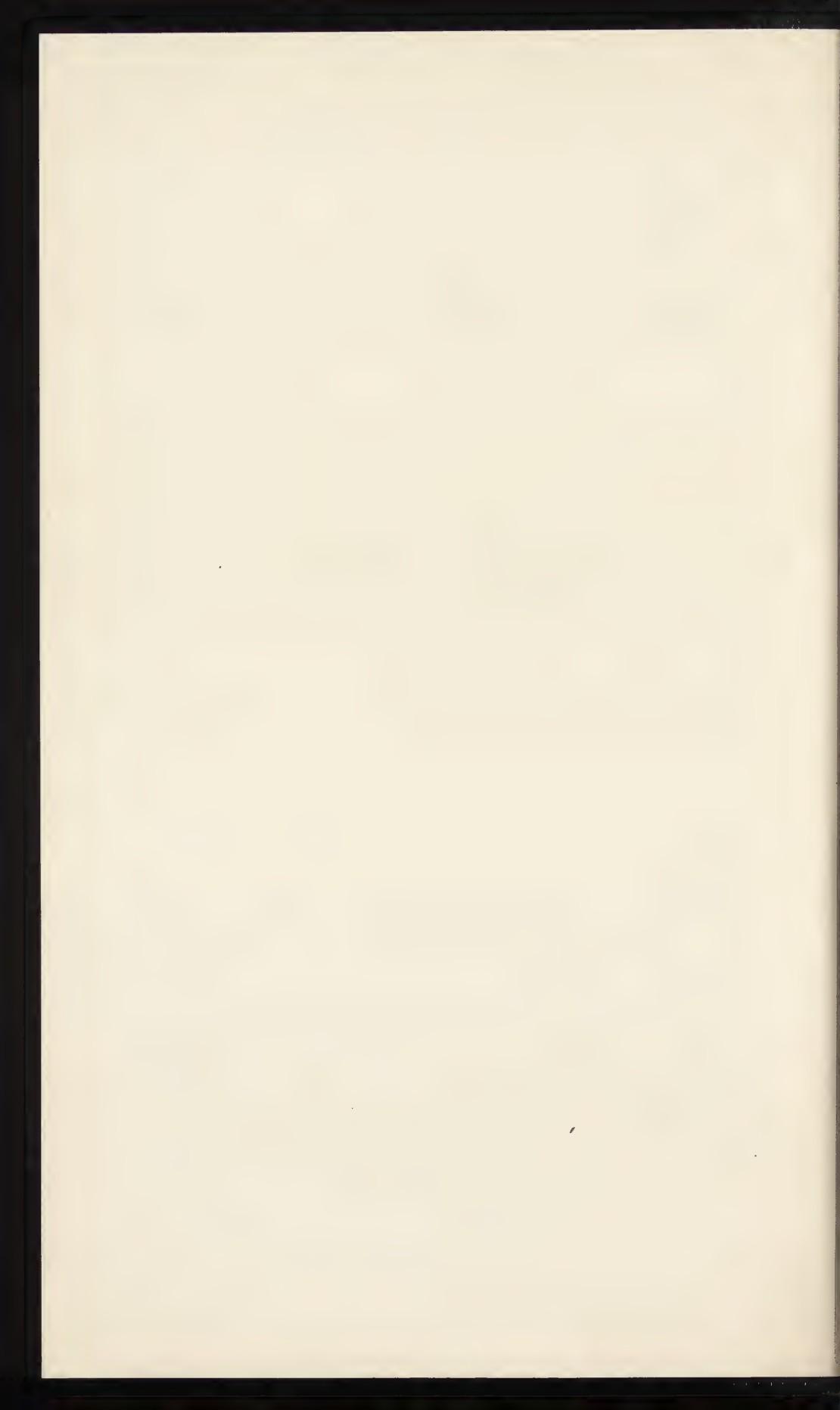
ON THE ROAD



THE SQUARE AT MERDJ



MERDJ: VISITORS AT THE CAMP



failings of Ali ben Aisa, the leader and owner of the animals. He was incompetent in every sense of the word. He knew the country but little better than I did and considerably less about loading animals. When difficulties arose he depended on Allah, assisted by me, to get him out of them, and would sit wrapped in his blanket like a sick baby till my increasing invective gradually forced him to unwilling effort. But in the end the trip was accomplished satisfactorily, for we did what we undertook to do. So even toward the lazy ben Aisa I bear no real ill-will, but I certainly would not advise any beginner in Eastern travel to employ him as caravanbashi.

In the main, the days did not vary much one from another. The camp began to stir at dawn ; the animals snuffled in their feed-bags ; the men clattered about with their coffee-pots ; where there was water we took what bath we could ; tents were taken down, a light breakfast cooked, and then the loads made up. Every morning Ali found the same difficulty in getting the ropes to hold the baggage, and the camels groaned and grunted, as with hisses and shoving the men made them kneel for their burdens. At last the start is made. The baggage, with its guard, is to follow the trail to the next night's camp, and we push ahead, for there are questions to settle along the road. There are reports of ruins in the neighborhood, which must be looked up, or some town marked on the map—that romantic map!—the existence of which is worth proving, or a water course to be traced, or some of the endless interests of geography and archaeology to be followed up. And each day there were two recurring problems—one the road, the other where the camp was to be pitched at night. The English and French staff maps are correct enough for the schoolroom, but they cannot be depended on by one who has to see to the feeding of some fifteen men and as many animals every night in a different spot. One would think to look at them that the trail was easy to follow over generally flat country, but such is not the case. As a matter of fact, except for general outline, they are of little use other than to suggest the names of settlements to ask about. The distances on them are wrong ; they show lakes and other features that do not exist, and fail to show very many features that do.

As we turn from the maps to the natives, other puzzles appear. They are not used to the kind of question one asks, and just as they cannot understand pictures when they first see them but are as apt to look at them upside down as any other way, so, quite unintentionally oftentimes, they give answers that are entirely misleading. Sometimes, too, they do not care to tell where the half-dried wells are. However, with patience and enough bread and tea in the saddle-bags to make a night in the open nothing to regret, one usually manages to hit the right spot.

So from the cool, early morning, one wends along the little marked way over the parched and rocky plains, up and down the sheer-sided wadys where the slippery foothold makes us dismount and lead the sturdy, patient horses along the treacherous shelf, and on over stale salt bottoms, and along weary miles of loose rock, sun above and stone below, and nowhere shade. At times, from some hilltop up which we have sweated in silence but for our breath coming in grunts and pants or the hurried shouts when a horse falls, we see in the far distance the goal we are pursuing — then down again into valleys of desolation which blind us to everything but hope. But at last the weary day draws to its cool end; a few nomadic shepherds heading their flocks from different points towards one centre show the well is near, till finally we turn a corner and see the trampled earth and old fireplaces that betoken the camping ground. And there in the midst are a handful of nervous-eyed Arabs bending over a small hole out of which they draw the yellow water in their goatskin bucket.

The day's journey, but not the day's work, is done. We off-saddle, drink a little, and then, rolling cigarettes, sit down to wait till the heavy-footed camels come bringing us tents and the possibilities of supper. More shepherds gather around, water their flocks, talk a little, and wander off again into the night. At last the shouts of the camel-men stir us, and soon there is a charcoal fire glowing, over which my companion and I cook our supper while we scold the men for having missed the road, or chaff them about the terrors of to-morrow's journey. After supper is done (it doesn't take long) and the dishes are cleared, the camel-men or the soldiers (the two groups

never mix) ask us to drink tea and talk with them, and so the young night passes. The camp gradually grows still, the animals rub about in their dusty beds, the guard moves silently around, and we stretch out in our blankets, head on saddle, watching the stars trace their golden paths along the amethystine curve of heaven. Scarcely a sound roughens the quiet of the night; perhaps for a minute a pack of jackals may rush yelping through the valley, or the challenge of the guard stop some Arab. He, seeing our fire, has come from miles away to beg medicine or some small money for his wife who is hanging back there in the shadow of the ilex. He gets his wish, and with low-murmured gratitude fades away into the dark, and all is still again till we are wakened by the sun's heralds, the birds, with whose music the whole sky seems dripping.

The road I took this time led us part way along the sea, so if the inner man had little liquid refreshment the outer husk at least found comfort. But the sea-trail is a bitter hard one. Once before I had done a piece of it on foot, and those who were with me that hot day, when, after being marooned three days at Marsa Susa, we did the sixteen miles to Ras el Hil in four hours, will never forget it. And you, O fellow-cook and cheery companion, will you ever forget that day last June when we rode from Ras el Hil to Derna? About seven hours, you remember, we were told the distance was and plenty of water. The water was no dream. There it was just after starting in the lovely valley of Labrone with its rushing stream and its banks rosy with the plumed oleanders. But the seven hours were twelve, and the trail! Do you remember the horse who went over the edge in an attempt, which we meanly frustrated, to commit suicide, disgusted as he was, poor beast, at being expected to travel over such country? And then, at the end, do you recall our fatigue which showed in our painful politeness to each other and to the faithful Ali when he asked us to camp on a dry hillside about a mile from the lights of the little green town ahead of us? And how amusing it all seemed when at last we got to the Café under the pepper tree.

As for the towns of the country, there is little to be said, for most of them, though standing out boldly on the maps, are but scattered groups of adobe huts surrounded by gardens which

struggle hard for existence. At Kasr Hadib there are but few houses and seemingly still fewer inhabitants. Tokra boasts a telegraph station, and its extensive ruins may in the dim future be laid out in "Passagiate Archaeologiche" for an increasing population, but at present the gray foxes sneak among the rocks and wild doves are not often frightened from the wells by the few inhabitants. At Tolmeita the ruins are still finer, but the houses are fewer still, and the dwellers therein do not hesitate to show their teeth to unknown strangers. At Nansidas I failed to see any house at all, but a few ragged natives appeared from nowhere and in their ill-disguised dislike exhibited complete ignorance of the rules of hospitality. In general, however, as soon as the natives knew who we were, they were friendly and eager to sell vegetables and eggs and wood, or give us whatever help we asked.

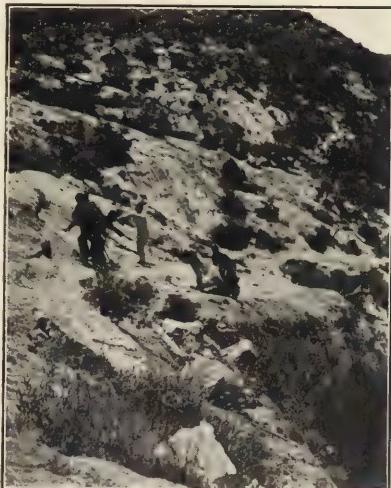
Merdj is the one town of importance on the northern road from Bengazi to Cyrene. A Kaimakam is there; some thirty soldiers are quartered in the tumbledown castle, and the little bazaar affords grateful relief from the simple fare of the road. It also boasts a telegraph station which, strange to say, seems generally to be ready for business. Ruins and traces of the ancient town which I had hoped to find proved elusive. A late tombstone and a fine rock-cut tomb in the hills to the east were the only ancient remains to be seen. The rock-cut tomb, very like those at Cyrene, is proof enough though that further and more detailed search will be rewarded. The old city itself may well lie hidden under the modern town which rises on a mound in the middle of a splendid deep-soiled plain. From here we headed northeast to our objective Cyrene. Up the craggy hillsides, down the torrent-torn valleys, we wound our rough way, past the robbers' roost of Kasr Benigdem and on to new and more interesting ruins, till at last one quiet evening we crossed the fields of Cyrene tawny with grain and tinkling with many flocks. Into camp we limped, tired but contented with accomplishment, and slept beside the Sacred Spring.

I stayed at Cyrene several busy days. At first it was rather nervous work, for the attitude of the natives hung in the balance. That the Italians had spread false reports about my intentions was certain and the question was how much the

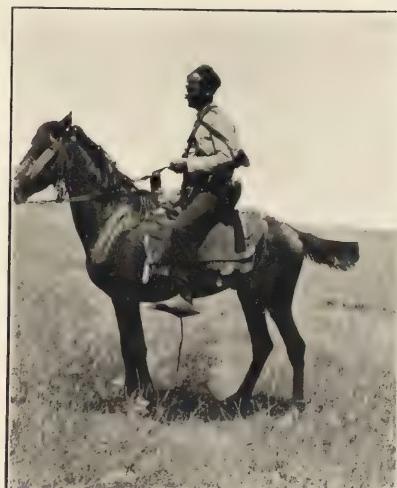
PLATE V



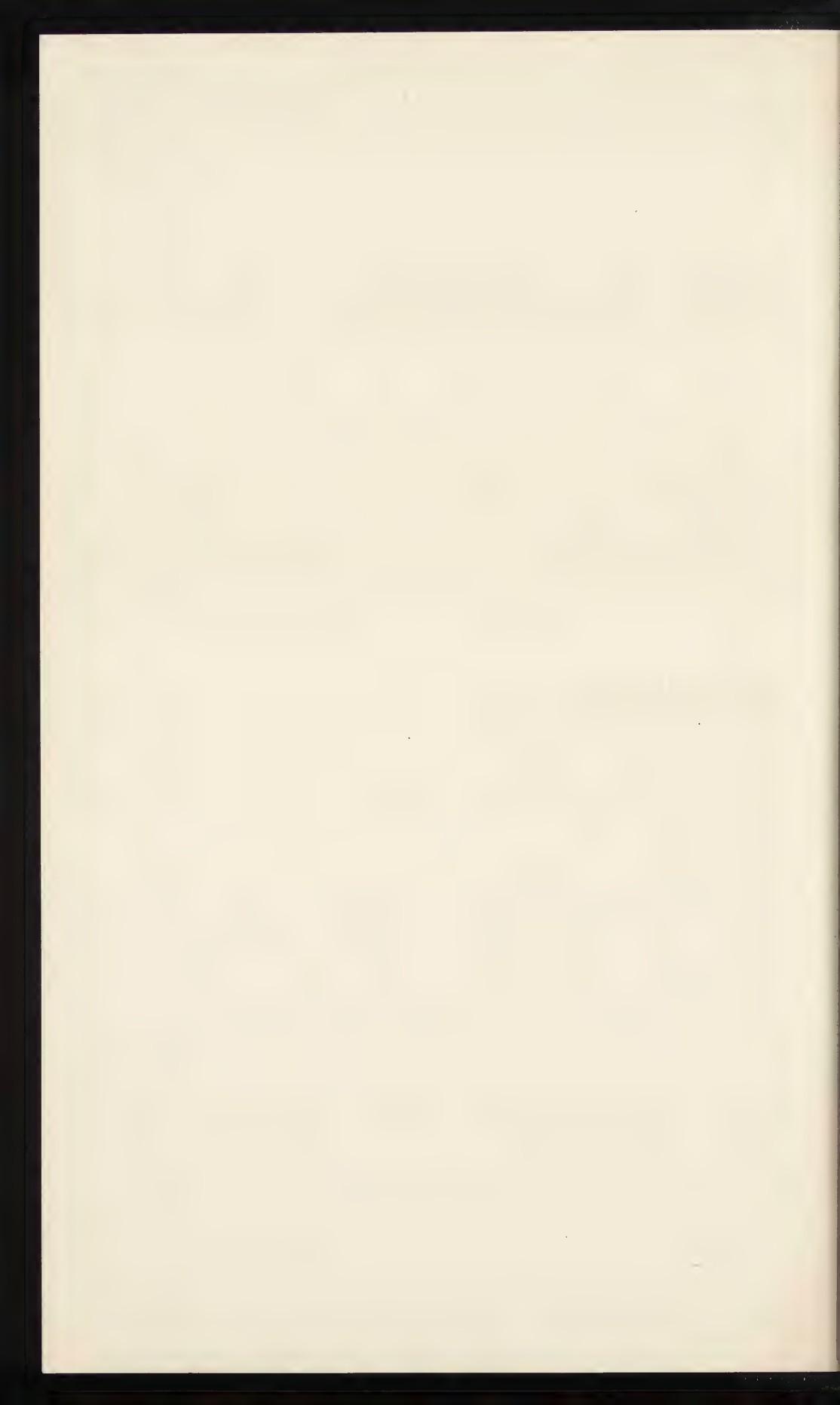
MERDJ: A ROCK-CUT TOMB WITH DORIC COLUMNS



"ACCIDENTS"



A ZAPTIEH (MOUNTED GUARD)



Arabs believed. Matters were complicated by the absence of the Mudir (the local representative of the Ottoman government), who had left the place and seemed unwilling to come back. He, being an Arab, had gone away for fear, I believe, of seeming to his fellow-tribesmen to be on too good terms with us. There was a certain amount of evident nervousness among the natives, various persons advised me that it would be safer to leave, and the local Sheiks though friendly didn't know quite what to do in the absence of their official representative. So after giving him two days to think the matter over, I sent a message which I knew would come to the Mudir's ears, to the Mutesarif at Bengazi. In a very few hours the Mudir was whining in my tent, and for the following week he would hardly leave my sight, and certainly did all a weak man could to help the work.

Every minute of those days was fully occupied. Although I had been at Cyrene twice before, I had not seen half the city, which stretches for miles in every direction. Photographs were taken, inscriptions copied, and a plane-table map made of the Acropolis and nearer ruins. Then one night after waiting till the Arabs had gone away and the camp was asleep my companion and I took candles, and clambering over the broken wall at the mouth of the chasm from which the water rushes we crawled up the watercourse far into the heart of the hill. There were various traces showing that we were not the first to do this (years ago Smith and Porcher did the same), but who it was who had last worked in the channel, or when they had been there, we could not tell. The candles gave out before we reached the end of the passage, so perhaps when we return we may find more interesting results. The report, not unlikely to be true, is that coins are found in the water. If so, very interesting facts may be discovered by a more careful investigation.

Some of the wilder spirits among the shepherds could not get reconciled to our presence. They overthrew the sighting points I built for my map or would stand at a distance cursing us and all our works and fingering their guns. Still in the main the natives were a sensible lot, and their leaders did everything they could to assist me.

So far as the work at Cyrene is concerned, the chief difficulty with the Arabs will be to show them that, crazy as it seems to

them to merely dig up ancient ruins, this is really our object and that we have no ulterior design on the country. Then we must get them to let us dig their fields. Those who have only dug in well-settled lands, where the evidences of government are to be seen on every hand, can hardly realize the difficulty of digging on a spot distant three days from the nearest government post and connected with this post by only the roughest of trails. Expropriation is not a difficult matter to arrange in a country like Greece, but at Cyrene it is not so simple, partly because the people are fighters and partly because there is no documentary proof of ownership of the land, and from the government standpoint the present holders are mere squatters.

During the days I passed at Cyrene this last June I think (it is never safe for a Westerner to assume that he knows, when he is dealing with an Easterner) that the Arabs of Cyrene and the neighborhood began to look on me with a certain amount of friendliness, and to believe that the work I suggested to them might in truth be worth their while to help. Granted this turns out to be their feeling, there is still the difficulty before us that the Arab is not a good workman in the sense of being a steady one. The nomad instinct is strong within him, and his mind is not (thank God) constantly harping on the theme that "time is money." When he has money enough for his actual needs he thinks rather of spending it on present enjoyments, among which sitting and talking with his friends is one, than on gaining more in the semi-seclusion of hard work for some possible future occasion. So, although Bounaghas, Ben Miriam, and other local sheiks have promised me "even thousands" of workmen, it is not likely that these will offer themselves in embarrassingly large numbers, and those who do enter our employ will probably work more or less by fits and starts. Though the country will in time be a rich one, for its resources are great, the natives are at present very poor, and for this reason I think the first weekly pay day will see a great change in their attitude toward us and toward the work.

When we begin to dig, in October, there will be many difficulties to smooth and questions to be settled; but there is no reason why, with tact and firmness, the excavation should not go on successfully, producing results of the greatest historic

PLATE VI



KASR BENIGDEM: THE ANCIENT FORT SEEN FROM INSIDE



CYRENE: THE ACROPOLIS HILL, WITH THE FOUNTAIN AT THE EXTREME RIGHT



and artistic interest, results which, besides being a source of pride to the Archaeological Institute, will be a spur to our younger students to take up the explorer's life. There is no money in it; there is endless hard work and some risk. But the joy of real life among real men makes up for all the hardships and solitude. If any youth wants to find himself, to know whether he is fit to live among and handle men, let him come to Cyrene.

RICHARD NORTON.

August, 1910.

NOTE ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT CYRENE

THE excavations were begun on October 29, 1910, on the hill directly back of the fountain (see PLATES I, VI). Rainy weather, religious festivals, and other causes often interrupted the work so that only seventeen days in November and fifteen in December were available.

Trial excavations were first made at a point on the slope in the hope of securing a dump. The remains of a large Roman house, and beneath it a Greek construction of perhaps the third century B.C., proved that the spot must be excavated and could not be used as intended. South from the very top of the hill well built foundations of a Greek structure about ten by fifteen metres in size have been laid bare. At the top of the hill rude walls were found at a depth of one or two feet; at a depth of six feet massive walls were discovered, and some three feet lower were fragments of black figured vases.

The most important structure yet found is a large edifice of public character, running back from the western terrace wall on top of the hill. Facing south is a colonnade with unfluted Doric columns about 78 feet long; this is flanked on the west by a series of large rooms, to which probably rooms on the east correspond, though the excavation was not finished at last reports. The foundations are of neatly cut porous blocks; the antae, in particular, are noticeable for their careful and solid construction. The building is apparently of late Greek or early Roman origin, and was later rebuilt with inferior walls. Where the pavement was broken, remains of the Hellenistic epoch were found underneath it.

A. F.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE IN PROVIDENCE

THE General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America for 1910 was held at Brown University, in Providence, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27-31. The American Philological Association and the American Anthropological Association held meetings at the same place, and in part upon the same days.

Thirty-two papers were presented to the Institute, in five sessions, including three joint sessions, two with the Philological and one with the Anthropological Association. Nearly all the papers were illustrated with the stereopticon. Of especial interest was a series of reports dealing with excavations conducted under American auspices in Cyrene, Crete, Samaria, Sardis, Guatemala, and the southwestern United States. "Ten years ago," one of the officers of the Institute remarked, "such a series of papers by Americans would have been impossible." Noteworthy also were several contributions which directed attention to the rapidly increasing wealth of our Museums in paintings and other objects of art. Some of the papers, and abstracts of others, will be published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

On Tuesday evening there was a joint session of the Institute with the Philological Association, in Sayles Hall. An address of greeting was given by President Faunce, of Brown University; Principal Maurice Hutton, of Toronto, responded. The president of the American Philological Association, Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, gave the annual address before this Association on "Classical Philology and National Culture." The Rhode Island Society of the Institute then received the visiting members of the Institute and the Philological Association, informally, in the Brown Union.

The visitors were entertained by the Corporation of Brown University at luncheon on Wednesday in the Lyman Gymnasium, and were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf at a supper on Thursday evening. On Wednesday afternoon they were invited by the Providence Art Club to take tea in the Club House. Special arrangements were made also to visit the Museums of the Rhode Island School of Design, the Collections in the Annmary Brown Memorial, the John Carter Brown Library, and the John Hay Library. Nothing was omitted which might have added to the comfort or pleasure of guests, and the unusual advantages of the Brown Union as a place for holding scientific meetings was a subject of frequent comment.

The representation of the Affiliated Societies at the meeting of the Council was the fullest yet recorded. The publication of the greater portion of the Minutes of the previous meeting and the distribution, in advance, of a complete docket of business requiring consideration, made it possible for the Council to finish its work in two sessions. The Minutes are printed in this issue of the Bulletin. In the discussion regarding the character of the Bulletin (p. 75) it became manifest that there was a strong desire to have printed more matter of general interest in regard to the work of the Institute, particularly the work of excavation and exploration.

The Office of the Institute has already been transferred to The Octagon, in Washington, in accordance with the authorization of the Council; a description of the building will be given in a later issue of the Bulletin. Members of the Institute who may come to Washington are invited to visit The Octagon and to inscribe their names in the Visitors' Book.

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
INSTITUTE

FIRST SESSION

THE Council of the Archaeological Institute of America met in the Brown Union, Brown University, Providence, R.I., Thursday, December 29, 1910, at eight P.M. The President, Francis W. Kelsey, was in the chair. Before the Council proceeded to the general business of the session, H. C. Butler made a most interesting report on the excavation of Sardis and showed by a series of illustrations thrown on the screen the progress of the work during the year. After the thanks of the Council had been tendered to Mr. Butler, the Recorder read the roll and the following members were found to be present:

Members ex Officio

Vice-Presidents, Allan Marquand, G. F. Moore, William Peterson; *Secretary*, Mitchell Carroll; *Associate Secretaries*, G. H. Chase, George W. Johnston, F. W. Shipley; *Recorder*, H. L. Wilson; *Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of Archaeology*, H. N. Fowler; *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens*, James R. Wheeler; *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Rome*, A. F. West; *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Palestine*, C. C. Torrey; *Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology*, Alice C. Fletcher.

Councillors

W. F. Harris, A. M. Tozzer, Mrs. Emile F. Williams, of the Boston Society; Charles Knapp, Abby Leach, E. D. Perry, Henry Preble, of the New York Society; D. M. Robinson, of the Baltimore Society; J. C. Rolfe, of the Pennsylvania Society; Paul Shorey, of the Chicago Society; Henry A. Sanders, of the Detroit Society; Thomas Fitz-Hugh, of the Washington Society; Elizabeth Putnam, of the Iowa Society; H. F. Allen, of the Pittsburgh Society; Edgar L. Hewett, of the Colorado Society; A. T. Walker, of the Kansas City Society; W. C. Poland, of the Rhode Island Society; William K. Prentice, of the New Jersey Society; Burwell S. Cutler, Henry R. Howland, of the Buffalo Society; A. Judson Eaton, of the Mon-

treal Society; H. M. Ami, G. F. Henderson, of the Ottawa Society; George Bryce, of the Winnipeg Society; M. Hutton, of the Toronto Society; J. James McCaskill, of the St. John Society.

The following proxies were presented: W. F. Harris, proxy for Ernest Jackson, J. W. White, of the Boston Society; A. M. Tozzer, proxy for H. W. Haynes, of the Boston Society; E. D. Perry, proxy for Seth Low, William Sloane, of the New York Society; J. R. Wheeler, proxy for Edward Robinson, of the New York Society; H. L. Wilson, proxy for Basil L. Gildersleeve, of the Baltimore Society; G. J. Laing, proxy for Edward E. Ayer, William G. Hale, of the Chicago Society; J. R. Wheeler, proxy for F. B. Tarbell, of the Chicago Society; Henry A. Sanders, proxy for Charles Moore, of the Detroit Society; M. S. Slaughter, proxy for Mrs. William F. Vilas, of the Wisconsin Society; H. N. Fowler, proxy for H. P. Eells, S. B. Platner, of the Cleveland Society; Thomas Fitz-Hugh, proxy for C. H. Butler, John W. Foster, J. B. Larner, Herbert Putnam, of the Washington Society; Alice C. Fletcher, proxy for W. H. Holmes, of the Washington Society; George E. McLean, proxy for H. S. Nollen, of the Iowa Society; E. L. Hewett, proxy for J. F. Vaile, Anna L. Wolcott, of the Colorado Society; F. W. Shipley, proxy for R. S. Brookings, George Mepham, J. M. Wulffing, of the St. Louis Society; Alice C. Fletcher, proxy for Hector Alliot, R. N. Bulla, Thomas J. Conaty, C. C. Davis, M. A. Hamburger, J. H. Johnson, Charles F. Lummis, J. D. Schuyler, of the Southwest Society; E. L. Hewett, proxy for W. W. Reiter, of the Utah Society; F. W. Shipley, proxy for D. L. James, Clara A. Burnham, of the Kansas City Society; Elizabeth Putnam, proxy for Thomas Burke, Frank H. Lord, of the Washington State Society; A. T. Walker, proxy for D. J. Greer, of the Kansas State Society; William Peterson, proxy for J. B. Learmont, John Macnaughton, of the Montreal Society; Henry M. Ami, proxy for Sir Louis Davies, of the Ottawa Society; George Bryce, proxy for H. M. Howell, James McDiarmid, of the Winnipeg Society; William Peterson, proxy for Sir Louis A. Jetté, John Hamilton, of the Quebec Society.

The Minutes of the Executive Session held in Baltimore, having not yet been printed (*Bulletin of the Institute I*, p. 228), were read by the Recorder. Upon the motion of F. W. Shipley, seconded by Henry Preble, the Minutes were approved as read and the Recorder was directed to print them in the *Bulletin* with certain reservations.

The newly organized Societies of the Institute were then formally presented to the Council. Mitchell Carroll spoke briefly for the Minnesota Society; William Peterson, for the Quebec Society; and A. T. Walker, for the Kansas State Society. All were received as Affiliated Societies of the Institute by a full vote.

The following actions of the Executive Committee were recommended to the Council for confirmation:

1. In May, 1910, James C. Egbert was appointed to represent the Institute on the Editorial Board of the American Year Book.
2. In June, 1910, an appropriation of \$850 was made to secure the full services of the Secretary for five months, August to December, 1910.

Both actions were unanimously confirmed.

It was recommended by the Executive Committee that the Secretary and the Recorder be instructed to prepare for publication in the Bulletin a digest of the Minutes of the Council from the time of the Institute's incorporation until 1909. This recommendation was adopted by a full vote and the Secretary and Recorder were so instructed.

It was also recommended that the duplicate voucher system, which had been provisionally adopted for use in the financial transactions of the Institute, be approved. Upon the motion of W. F. Harris, seconded by C. C. Torrey, it was approved by a full vote.

The report of the Committee on International Conference was read by the Recorder as follows (Bulletin I, p. 240):

The Committee on Conference appointed at the Baltimore meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America to act with a Committee appointed by the American Philological Association, on conferring with certain British and German scholars and associations concerning the holding at stated intervals of an international meeting, begs leave to report progress and asks to be continued in the same or an altered membership.

The scheme in general meets with the hearty approval of distinguished representatives of both the foreign nations mentioned, and it is proposed to hold a conference for further discussion of plans and arrangements at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, in September, 1911, when the University celebrates the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

Respectfully submitted,

ELMER TRUESDELL MERRILL (*Chairman*).

On the motion of F. W. Shipley, seconded by Thomas Fitz-Hugh, William Peterson was added to this Committee, and on the motion of George H. Chase, seconded by Thomas Fitz-Hugh, the Committee was continued and authorized to add to its membership.

The report of the Committee on Meetings with the Modern Language Association (Bulletin I, p. 238) was read as follows:

The Committee which the President was authorized in December, 1909, to appoint in order to secure, if possible, joint meetings with the Modern Language Association of America, reports that correspondence and conference have been had with officers of that Association, and that the matter will be taken up by the Modern Language Association at its meeting in December, 1910, in New York City.

The Committee has taken upon itself to suggest to the Modern Language Association that if such joint meetings are to be held at all, the American Philological Association might very well be included, if the plan should prove acceptable to that Association; in fact, as the Committee has suggested, there are more points of contact between the Modern Language Association and the American Philological Association than between the Modern Language Association and the Institute.

CHARLES KNAPP (*Chairman*).

The Chairman of this Committee added that the American Philological Association approves the principle of joint meetings as far as time and place are concerned, but does not approve of joint programmes. It was moved by Charles Knapp, seconded by F. W. Shipley, that the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America approve of the principle in the same sense as the American Philological Association, that the Committee be discharged, and that the question be referred to the Executive Committee with power. The motion was unanimously adopted.

W. F. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Time and Place of the next meeting, called attention to the fact that his committee had not been given power as had the corresponding committee of the American Philological Association with whom they were expected to confer. It was moved by H. A. Sanders, seconded by J. J. McCaskill, that the Committee be given power to act in coöperation with the Committee of the American Philological Association. After general discussion, the motion was unanimously adopted.

The following changes in the Regulations, authorizing the appointment of Associate Treasurers, were recommended:

In section IV (Bulletin I, p. 243) after "a Treasurer" insert "Associate Treasurers," and at the end add: "A Treasurer of a Managing Committee may become an Associate Treasurer of

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING 75

the Institute upon the recommendation of the Managing Committee confirmed by vote of the Council."

In section VIII (*ib.*, p. 244) at the end of the first paragraph add : "The Associate Treasurers shall collect, receive, and disburse funds for the Managing Committees which they serve as Treasurers."

The following recommendation of the Executive Committee was read by the Recorder :

In view of the request of the Colorado and Winnipeg Societies and of previous requests of other Societies and of individual members of the Institute, asking for the publication of a less technical journal to take the place of the *American Journal of Archaeology* for those members who find the present *Journal* too technical, the Executive Committee expresses itself in favor of granting these requests and recommends (1) that as a preliminary step the Secretary be requested to ascertain the preferences of each member of the Institute with regard to the two publications, and (2) that the Executive Committee be granted power at its discretion, in the light of the replies received, to institute such a journal, using for that purpose the money now appropriated for the Bulletin and the money that would be saved by the reduction in the size of the edition of the present *Journal*.

After protracted discussion it was moved by Charles Knapp, seconded by H. F. Allen, that the first section of the recommendation, referring to a referendum, be omitted. The vote being divided, a show of hands revealed twelve affirmative and five negative votes. The motion was therefore adopted.

It was moved by Charles Knapp, seconded by W. K. Prentice, as a substitute for the second part of the recommendation, that the Executive Committee be empowered to proceed to the publication of less technical matter in the Bulletin. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Council adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.

SECOND SESSION

An adjourned meeting of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America was held in Brown Union, Brown University, Friday, December 30, 1910, at two P.M. The President, Francis W. Kelsey, was in the chair. The following members were present :

Members ex Officio

Allan Marquand, G. F. Moore, William Peterson, George H. Chase, George W. Johnson, F. W. Shipley, H. L. Wilson, H. N. Fowler, J. R. Wheeler, A. F. West, Alice C. Fletcher.

Councillors

W. F. Harris, A. M. Tozzer, Mrs. Emile F. Williams, Charles Knapp, Abby Leach, E. D. Perry, Henry Preble, D. M. Robinson, J. C. Rolfe, Wm. G. Hale, G. J. Laing, Paul Shorey, H. A. Sanders, M. S. Slaughter, F. C. Babbitt, Thomas Fitz-Hugh, George E. McLean, Elizabeth Putnam, H. F. Allen, E. L. Hewett, A. T. Walker, W. C. Poland, W. K. Prentice, A. Judson Eaton, Henry M. Ami, George F. Henderson, M. Hutton, J. James McCaskill.

The Minutes of the Baltimore meeting, as printed in the Bulletin (I, pp. 225-241), were recommended to the Council for approval. On the motion of Paul Shorey, seconded by J. C. Rolfe, they were approved.

The following recommendations of the Executive Committee were placed before the Council for action :

1. That the sum of \$500 be appropriated from the balance at the end of the last fiscal year for the use of the *American Journal of Archaeology* during the present fiscal year. The appropriation was authorized by a full vote.
2. That Regulation V, line 2 (Bulletin I, p. 243), be amended to read "President, Secretary, Associate Secretaries, Treasurer, and Recorder." The amendment was ordered by a full vote.
3. That the Secretary be *ex officio* a standing committee on reduced railroad rates at the time of the annual meetings. The recommendation was adopted by a full vote.
4. That the Secretary be placed in charge of the preparation and distribution of the programme of the annual meeting. The recommendation was adopted by a full vote.
5. That the proposals of the Council of the Department of Canada receive the approval of the Council of the Institute. These proposals were presented by William Peterson as follows:

Proposals for the reorganization of the Department of Canada adopted at a meeting held in Ottawa, Ont., February 11, 1910, as revised by the Council of the Department at the meeting held in Providence, December 27-30, 1910.

Whereas, It is considered advisable that the Department of Canada should obtain a greater degree of initiative in the conduct of its work, especially

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING 77

in connection with the expenditure of moneys and the organization of the work in Canada:

Resolved, That this Council shall proceed to organize the Affiliated Societies of the Department of Canada in a more effective way, so that the Department of Canada may act as a unit in affiliation with the Archaeological Institute of America under the following regulations:

1. The object of the Department of Canada shall be to promote the general work of the Institute, and more especially to direct the activities of the local societies in Canada, to extend their influence and deepen an interest in archaeological research throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. Subject to conference with representatives of the Archaeological Institute of America, it is the desire of the Department of Canada, that, after contributing annually such a sum in proportion to membership as shall be considered equitable towards maintenance, publications, administration, lectures and other activities, the Department of Canada shall have control of the balance of the revenue accruing from membership fees, and over the expenditure of these and other moneys contributed to its funds.

3. The officers of the Department shall be:

A Patron (or patrons);

A President, who shall be a Vice-President of the Institute;

Vice-Presidents;

A Secretary, who shall be a Secretary of the Institute;

Such Associate-Secretaries as may be found necessary;

Councillors;

An Executive Committee.

The above named officers, together with the Canadian members of the Board of Investment, shall form the Council of the Department of Canada. These officers shall be elected at a meeting to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Institute, or at such time and place as may be determined by the Council.

4. Subject to the direction of the President and Council of the Department of Canada, the Secretary shall have the duty of collecting from the Treasurers of the local societies the funds received by them and transmitting the same to the Treasurer of the Institute.

5. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Department of Canada and the mode of its accomplishment; to arrange the programme of lectures and to expend all the available funds of the Department for the purposes for which it was founded. It shall be empowered to appoint such Standing Committees as may be deemed necessary.

It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by W. F. Harris, that these proposals be approved by the Council and be made a matter of record. The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Recorder, as chairman of the Committee on the proposed Corpus of archaeological material, presented the following report:

To the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America,
Gentlemen:—

Your Committee appointed to consider a proposal for a Corpus of archaeological material bearing on ancient public and private life begs leave to submit the following report:

The Committee has been disappointed in its hope to have ready for presentation to the Council at the present meeting a specimen to show the method and scope of the work proposed. Considerable progress, however, has been made on the section dealing with the Sepulchral Monuments of Imperial Times in Rome and the Campagna. The text will occupy at least fifty pages and will be accompanied by seven plates and about sixty illustrations. A plan for the arrangement of the material is filed herewith.

Your Committee, therefore, reports progress, asks to be continued with the present or an altered membership, and hopes to have something more definite to lay before the Council a year hence.

Respectfully submitted,

JESSE BENEDECT CARTER,

JOHN C. ROLFE,

HARRY L. WILSON (*Chairman*).

On the motion of G. F. Moore, seconded by Henry Preble, the report was accepted and the Committee was continued with the same membership.

W. F. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Proxies and Representation (Bulletin I, p. 293), reported progress and asked that the Committee be continued. On the motion of M. S. Slaughter, seconded by H. M. Ami, the report was accepted and the Committee continued. On the motion of F. W. Shipley, seconded by W. F. Harris, G. H. Chase and H. R. Fairclough were added to the Committee.

On behalf of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, A. F. West recommended that Willard V. King, Treasurer of the Managing Committee, be confirmed as an Associate Treasurer of the Institute. The recommendation was adopted by a full vote. The following names of newly elected members of the Managing Committee were presented to the Council for confirmation:

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R. S. Brookings, *St. Louis, Mo.*
Gordon J. Laing, *Chicago, Ill.*
Mrs. George Brinton McClellan, *Princeton, N.J.*
George M. Whicher, *New York City.*

They were unanimously confirmed.

The following names of newly elected members of the Managing Committee of the American School in Jerusalem were presented to the Council for confirmation:

Frank Frost Abbott, *Princeton University.*
W. N. Donovan, *Newton Seminary.*
William J. Hinke, *Auburn Seminary.*
Eliza H. Kendrick, *Wellesley College.*
Morris Jastrow, Jr., *University of Pennsylvania.*
Nathan Stern, *Hebrew Union College.*

They were unanimously confirmed. In accordance with the vote of the Managing Committee of the School, confirmed by the Council, the official name will hereafter be "American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem."

Alice C. Fletcher, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology, presented the following report:

1. The Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology requests the Council to sanction a change in the Revised Act of December 31, 1908, striking out the last sentence of Section III and substituting the following:

"Its funds shall be held by a Treasurer elected by the Managing Committee and confirmed by the Council as an Associate Treasurer, in accordance with the regulations of the Institute; he shall receive funds and disburse them on the order of the Chairman."

2. The Committee also requests the Council to confirm their election of Mr. Nathan Jaffa, Secretary of New Mexico and now Treasurer of the Museum of New Mexico and of the School at Santa Fé, as Treasurer of the Managing Committee and Associate Treasurer of the Institute.

The Committee reports that in accordance with the revised act of December 31, 1908, the members of the Committee have been classified as to their terms of office, and the list of those elected to serve one, two, three, and four years is as follows:

MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Term expires in 1914: W. K. Bixby, *Missouri*, Herman C. Bumpus, *New York*, R. W. Corwin, *Colorado*, John W. Foster, *Washington, D.C.*,

John F. Lacey, *Iowa*, B. Talbot B. Hyde, *New York*, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, *Washington, D.C.*

Term expires in 1913: Señor Manuel Calero, *Mexico*, William A. Clark, *New York*, B. Cummings, *Utah*, J. Walter Fewkes, *Washington, D.C.*, John R. McFie, *New Mexico*, Elizabeth D. Putnam, *Iowa*, E. A. Wall, *Utah*.

Term expires in 1912: Henry M. Ami, *Canada*, Enrique C. Creel, *Mexico*, R. A. Falconer, *Canada*, H. R. Fairclough, *California*, F. W. Hodge, *Washington, D.C.*, Frank H. Lord, *Washington*, Charles F. Lummis, *California*.

Term expires in 1911: George Bryce, *Canada*, Alice C. Fletcher, *Washington, D.C.*, W. H. Holmes, *Washington, D.C.*, Joseph Scott, *California*, Frank Springer, *New Mexico*, Harry L. Wilson, *Maryland*, Anna L. Wolcott, *Colorado*.

The report was unanimously adopted and the nomination of Nathan Jaffa as an Associate Treasurer of the Institute was confirmed.

Allan Marquand, Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, asked for the confirmation of Herbert E. Everett of the University of Pennsylvania and Frank J. Mather, Jr., of Princeton University as members of the Committee. They were confirmed by a full vote.

W. F. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Time and Place of next meeting, reported that his committee, in conference with the corresponding committee of the American Philological Association, had decided to accept the invitation to meet in St. Louis, provided that satisfactory railway rates be secured before April 1, 1911. If reduced rates cannot be secured, the meeting will be held in Pittsburgh.

The following Budget was then presented to the Council with the recommendation of the Executive Committee:

BUDGET, 1911-1912

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

Annual Fees	\$19,000.00
American Journal of Archaeology and other publications	1,500.00
Charles Eliot Norton Lecture Fund	1,000.00
American School at Athens	800.00
American School in Rome	800.00
Income from Invested Funds	600.00
Interest on Cash Balance	200.00
	<hr/>
	\$23,900.00

EXPENDITURES

American Journal of Archaeology	5,750.00
Bulletin of the Institute	1,500.00
Lectures	3,500.00
Fellowships	2,800.00
American School in Jerusalem	1,000.00
School of American Archaeology (including fellowships)	2,500.00
President's travelling and office expenses	600.00
Stenographic and clerical work	1,200.00
Travelling expenses of Secretary	400.00
Salary of Secretary	3,000.00
Printing and Postage	200.00
Telegrams, Expressage, etc.	100.00
Rent of Office in Washington	200.00
Clerical Assistance for Recorder	100.00
General Meeting	500.00
	\$23,350.00
Balance	550.00

From the surplus remaining at the end of the fiscal year 1909-10 an appropriation of \$1150 to secure the full time of the Secretary from January 1 to August 31, 1911; and an appropriation of \$160 to pay the rent of the office in The Octagon, in Washington, from January 1, 1911, to the beginning of the fiscal year 1911-12.

Provided a sufficient surplus of annual fees remains to the credit of the Canadian Societies at the end of the fiscal year 1910-11, an appropriation of \$1000 for the salary of an Organizing Secretary in Canada, to be chosen by the Council of the Department of Canada.

Moved by E. D. Perry, seconded by Charles Knapp, that the item of \$3000 for the salary of the Secretary be stricken from the Budget. After general discussion the motion was put and lost; and the Budget as a whole was adopted without a negative vote.

Allan Marquand offered the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That William K. Bixby of St. Louis and Fanny P. Mason of Boston be added to the list of patrons of the Archaeological Institute.
2. *Resolved*, That the Archaeological Institute of America desires to place on record its sincere thanks to President Faunce and the Corporation of Brown University for the use of the University buildings and for their hospitable entertainment of the members at Luncheon;

To Professor W. C. Poland and his associates and to the Rhode Island Society of the Institute for the careful arrangements made for the comfort of the members;

To the Board of Governors of the University Club for so freely offering the facilities of the Club House;

To the Providence Art Club for their delightful reception and to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf for their special attention and most hospitable entertainment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alice C. Fletcher offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Affiliated Society of St. Louis, Missouri, has agreed to contribute annually for three years the sum of three thousand dollars toward archaeological research in Central America:

Resolved, That the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America expresses its cordial appreciation of the interest manifested by the St. Louis Society in the work of the Institute, and offers its hearty thanks to the sixteen members who have generously contributed the funds to maintain investigations already begun within the important archaeological field of Central America.

The names of the contributors are as follows: W. K. Bixby, Edward Mallinkrodt, J. D. Bascom, D. I. Bushnell, J. M. Wulffing, George Mepham, James Ballard, R. W. Palmer, C. H. Huttig, Hugo Koehler, Theodore K. Meyer, Theodore C. Meier, F. P. Graves, F. P. Crunden, A. G. Riesenbergs, Frank A. Ruf.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

J. R. Wheeler presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America express to those who have so generously contributed to the work of excavation at Cyrene its most sincere thanks. The undertaking is one of the highest scientific importance and is beset with very great difficulties. The Institute cannot hope to succeed in the work without such effective assistance and sympathy as has been shown by these donors, and the gratitude of all who are interested in the study of antiquity is due them.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The names of the donors will be published later.

It was recommended that the Regulations of the Institute be so amended that wherever the word "Secretary" now appears the words "General Secretary" shall be substituted; and wherever the words "Associate Secretaries" appear, the word "Associate" shall be omitted.

On the motion of A. F. West, seconded by William Peterson, the recommendation was adopted.

The following resolution was offered by A. F. West, seconded by William Peterson:

Whereas, The Council of the Archaeological Institute of America, now in session, has learned of the death of Professor S. H. Butcher, the eminent Greek scholar, and member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge:

Resolved, That the Council place on record its profound regret and its deep sense of the great loss sustained by Classical studies; and

Resolved, That this action be communicated to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Council then proceeded to the election of officers. It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by G. H. Chase, that the President be reelected; and that the Vice-Presidents be reelected with the addition of George Bryce as a second Vice-President from Canada. The motion was adopted without a dissenting voice. It was moved by A. F. West, seconded by George W. Johnston, that Paul Shorey be elected a member of the Executive Committee in the place of A. M. Tozzer, whose term has expired. The motion was unanimously adopted and the Recorder was instructed to cast one ballot for the following officers:

President, Francis W. Kelsey, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Vice-Presidents, George Bryce, Winnipeg, Canada; John W. Foster, Washington, D.C.; Allan Marquand, Princeton, N.J.; George F. Moore, Cambridge, Mass.; William Peterson, Montreal, Canada; Frank B. Tarbell, Chicago, Ill.

Elective member of the Executive Committee, Paul Shorey, Chicago, Ill.

William Peterson presented for confirmation the list of officers elected for the Department of Canada :

Patron : His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada.

President : William Peterson, Montreal.

Vice-Presidents : George Bryce, Winnipeg; Maurice Hutton, Toronto; Sir George Garneau, Quebec; W. W. White, St. John.

Secretary : A. Judson Eaton, Montreal.

The list was unanimously confirmed.

It was moved by F. C. Babbitt, seconded by D. M. Robinson, that the Executive Committee consider the advisability of organizing departments of the Institute in the United States. The motion was adopted.

On the motion of G. H. Chase, seconded by A. F. West, the Executive Committee was requested to consider the possibility of holding the sessions of the Council earlier in the period of the general meeting and, if practicable, within a single day. The motion was adopted.

The Council adjourned at three fifty-five P.M.

H. L. WILSON, *Recorder*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

REGULATIONS

ADOPTED OCTOBER 11, 1884. REVISED MAY 8, 1897, MAY 10, 1902, DECEMBER 30, 1907, DECEMBER 31, 1908, DECEMBER 31, 1909, AND DECEMBER 28, 1910.

I. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, consisting of a number of Affiliated Societies, is formed for the purpose of promoting and directing archaeological investigation and research,—by sending out expeditions for special investigation, by aiding the efforts of independent explorers, by publication of archaeological papers and of reports of the results of the expeditions which the Institute may undertake or promote, and by any other means which may from time to time appear desirable.

II. The Archaeological Institute consists of Annual and Life Members duly approved by the Affiliated Societies, the former being those persons who shall pay an annual fee of Ten Dollars (\$10) and the latter such as shall contribute at one time not less than One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to its invested funds. Persons who shall have contributed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) or more to the endowment of the Institute or to any of the undertakings directly controlled by the Institute, may be classed as Patrons by vote of the Council and shall have all the privileges of life members.

Foreign Honorary Members may be chosen by the Council, but the number shall not exceed twelve.

III. The government of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the following *ex officio* members: the President, the Honorary Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Secretaries and the Recorder of the Institute, and the Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*; the Presidents of the Affiliated Societies; the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools of Classical Studies at Athens and in Rome, of the School in Jerusalem, and of the School of American Archaeology; the Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, and of additional members annually chosen by the members of the Affiliated Societies as follows:

Any local archaeological society, consisting of not less than fifty members of the Institute, may, by vote of the Council, be affiliated with the Institute, and shall then have the right to elect one

member to the Council in addition to any *ex officio* member or members. When the members of such society shall reach the number of one hundred, they shall have the right to select a second member to the Council, and similarly another member for each additional fifty.

IV. The officers of the Institute and of the Council shall be a President, Honorary Presidents, not less than five Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Associate Treasurers, a General Secretary, not less than three Secretaries, and a Recorder. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Council, and shall be eligible for reëlection. The Honorary Presidents shall be the former Presidents of the Institute. The Treasurer, the General Secretary, the Secretaries, and the Recorder shall be chosen by the Council, and shall hold office at its pleasure. A Treasurer of a Managing Committee may become an Associate Treasurer of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Managing Committee confirmed by vote of the Council.

V. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the President, General Secretary, Secretaries, Treasurer, and Recorder of the Institute, *ex officio*, of the Chairmen of the Managing Committees of the Schools in Athens, Rome, and Jerusalem, and of the School of American Archaeology, *ex officio*, of the Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies, *ex officio*, of the Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, *ex officio*, and of four members of the Council, each to serve for the period of four years, one to retire annually.

There shall be a Special Committee in charge of publications of the Institute outside of the *American Journal of Archaeology*, to be known as Committee on Publication. It shall consist of the President and two members chosen by the Executive Committee.

VI. It shall be the duty of the President, in general, to act as the Executive head of the Institute in all departments of administration; and in particular, to supervise its work of investigation and publication. He shall, moreover, audit all bills for expenditures authorized by the Council or Executive Committee, or see that such bills are audited by one of the Vice-Presidents authorized by him or by the Executive Committee. He shall preside at meetings of this Committee and of the Council, and shall present a Report on the affairs of the Institute annually to its members.

VII. The General Secretary shall have in charge all matters relating to the membership of the Institute. It shall be his duty to see that the membership of existing societies shall be maintained and if

possible extended; to undertake the formation of new societies when and where such shall be authorized by the President or Executive Committee; to see that the dues of members are collected and remitted to the treasury of the Institute; and to keep the roll of members in the interim of publication in the Annual Reports.

The Recorder shall keep the records of the meetings of the Council of the Institute and also of the Executive Committee.

VIII. The Treasurer shall collect, receive, and keep account of all assessments, subscriptions, and gifts of money to the Institute, shall make payments on orders approved in writing by the President or one of the Vice-Presidents acting under the authority of the President or of the Council, and shall present to the Council at its annual meeting a written statement of accounts. The Associate Treasurers shall collect, receive, and disburse funds for the Managing Committees which they serve as Treasurers.

All funds contributed to the Institute for endowment shall be set aside as trust funds and shall be invested under the advice and direction of a special board of men of financial ability and standing, seven in number, who shall be designated as "Board of Investment." Of this Board the Treasurer of the Institute shall be a member *ex officio*. The income of the funds invested by said Board shall be available only for the purpose for which the fund shall have been designated in the conditions accompanying the gift.

The Board of Investment is authorized to make its own by-laws for the administration of its trust.

IX. The accounts of the Institute shall be submitted annually by the Treasurer to two Auditors, to be appointed by the President, who shall attest by their signatures the correctness of said accounts, and report the same at the annual meeting.

X. The Council shall hold an annual meeting in connection with the general meeting of the Institute, in the week following Christmas, unless some other time shall be voted by the Council, at such place as may be selected by its members at the previous annual meeting. Any member of the Council unable to be present at any meeting may appoint by writing any other member to act as his proxy. One-third of all the members of the Council, present in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum.

Special meetings of the Council may be called by the General Secretary, upon direction of the President, or at the written request of one-third of its members.

XI. The Institute shall meet annually, as a whole, for the reading and discussion of scientific papers by its members. The exact

time and the place of this meeting shall be determined by the Council at its annual meeting.

General meetings of the Institute may be called from time to time, at the discretion of the Council.

XII. The Council shall have full power to determine the work to be undertaken by the Institute, and the mode of its accomplishment; to employ agents, and to expend all the available funds of the Institute for the purpose for which it was formed; but it shall not have the power to incur any debt on behalf of the Institute. It shall have no other jurisdiction over the regulations or actions of the Affiliated Societies than that these Societies shall not undertake any formal publication without its consent; and any moneys contributed for any object promoted by an Affiliated Society, approved by the Council, shall be strictly appropriated to that object.

XIII. Any collection of antiquities which may come into the possession of the Institute through the explorations undertaken by it, or otherwise, shall be disposed of by the Committee receiving the collection or by the Council in case of a collection not received through a Committee. The Institute has no right of ownership in any property or collection of objects of art or antiquity acquired by an Affiliated Society.

XIV. The names of all Affiliated Societies and Members shall be printed with the Annual Report of the Council.

XV. Each Affiliated Society shall be designated by its local name in the following style:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

BALTIMORE SOCIETY

And it shall have the right to use the seal of the Institute on its official papers.

XVI. Assessments, subscriptions, and donations may be paid to the Treasurer of the Institute or to the Treasurer of the Affiliated Society to which the contributing member belongs. Annual Members who have failed to pay their dues for two consecutive years shall, unless special action be taken by the Affiliated Society to the contrary, be dropped from the list of the Institute. The year shall be considered as closed on the 31st of August, and from this time the assessments of the year then ensuing shall become due.

XVII. Ten per cent of all annual dues received by each Affiliated Society shall be held by its Treasurer for the discharge of local expenses. In case any Society does not in any year require the whole of this sum, the balance shall, at the end of the year, be

passed into the general funds of the Institute. Grants in aid of Affiliated Societies may be made by the Council.

XVIII. Each member of the Institute shall receive a copy of all regular publications of the Institute issued during the period of his membership.

XIX. The Institute commits to the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and to the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, respectively, the entire administration of these Schools, including the expenditure of their incomes, under the following provisions:

1. The Chairman of the Managing Committee of each School shall make a report to the Council annually on the work of the School during the preceding year.

2. The President of the Institute shall be *ex officio* a member of the Managing and Executive Committees of each School, and the Chairman of the Managing Committee of each School shall be *ex officio* a member of the Council of the Institute.

3. A copy of all ordinary publications of the Schools shall be sent to each member of the Institute, and the Institute shall bear a proportionate share of the expense of publication of the Papers and Reports of the Schools.

4. The Institute shall maintain in each of the Schools a fellowship, to be administered by the Managing Committee, of the annual value of six hundred dollars, for the encouragement of archaeological studies.

XX. Amendments to these regulations may be proposed by any three members at any annual meeting, and shall require for adoption the affirmative vote of three-fourths of the members of the Council present and voting.

ACTS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

1. RELATING TO TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF COUNCILLORS

Enacted at the Meeting in Boston, December 30, 1904.

A sum not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) may be appropriated to apply on the railway expenses, in attending the Annual Meeting, of one or more Councillors representing any Affiliated Society which shall have paid into the Treasury of the Institute in the preceding fiscal year not less than one thousand dollars (\$1000.00).

2. RELATING TO THE CONDUCT OF WORK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Enacted at the Meeting in Baltimore, December 31, 1909.

It shall be the general policy of the Institute to require that all funds which are to be expended under its auspices for exploration and excavation in foreign countries in any year shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Institute before debts shall be contracted for the payment of which such funds shall be needed.

Directory of the Archaeological Institute of America, 1910-11

COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

President

FRANCIS W. KELSEY, *University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Honorary Presidents

SETH LOW, *New York.*

JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, *Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

Vice-Presidents

GEORGE BRYCE, *Winnipeg, Man.*

JOHN W. FOSTER, *Washington, D.C.*

ALLAN MARQUAND, *Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.*

GEORGE F. MOORE, *Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

WILLIAM PETERSON, *McGill University, Montreal, Que.*

EDWARD ROBINSON, *Metropolitan Museum, New York, N.Y.*

FRANK B. TARBELL, *University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.*

General Secretary

MITCHELL CARROLL, *Office of the Archaeological Institute of America, Washington, D.C.*

Secretaries

EASTERN STATES : GEORGE H. CHASE, *Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.*

CENTRAL STATES : F. W. SHIPLEY, *Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.*

WESTERN STATES : H. R. FAIRCLOUGH, *Leland Stanford Jr. University, Cal.**

Acting Secretary, 1910-11: A. L. KROEGER, *Affiliated Colleges, San Francisco, Cal.*

CANADA : GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, *University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.*

A. JUDSON EATON, *McGill University, Montreal, Que. (1911-12).*

Treasurer

WILLIAM SLOANE, *884, Broadway, New York, N.Y.*

Associate Treasurers

WILLARD V. KING (Treasurer of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome), *135, Broadway, New York, N.Y.*

NATHAN JAFFA (Treasurer of the School of American Archaeology), *Santa Fé, N.M.*

* Absent as Professor in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, 1910-11.

Recorder

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON, *Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

Editor-in-Chief of the American Journal of Archaeology

HAROLD NORTH FOWLER, *Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.*

President of the Department of Canada

WILLIAM PETERSON, *McGill University, Montreal, Que.*

Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens

JAMES R. WHEELER, *Columbia University, New York, N.Y.*

Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Rome

ANDREW F. WEST, *Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.*

Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School in Jerusalem

CHARLES C. TORREY, *Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*

Chairman of the Managing Committee of the School of American Archaeology

ALICE C. FLETCHER, *214, First Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.*

Chairman of the Committee on Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies

ALLAN MARQUAND, *Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.*

Other Members of the Council

HAMILTON FORD ALLEN (*Pittsburgh Society*), *Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.*

HECTOR ALLIOT (*Southwest Society*), *1720, West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.*

HENRY M. AMI (*Ottawa Society*), *453, Laurier Avenue, East, Ottawa, Ont.*

LOUIS F. ANDERSON (*Washington State Society*), *364, Boyer Avenue, Walla Walla, Wash.*

EDWARD E. AYER (*President of the Chicago Society*), *1, Bank Street, Chicago, Ill.*

FRANK COLE BABBITT (*Connecticut Society*), *Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.*

SIMEON E. BALDWIN (*President of the Connecticut Society*), *44, Wall Street, New Haven, Conn.*

GEORGE A. BARTON (*Pennsylvania Society*), *Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.*

Very Rev. E. J. BIDWELL (*President of the Kingston Society*), *Kingston, Ont.*

R. S. BROOKINGS (*President of the St. Louis Society*), *5125, Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.*

R. N. BULLA (*Southwest Society*), *502, Lisner Building, Los Angeles, Cal.*

THOMAS BURKE (*President of the Washington State Society*), *1004, Boylston Avenue, Seattle, Wash.*

- CLARA A. BURNHAM (*Kansas City Society*), 2, West 88th Street, New York, N.Y.
HENRY F. BURTON (*Rochester Society*), University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.
CHARLES HENRY BUTLER (*President of the Washington Society*), 1535, I Street, Washington, D.C.
Rt. Rev. THOMAS J. CONATY (*Southwest Society*), 114, East Second Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
ECKLEY B. COXE, JR. (*President of the Pennsylvania Society*), 1604, Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
BURWELL S. CUTLER (*Buffalo Society*), 34, Churchill Street, Buffalo, N.Y.
Sir LOUIS DAVIES (*President of the Ottawa Society*), Supreme Court Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.
C. C. DAVIS (*Southwest Society*), Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
J. WYMAN DRUMMOND (*President of the New York Society*), 436, West Twenty-Second Street, New York, N.Y.
A. JUDSON EATON (*Montreal Society*), McGill University, Montreal, Que.
HOWARD P. EELLS (*President of the Cleveland Society*), Overlook Road, Euclid Heights, Cleveland, O.
THOMAS FITZ-HUGH (*Washington Society*), University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
C. F. FRASER (*Halifax Society*), School for the Blind, Halifax, N.S.
BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE (*President of the Baltimore Society*), Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
WILBER J. GREER (*Kansas State Society*), Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.
CHARLES T. GREVE (*President of the Cincinnati Society*), 3007, Vernon Place, Cincinnati, O.
WILLIAM GARDNER HALE (*Chicago Society*), University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
M. A. HAMBURGER (*President of the Southwest Society*), Hamburger Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
JOHN HAMILTON (*Quebec Society*), 48, Des Carrières Street, Quebec, Que.
Mrs. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND (*Washington Society*), 1500, Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.
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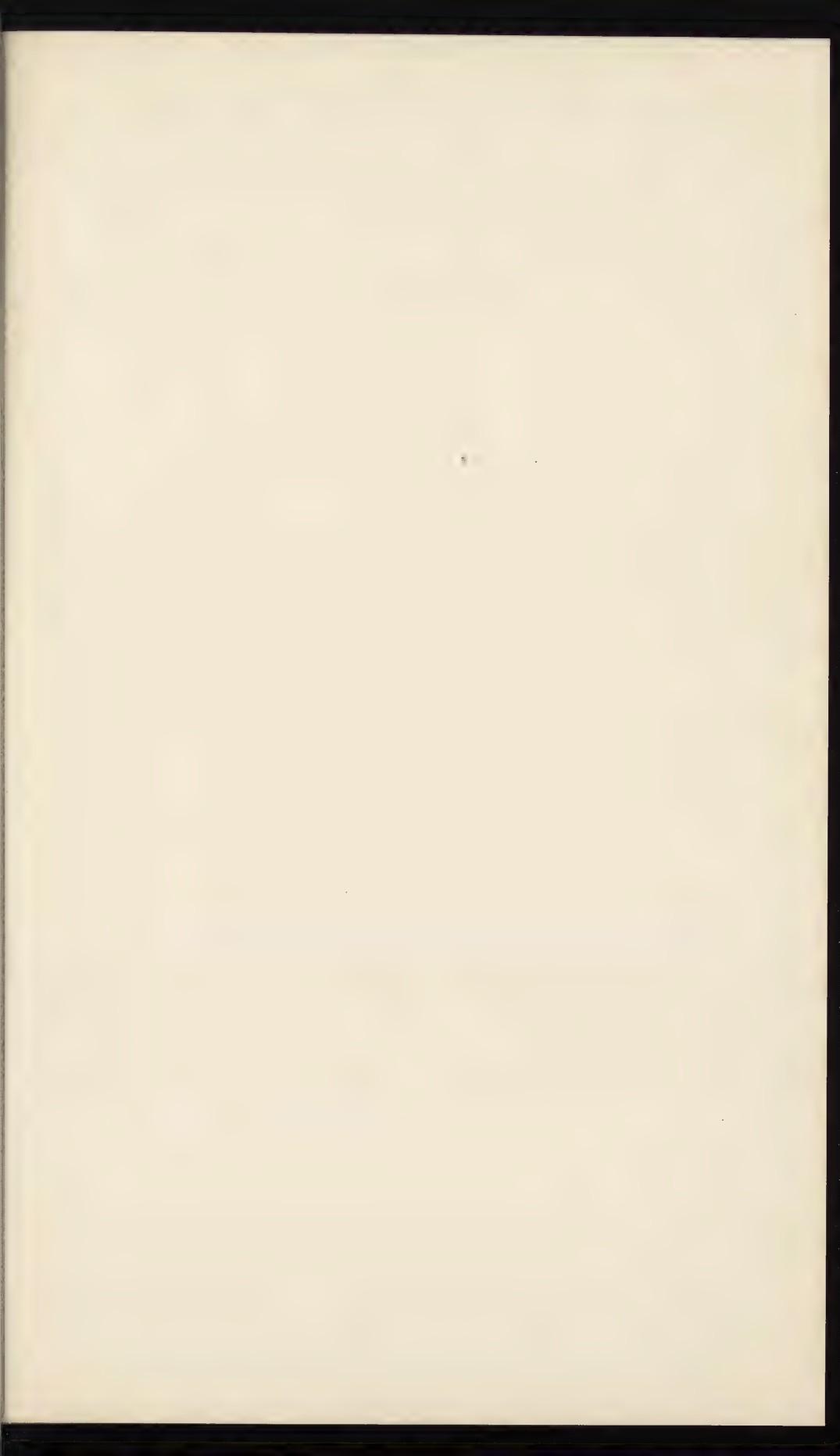
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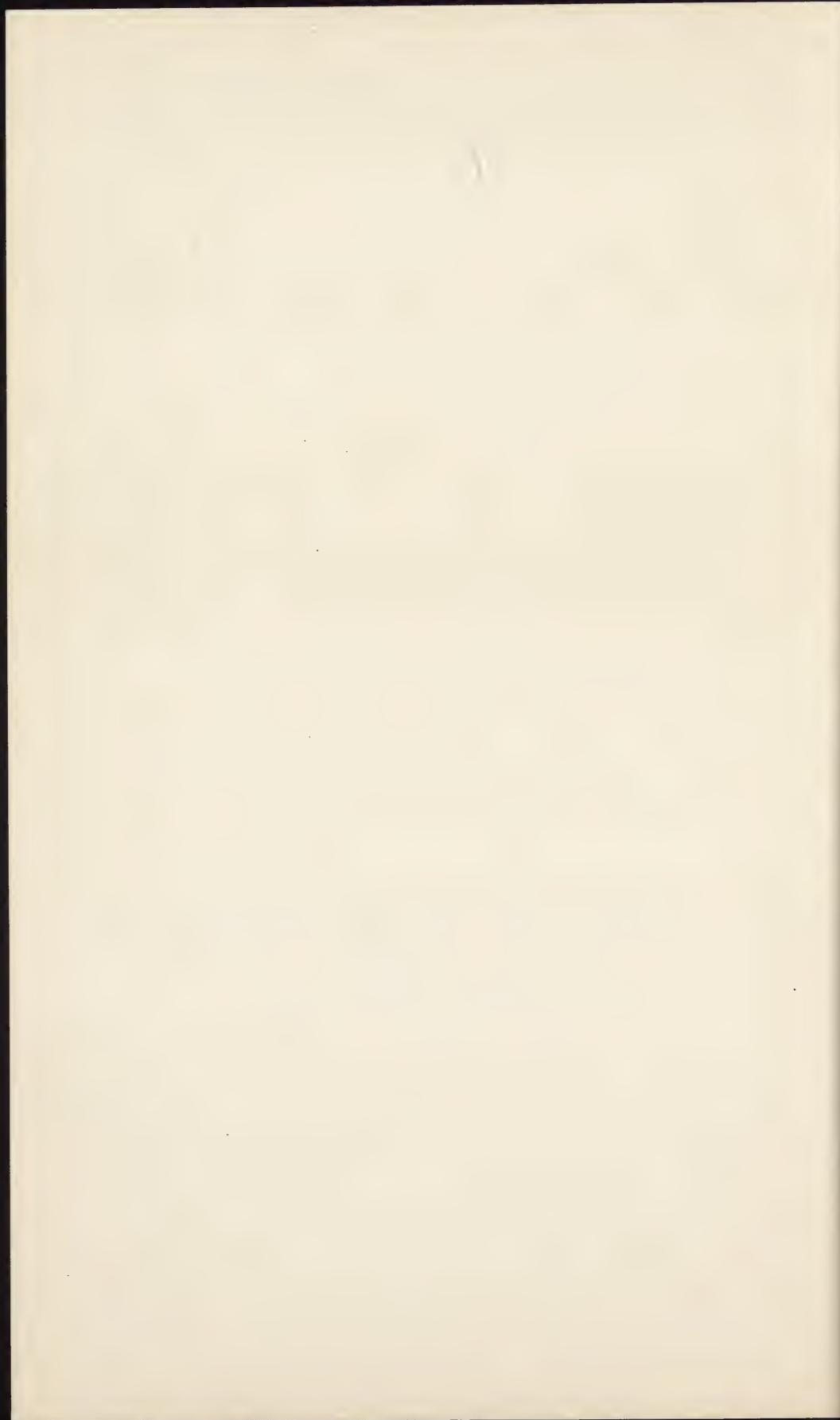
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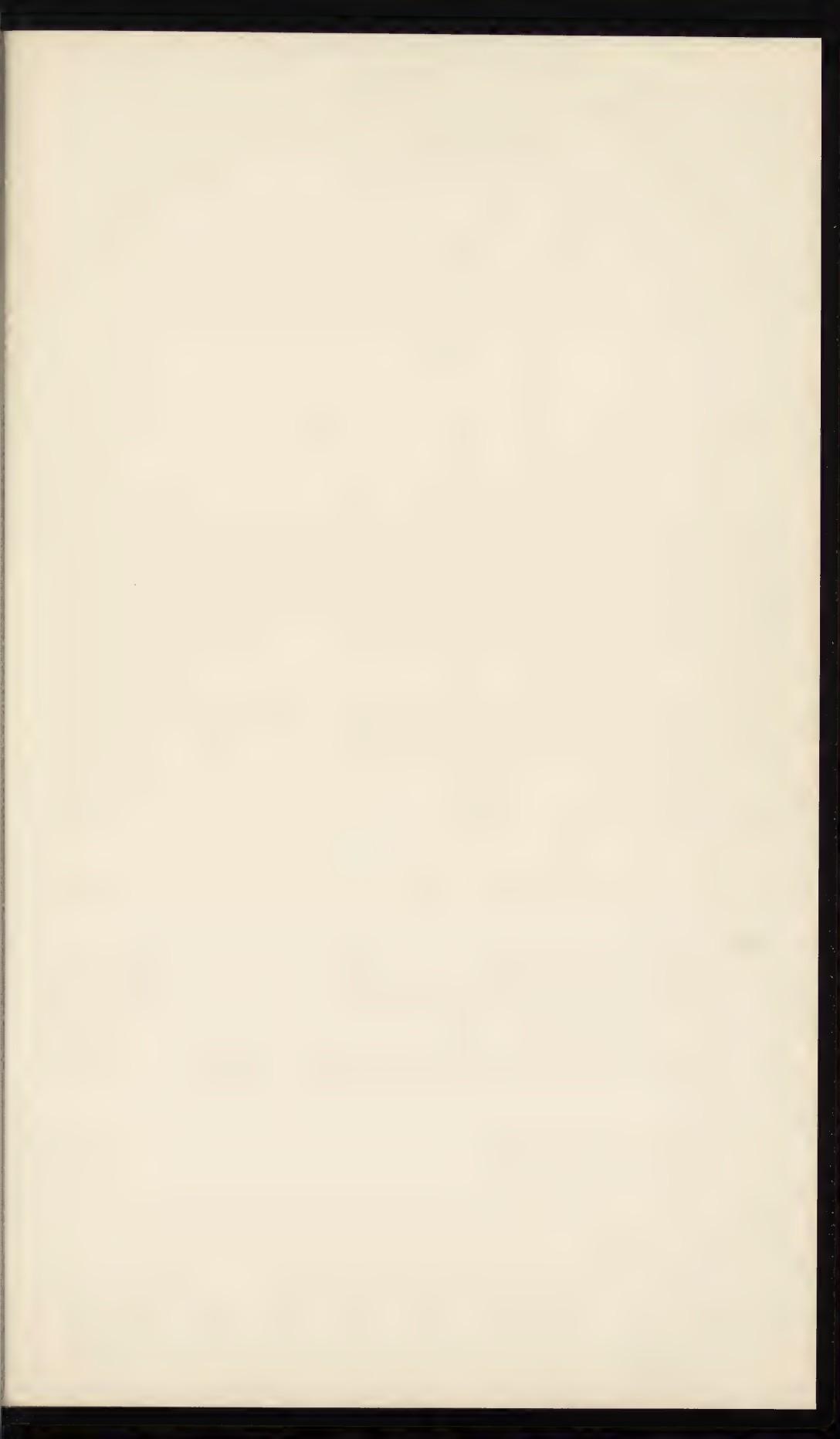
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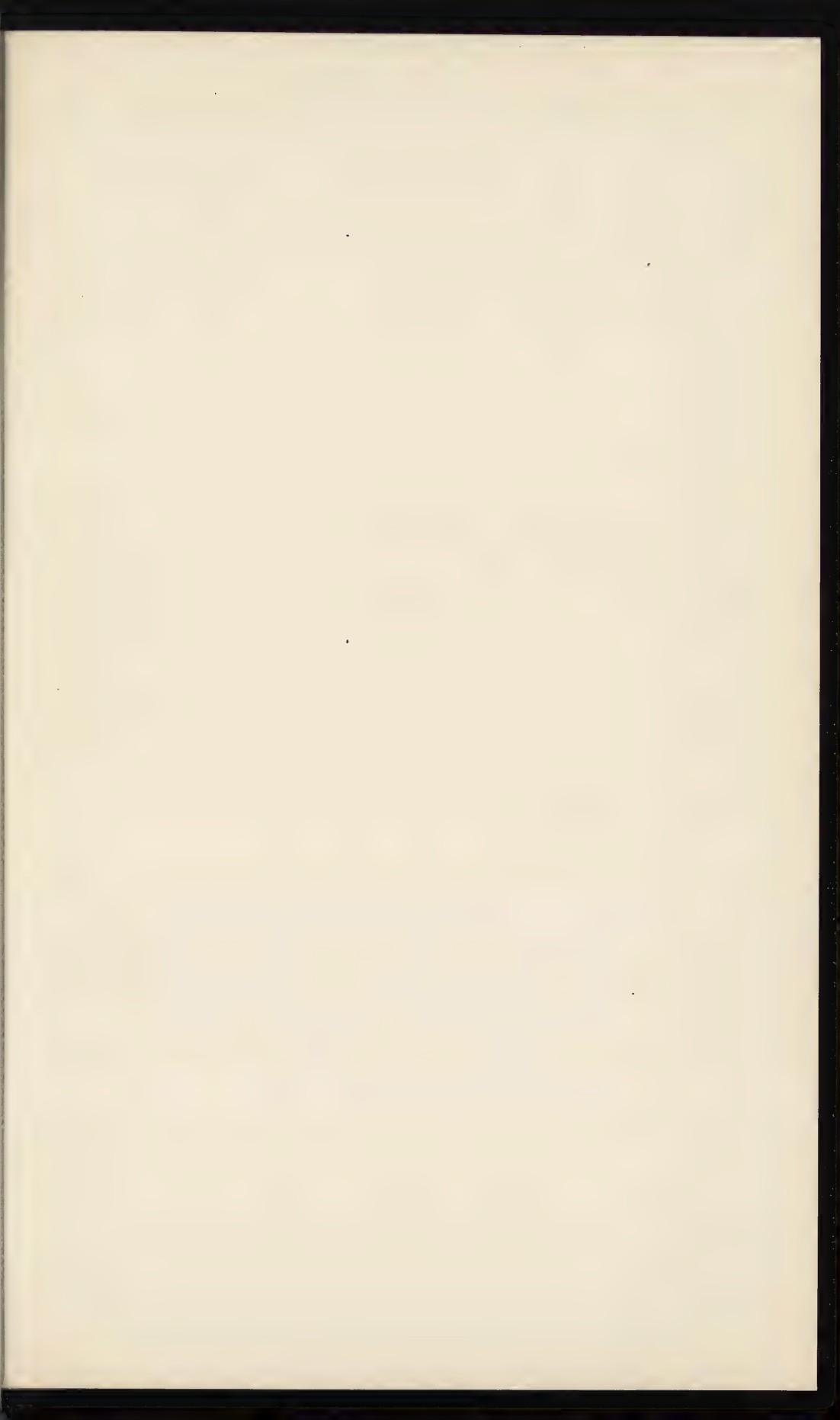
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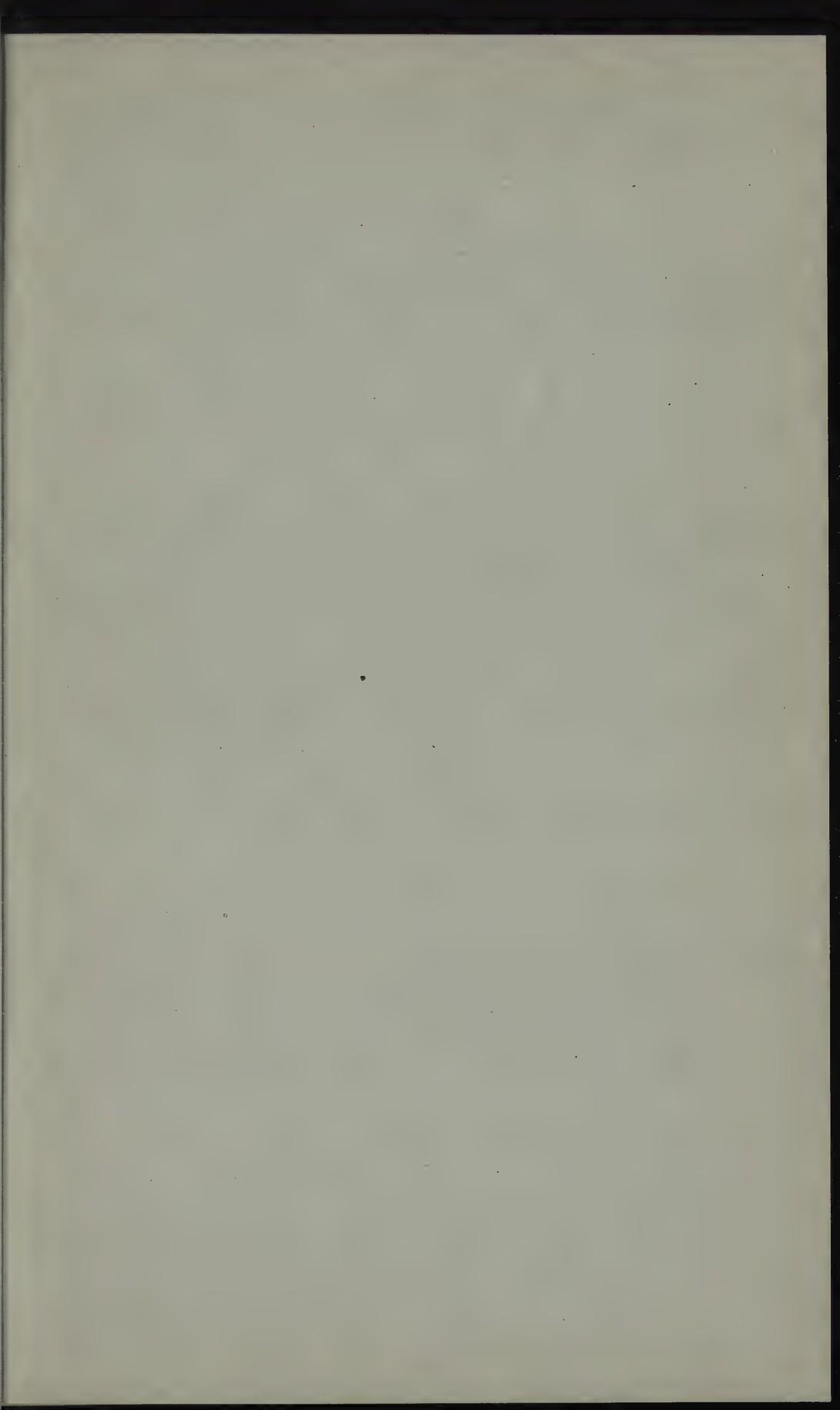


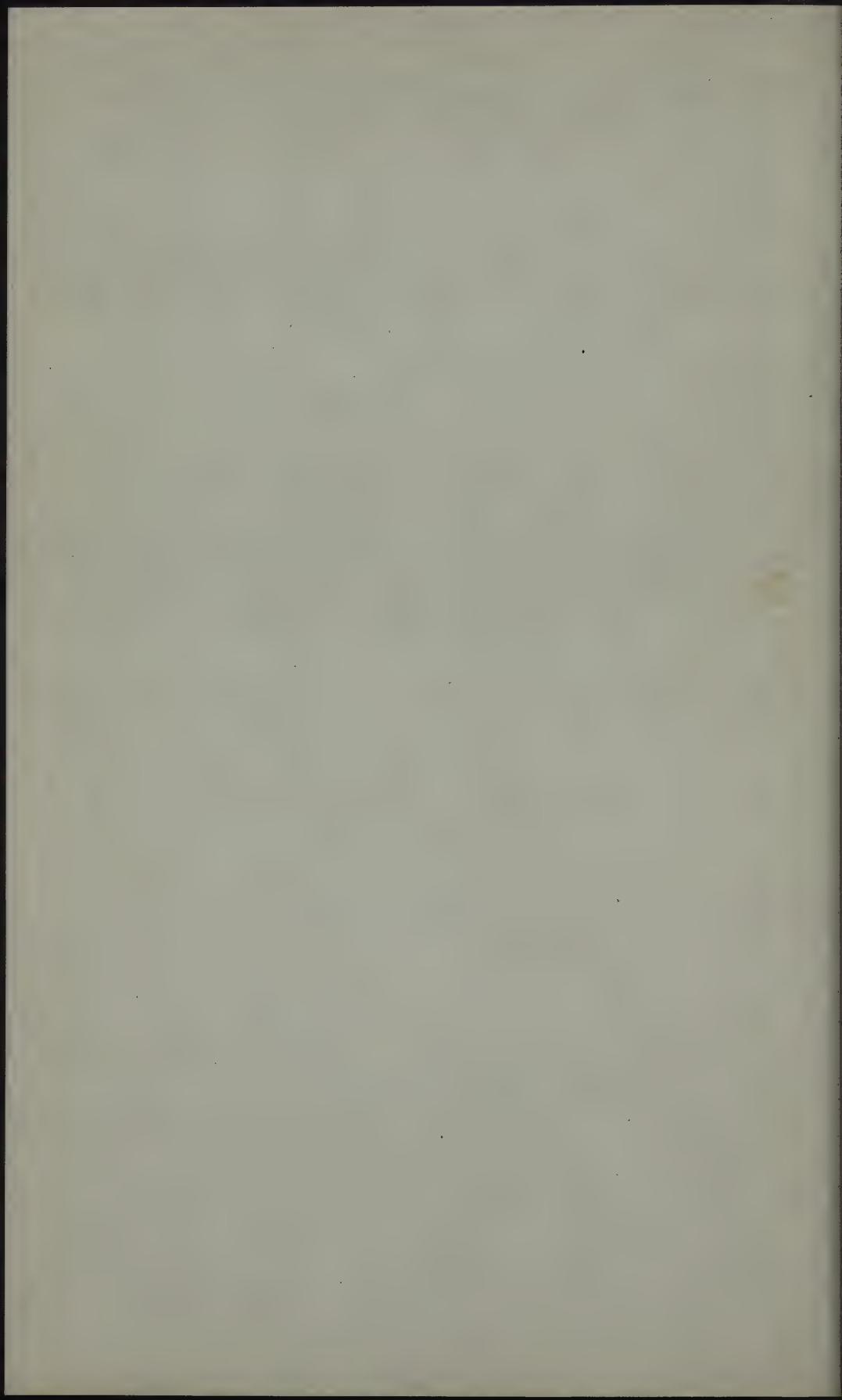












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THE TRAGEDY AT CYRENE
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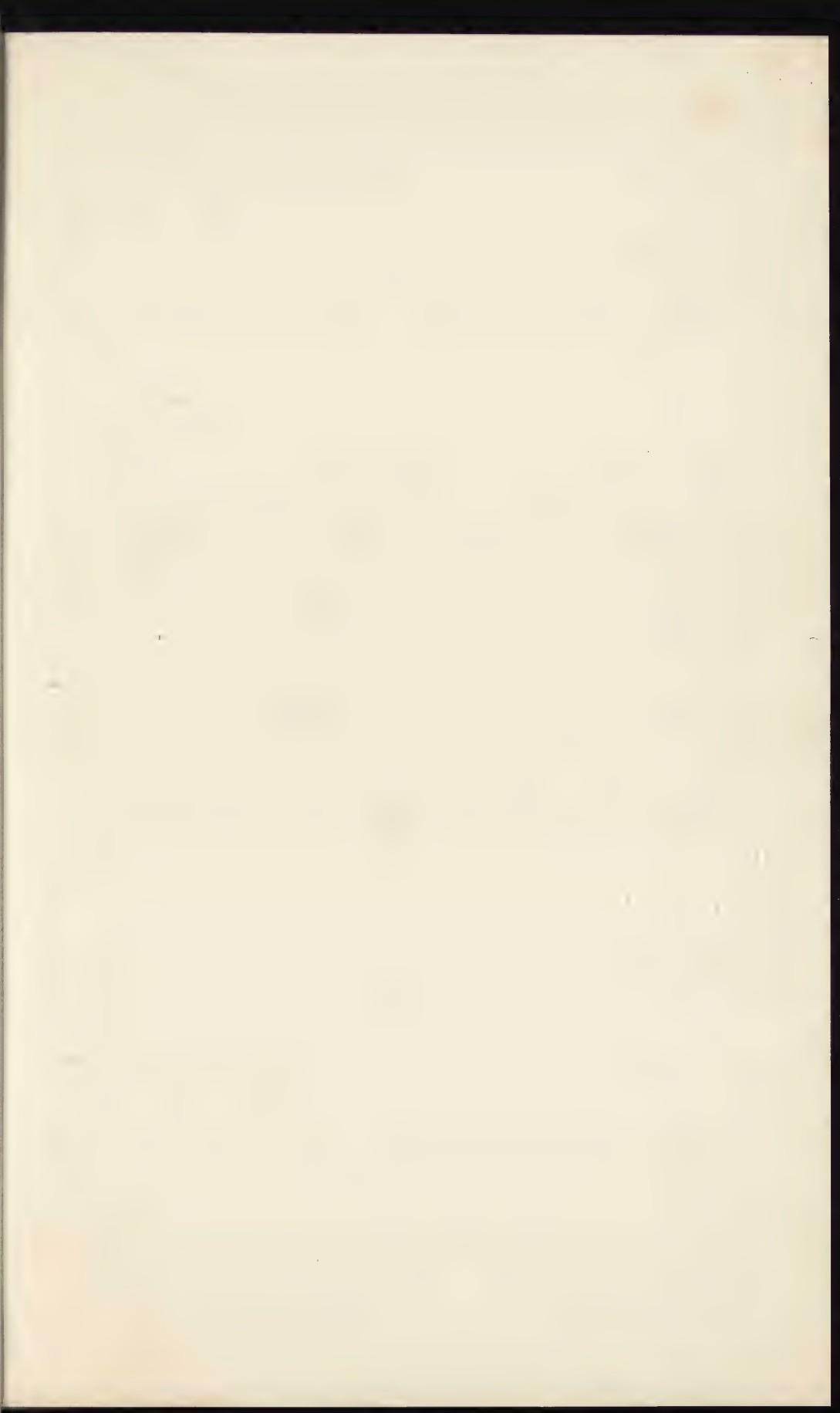
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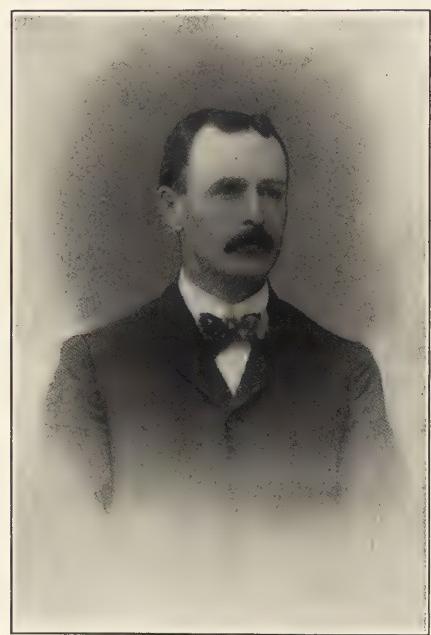
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Herbert Fletcher De Cou

THE TRAGEDY AT CYRENE

MEAGRE advices by cable brought the shocking news that on March 11 Herbert Fletcher De Cou was shot at Cyrene by Arabs and instantly killed. Full particulars of the tragedy have now been received by belated mail.

The staff in charge of the excavation consisted of the director, Richard Norton, Mr. De Cou, and Dr. Joseph Clark Hoppin. With these were associated a recent member of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Mr. C. Densmore Curtis, and an English physician, Dr. Sladden; there was also an English camp servant. The work commenced in the latter part of October, 1910, and though greatly hindered by the difficulty of finding competent workmen and by stormy weather, had made good progress.

The attitude of the natives was at first hostile. They feared that the coming of foreigners would hinder their free access to the spring which supplied water to the ancient city and still flows with a copious stream, and that they would be disturbed in their "squatter rights" to land on which excavations were to be conducted. It was also evident that false reports had been spread about the character and purpose of the expedition. Nevertheless, fair dealing and the exercise of forbearance won over the local sheikhs; by the end of February friendly relations had been established with all of them, and a satisfactory understanding had been reached in respect to the supply of laborers and their compensation. The attitude of the Ottoman authorities was from the beginning friendly. The resident commissioner sent to represent the Government in the inspection of the excavations was courteous and took an interest in the work. Of the guard of Turkish soldiers detailed to protect the staff and the camp, varying in number at times from a dozen to half a hundred, there seemed no occasion to complain, except that they were tardy in going up from camp to

the excavations in the morning, and were sometimes lax in other matters; the officers were men of good spirit and intentions.

For several nights Mr. Norton had slept but little, because he was taking care of Dr. Sladden, who was seriously ill with fever. In the evening of March 10, he talked with Mr. De Cou about the work and plans. They agreed that as the staff were now on good terms with the sheikhs of the region, and the problem of labor was being rapidly solved, the work would hereafter go on more smoothly. It was arranged that Mr. Norton should rest the next morning, and that Mr. De Cou should start the workmen. The two separated with assurances of mutual esteem and confidence—spontaneous expression of a friendship which began in the School at Athens and had been cemented by years of increasing intimacy.

Just before eight o'clock in the morning, Mr. Norton was aroused and informed that shots had been heard in the direction of the Acropolis, above the camp. Proceeding hastily thither he found his friend already dead. Mr. De Cou had started for the place of digging on the Acropolis, the workmen straggling along after him. About half-way up the slope he fell, pierced by two bullets fired by Arabs concealed behind a wall barely seventy feet away. The assassins, three in number, made off swiftly inland. Owing to the inaccessibility of the site, arrangements were made for burial near the camp. The rude coffin was wrapped in an American flag; the service was read by Mr. Norton. The grave looks out from the face of the Plateau of Cyrene westward, toward the home land.

The motives for the crime were not personal. The assassins were from a distant tribe, and were unknown to the excavators. There is reason to suppose that the bullets were intended for the director, and that the purpose was to thwart the undertaking by driving the Americans from the country. The Turkish government acted promptly in ordering the arrest of the assassins, who according to the latest reports were still at large. The results of certain investigations must be awaited before further statement can be made.

Mr. Norton and his associates showed great courage and steadiness of judgment. Conference was had with the local sheikhs as well as the military authorities. After full delib-

eration, the staff were unanimous in the decision that the digging should be immediately resumed. From the archaeological point of view the results of the season's work amply justify the excavation, but of these no account can be given here. The Turkish guard was increased, strict military regulations were enforced, and hereafter the danger will be reduced to a minimum.

Herbert Fletcher De Cou was born at Good Harbor, in northern Michigan, June 10, 1868. He was taught by his mother until he was twelve years of age; the family then moved to Kendall, Michigan, afterward to Detroit. In the Detroit Central High School young De Cou came under the instruction of H. G. Sherrard, who as a teacher of preparatory Greek has had few equals. Entering the University of Michigan, he soon distinguished himself in classics. After graduation in 1889, he was appointed to the Elisha Jones Classical Fellowship. In residence at the University the following year he did his first piece of archaeological work, the cataloguing of a collection of coins.

From the fall of 1890 until his death Mr. De Cou spent the greater part of his time abroad, first as a student upon fellowships, at Athens or in Germany, then as Secretary and Lecturer in the American Schools in Athens and Rome. He twice returned to the University of Michigan to fill vacancies in the classical department; an offer of a permanent position, starting with the rank of Junior Professor, he declined because of his devotion to the School in Rome. The year 1909-1910 he spent in Munich, working upon collections for Mr. James Loeb. He was eagerly sought for the staff at Cyrene, because of the accuracy of his observation and working methods and the range of his knowledge of archaeological detail, in which he was surpassed by no living scholar of his years. His contributions to scholarship were not numerous, but characterized by independence, lucidity, and sureness. Best known is his monograph upon the bronzes found in the excavation of the Argive Heraeum; yet unpublished is an extensive manuscript upon the collection from Boscoreale, in the Field Museum of Chicago, which was prepared while he was in this country for a time by reason of ill health.

To most men Mr. De Cou seemed reserved and shy. Only his more intimate friends understood how in his nature serene and exalted scientific ideals were blended with an intense human interest and deep sympathy, so that he entered into the trials of others as if they were his own. He was a man of extraordinary patience, who would hesitate at no sacrifice in order to add the smallest item to the sum of knowledge or to render a service to an associate. No words can do justice to his unselfishness and kindness, evidenced by unceasing thoughtfulness for others, or to the inspiration of his uncompromising maintenance of the highest standards. Had he lived, scholarship must have reaped a rich harvest from his interpretation of the inscriptions and other finds at Cyrene; but at the threshold of largest opportunity he fell—a martyr. It seems a pitiless but universal law, that large advances along the frontiers of science exact heavy toll of noble lives, often the lives best fitted by long preparation for their voluntary tasks.

F. W. K.

PLATE VIII



THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D.C.

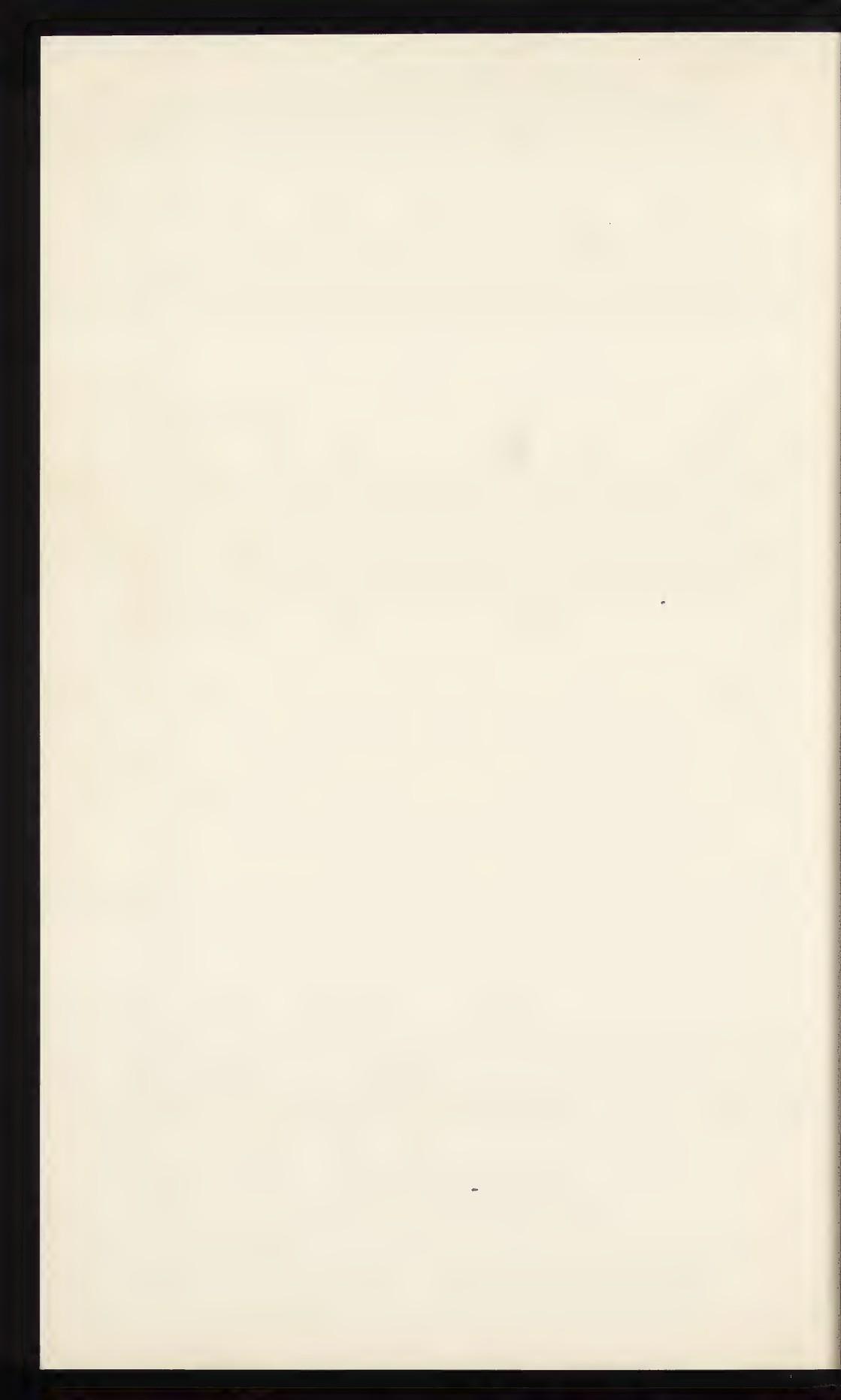
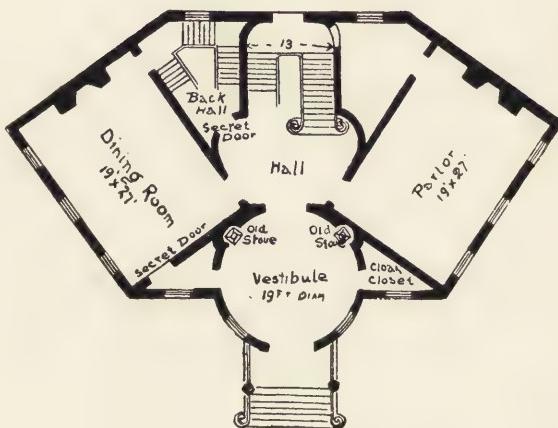


PLATE IX



PLAN OF THE OCTAGON

The Office of the Archaeological Institute is in the old Dining Room; its windows look out upon Eighteenth Street. On the opposite side is the Parlor (Plate X), the windows of which face New York Avenue.



PLATE X



THE OCTAGON: PARLOR



THE OFFICE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

BY vote of the Council at the meeting in Providence last December, the invitation extended to the Archaeological Institute of America by the American Institute of Architects to occupy a room in the Octagon in the City of Washington was accepted, and early in January the Institute transferred its office to this building.

The Octagon is situated at the corner of New York Avenue and Eighteenth Street, diagonally opposite the Corcoran Gallery of Art and within a short distance of the State, War, and Navy Building, the White House, and the Washington Monument. It was built in 1798-1800 as the residence of Colonel John Tayloe, an intimate friend of George Washington. During the early days of the Government, Colonel Tayloe entertained here Jefferson, Madison, Munroe, John Quincy Adams, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Lafayette, and many other distinguished men of the time. In 1814, after the British had burned the White House, President James Madison lived in The Octagon, and during his occupancy the Treaty of Ghent, which concluded our second war with Great Britain, was signed by him in the circular room which is now used as the Secretary's office of the American Institute of Architects.

The house is well built, of brick trimmed with Aquia Creek sandstone. The lot is triangular in form and fenced in with a high brick wall, enclosing a garden which, with its terraces, trees, and flowers, is a most attractive spot. The building and walls conform to the street lines, showing that the streets were accurately laid off even at that early day. The house derived its name from its form, which harmonizes with the lines of the lot. The interior is elaborately finished, the doors of the first story being of mahogany. All the work in the circular vestibule coincides with the circumference of the tower, the doors, sash, and glass being made on the circle. The mantels on the first floor are made of a fine cement composition, painted

white. The remains of goldleaf show in some of the relieved portions, and the figures are excellent, having been modelled by some good artist. The architect of The Octagon was Dr. William Thornton, who was the successful competitor for the United States Capitol.

The Octagon, which has always been an object of interest to students of architecture and lovers of the antique, is fast becoming a national centre in matters pertaining to art. About six years ago it was bought by the American Institute of Architects, which has therein its main offices. Such ownership insures its permanence as a home of art interests, as well as gradual restoration to its original state of dignified simplicity. Some years ago the Institute of Architects granted to the American Academy in Rome the use of a room on the second floor, and the American Federation of Arts, shortly after its organization, was given the privilege of having its office there. As the Archaeological Institute, through its pursuit of the scientific and historical study of the fine arts, is concerned with the essential background for all modern branches of art, it is eminently appropriate that this organization also should have its headquarters in a building which, through the generosity and farsightedness of its owners, stands for the promotion of every form of artistic achievement. Thus architecture, art, and archaeology are being brought into close relationship through neighborly association as well as kindred purposes, and the natural bond between the students of the history of ancient art and the technical workers in the arts is emphasized.

On the first floor of the Octagon is a circular vestibule. To the right is the drawing-room, furnished in the colonial style, which serves for committee meetings and the reception of guests. To the left, overlooking Eighteenth Street, is the office of the Archaeological Institute, which is the old dining-room of the mansion. Here the general work of the Institute is carried on, its records are kept, and plans and photographs of the Schools and sites of excavation, as well as a complete set of publications are to be seen. Members and friends of the Archaeological Institute, when in Washington, are invited to call and to inscribe their names in the Visitors' Book.

TWO SEASONS' WORK IN GUATEMALA

[PLATES XI-XXXVII]

UPON the completion of its work on the mounds in the Missouri Valley,¹ the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute decided to turn its attention to investigations in the archaeology of Central America. A sum of money was contributed by the members of the Society for this purpose, and the work was inaugurated in January, 1910, with the Institute's Director of American Archaeology in charge.

THE FIRST EXPEDITION

The first expedition proceeded to Guatemala City by way of the City of Mexico. The Director was accompanied by Messrs. Sylvanus G. Morley and Jesse L. Nusbaum of the staff of the School of American Archaeology. The credentials furnished by the officers of the Institute were presented to the Government of Guatemala, and cordial assurances of interest and support were received. It is a pleasure to state that the authorities of the Guatemalan Government have spared no pains to render our work effective and free from embarrassments of every kind.

A few weeks were spent in preliminary observations, to determine what would be the most fruitful field for investigation. While I was in Guatemala City gathering preliminary information about the country and its archaeological conditions and considering possible sites for investigation, Mr. Victor M. Cutter, Manager of the Guatemala Division of the United Fruit Company, invited me to visit the ruins of Quirigua, situated on lands recently acquired by the Company, in the valley of the Motagua River in the Department of Izabal.

As I had long desired to visit this site, I accepted Mr. Cutter's

¹ The results were published in Bulletin No. 37 of the Bureau of American Ethnology under the title, "Antiquities of Central and Southeastern Missouri," by Gerard Fowke.

invitation and made a trip to Quirigua. A preliminary examination convinced me that a complete study of the ruins would yield important results. Conditions seemed particularly favorable. The buildings are fairly well preserved, and probably represent a completely developed Maya temple-city. Their limited extent would make a complete examination possible in about five years. No excavations had been made at Quirigua save a few desultory trenches in the tops of some of the mounds. No extensive first-hand study of the art or inscriptions had been undertaken except that set forth in the monumental work of Maudslay, whose efforts were largely bestowed upon photography and the making of moulds. Quirigua, therefore, seemed to present almost a virgin field for scientific work; the dense jungle in which it has so long lain buried has preserved it alike from vandalism and from close investigation. Moreover, the extension of the plantations of the Fruit Company seemed to make the time opportune both for study and for protective measures. The clearing and burning of forests might seriously endanger the ruins.

Assurance was given by the officials of the United Fruit Company that the site would be placed at our disposal, with permission to segregate it from the plantation and undertake its examination in a scientific manner. The commissary facilities of the Company and assistance in respect to laborers and equipment were tendered to us. Early in March, 1910, we took up our residence at Quirigua at a point one and one-half miles west of the ruins, and commenced work.

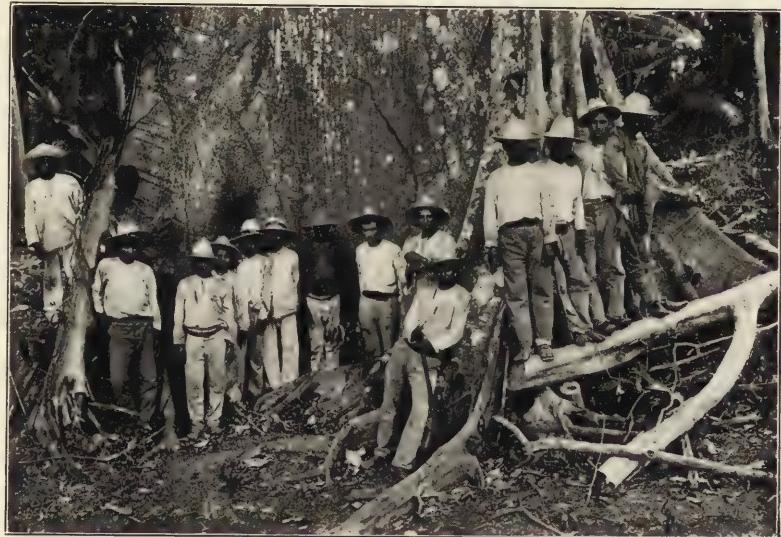
First came the underbrushing of the site (*PLATE XI, a*). For this work we had at our disposal a force of native laborers (*PLATE XI, b*), varying in number from twenty to fifty. These men, while not physically strong, are remarkably efficient with the machete. With this implement a native or two will quickly cut a way through what seems an impenetrable tangle of underbrush. The foreman of the gang of laborers was Lisandro Castillo, a native of Guatemala Antigua, a young man of about twenty-four years of age, and of much more than average native ability.

As soon as possible a survey of the site was undertaken. A rectangular tract was laid out embracing all the ruins and

PLATE XI



A. UNDERBRUSHING



B. NATIVE LABORERS AT FOOT OF TREE



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

MAP OF QUIRIGUA PARK

SCHOOL OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

PLATE XII

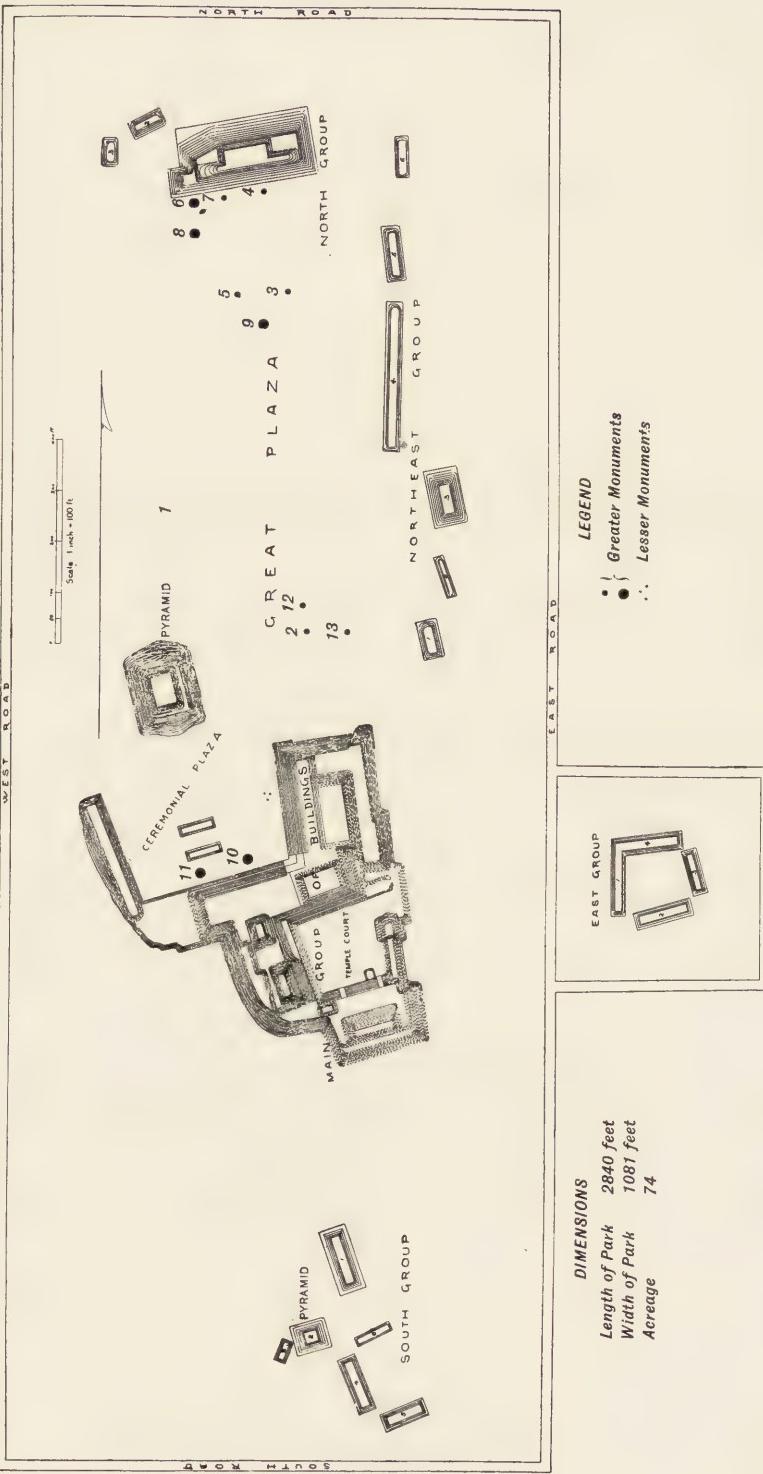




PLATE XIII



A. QUIRIGUA PARK: THE JUNGLE



B. QUIRIGUA PARK: NATIVE HOUSES

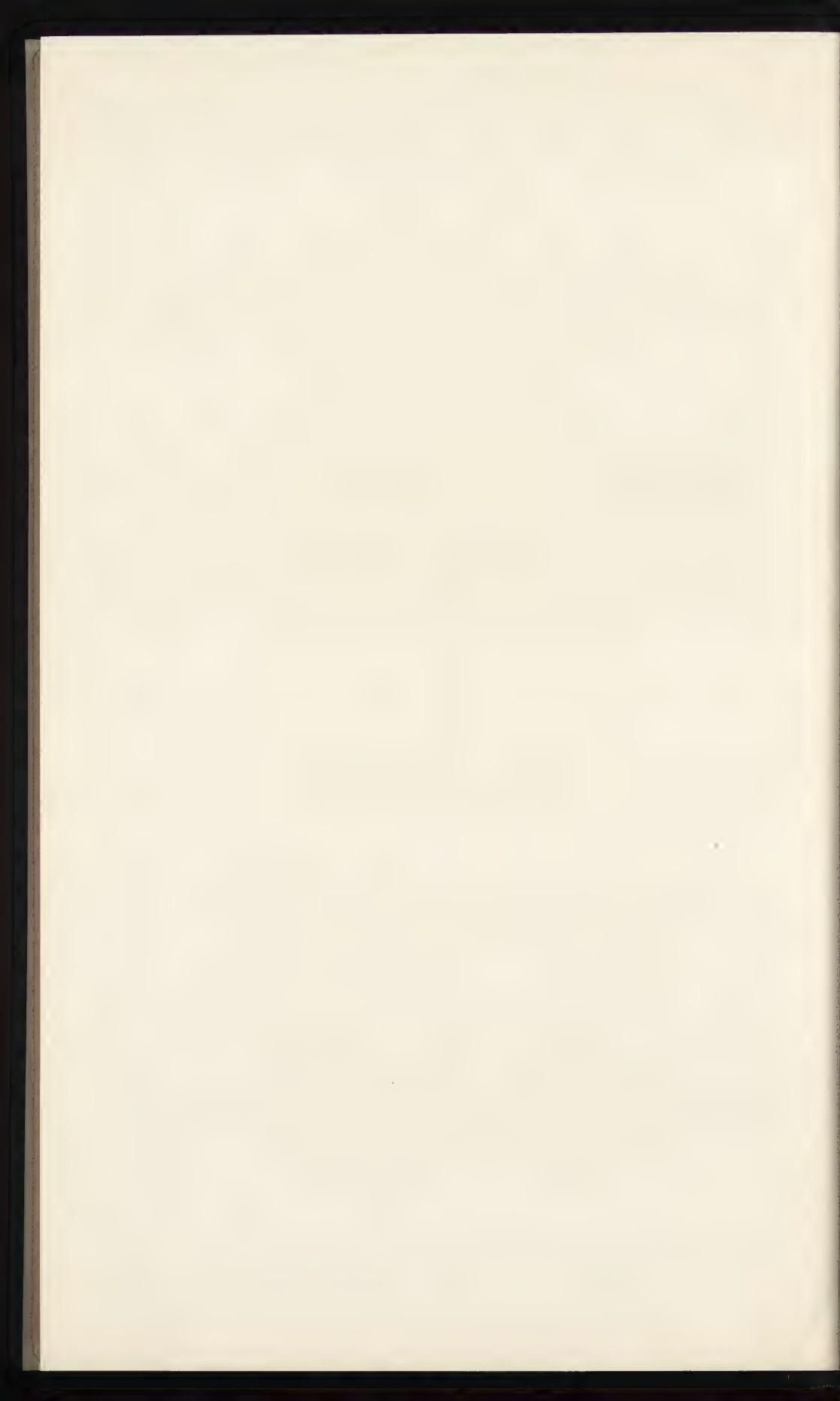
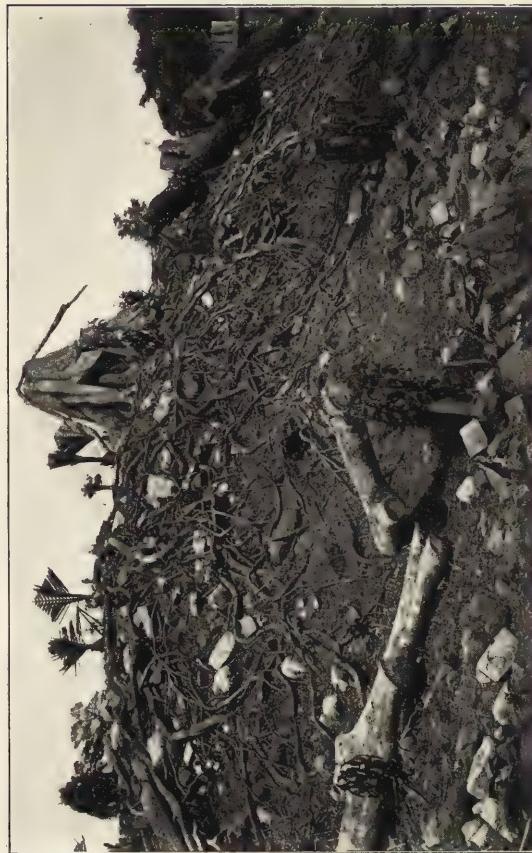
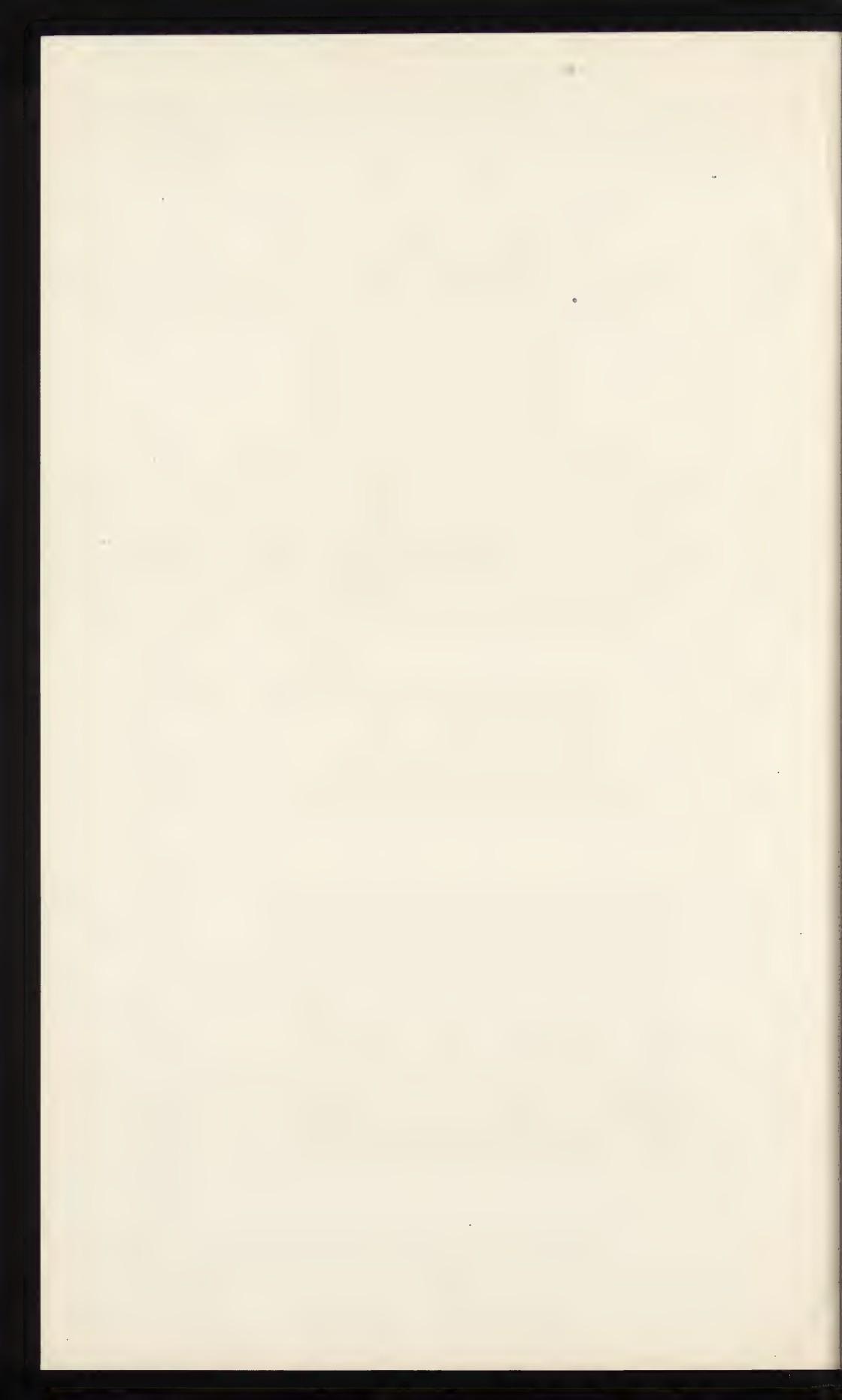


PLATE XIV



B. TEMPLE MOUND COVERED WITH TREE ROOTS
4. FELLING A TREE NEAR MONUMENT No. 3





monuments (PLATE XII; Maudslay's plan is followed for the main group). The lines were run so that all mounds would fall at least 150 feet inside the exterior boundaries. The tract thus enclosed includes about seventy-four acres. Around this a road twenty feet wide was cut through the jungle upon the boundary lines. From this road every tree and shrub was removed, the object being to protect the enclosed area from fires which might endanger the ruins when the time should come for burning off the fallen timber from the lands cleared for banana fields.

The tract thus segregated was named Quirigua Park. It is as fine an example of tropical jungle as can be found. The vegetation is indescribably dense; almost every tree, bush, and flower known to the tropics is to be found here (PLATE XIII, *a*). The forest seen from adjacent hills presents the appearance of a solid mass of green, the top of which rises about 150 feet above the ground, some trees reaching a still greater height. There were trees more than twenty feet in circumference, giants of the jungle, growing in close proximity to the monuments, and, because of their enormous weight and short lives, constituting a constant menace. It was evident that the removal of such trees from the temples upon which some of them grew and from other places close to the monuments would be among the most difficult tasks that had ever confronted an archaeologist in any land. The task, moreover, clearly needed to be undertaken immediately, for many trees of enormous size were almost ready to fall.

Quirigua Park is also a zoölogical garden, exhibiting in its natural habitat the fauna of the torrid zone. The largest animal to be found there is the tapir. Deer abound; also monkeys, sloths, anteaters, armadillos, and many other singular species. Birds are numerous, and of wonderful plumage. There are parrots, parroquets, macaws, toucans, herons, and many smaller species. Reptiles exist in great abundance, and insect life is seen in vast profusion. Then there are the ancient ruins; and in the jungle are a few houses and families of native bush people living in primitive fashion (PLATE XIII, *b*). The Park is an unique outdoor museum of archaeology, ethnology, and natural history.

The work at Quirigua continued for six weeks, after which a visit was paid to the ruins of Copan in Honduras for the purpose of making a comparative study of these two ancient Maya cities, which in a direct line are less than fifty miles apart.

THE SECOND EXPEDITION

At the beginning of January, 1911, the second expedition to Quirigua took the field. The Director was again accompanied by Messrs. Morley and Nusbaum, and also by Mr. J. P. Adams, Surveyor. Later the party was joined by Mr. Charles F. Lummis and his son Quimu. The expedition this year entered the Motagua valley from Puerto Barrios on the Bay of Honduras. The ruins are situated inland from the bay a distance of fifty-six miles.

On returning to Quirigua the magnitude of the task of investigating a ruin in the heart of the tropics became obvious. In the plazas of the ruined city which had been left perfectly clear nine months before, a tangle of vegetation was now found reaching a height of twenty-three feet, thus representing the almost incredible growth of one inch per day. This new growth, however, was comparatively easy of removal. The real work of subduing the tropical jungle and removing it permanently from the proximity of the ruins was now commenced. A permanent and comfortable house was constructed on the bench lands overlooking the Motagua valley on the west. Much difficulty was experienced in securing men for the work owing to the extensive undertakings of the United Fruit Company, which needed all the laborers that could be obtained. As foreseen the previous year, another important problem presented itself in the matter of sanitation. The native conditions of the tropics are comparatively easy to cope with individually, but the bringing together of large numbers of laborers of different races, whose habits, even under thorough supervision, can be but imperfectly controlled, greatly increases the difficulty. During the first expedition to Quirigua but one member of our party, Mr. Nusbaum, suffered from the prevailing fevers of the region, and he for only a few days. During the second expedition attacks of fever were experienced by Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Mr. Lummis, Mr. Nusbaum, and Mr.

PLATE XV

- A. CLIMBING A TREE TO ATTACH CABLES
B. TREE CABLED FOR FELLING CABLES





PLATE XVI



A. CARIBS FELLING A TREE



B. CUTTING UP THE FALLEN TREES



PLATE XVII



A. BURNING THE DRIED BRUSH AND LOGS



B. CLEARING THE TEMPLE COURT

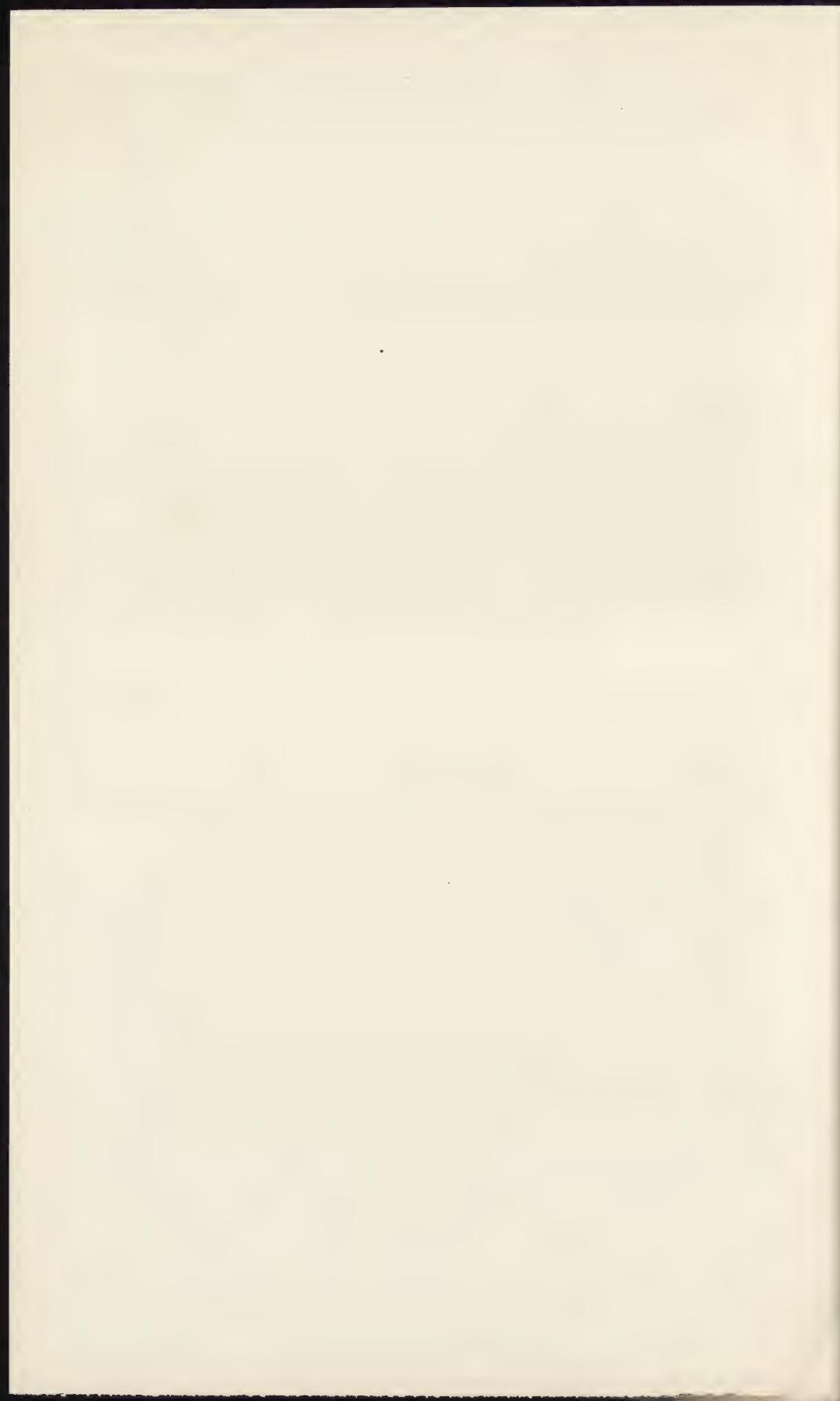


PLATE XVIII



A. BEGINNING OF EXCAVATION IN TEMPLE COURT



B. EXCAVATION OF FAÇADE AND STAIRWAY IN TEMPLE COURT



Adams. The fever was not of a malignant type, but the difficulty of work in the hot regions was greatly augmented by it.

The rainy season did not abate as early as it should normally, but continued through January. Not until the middle of February could effective field work be done; the intervening time was occupied in building the house and other preparations.

The first work consisted in clearing the forest from the entire temple area of the city. This work was of great difficulty. About 350 large trees (PLATE XIV, *a*) and countless smaller ones had to be removed. The area cleared was about twenty acres in extent. It comprised that portion of the ground occupied by buildings and monuments, leaving around the margin the natural growth where the native fauna and flora will be left undisturbed.

In removing the trees it requires much calculation to overcome the chances of damage. A large tree standing upon a temple may extend its roots out and clasp almost the entire structure (PLATE XIV, *b*). It must be so felled that it will not crush walls, stairways, or stone shafts in its descent, nor tear up masonry by disturbance of its roots. I wish to record my admiration for the Carib choppers, whose skill enabled us to accomplish the task of removing the forest monsters from the temples and from the vicinity of the monuments without a single instance of damage.

It was often necessary to anchor the trees with cables, and by means of ropes and pulleys throw them to a certain place. In such cases the tree is first climbed by a native, who carries up with him to the branches, perhaps more than 100 feet above the ground, a small rope, by means of which he draws up the cable, an inch and a quarter thick, that is designed to control the movement of the tree. In many cases the only possibility of climbing the trees is by means of the vines which cling to the trunks (PLATE XV, *a*). After anchoring the cable in the top of the tree the climber descends, and the pulleys are brought into play (PLATE XV, *b*) as the choppers fell the tree. In some instances two cables were used, and even then, unless handled with correct judgment, the weight of the tree would snap them. From twenty to fifty natives man the ropes and pulleys while the Caribs cut down the tree (PLATE XVI, *a*).

After the trees are felled the machete men cut up the branches, and the axemen divide the trunks into logs that can be handled (PLATE XVI, *b*). These are rolled away from the ruins. The brush is piled, and when dried, after clearing fire paths around the monuments and buildings, the great mass is burned up (PLATE XVII, *a*). Not all of the vegetation could thus be destroyed during the present year, as evaporation from the tree trunks goes on rather slowly, but all will be in condition for burning at the opening of the next campaign.

Towards the close of the season excavations were commenced in the area which we have called the Temple Court (PLATE XVII, *b*). This is surrounded by massive terraces of cut sandstone, and surmounted by a number of buildings completely covered by debris. The preliminary excavations laid bare portions of the façades of these buildings (PLATE XVIII, *a, b*). They disclosed numerous sculptures, which apparently had been used for mural embellishment, and a hieroglyphic cornice which starts at the northeast corner of the building with an introducing glyph, an initial series following. The number of blocks recovered is not sufficient to permit the complete restoration of the inscription. A number of small human heads, beautifully sculptured in the gray and red sandstone of the region, were uncovered in this area (PLATE XIX).

During the latter part of the season Mr. Lummis proceeded to Guatemala City and made an examination of the Guatemalan archives. He will prepare the historical part of the final report on the expeditions to Guatemala.

The expedition of 1911 was only moderately successful in archaeological finds, though the new inscription upon the cornice of the temple points to important results. It was brought to a close early in May by the coming on of the hot season. It was aided by the services of Lisandro Castillo, the young native foreman, whose services proved to be so valuable the first season. The cost of the expedition in 1911 was defrayed by contributions of equal amount from the St. Louis Society of the Institute and the United Fruit Company.

PLATE XIX



SCULPTURES: FRONT AND PROFILE

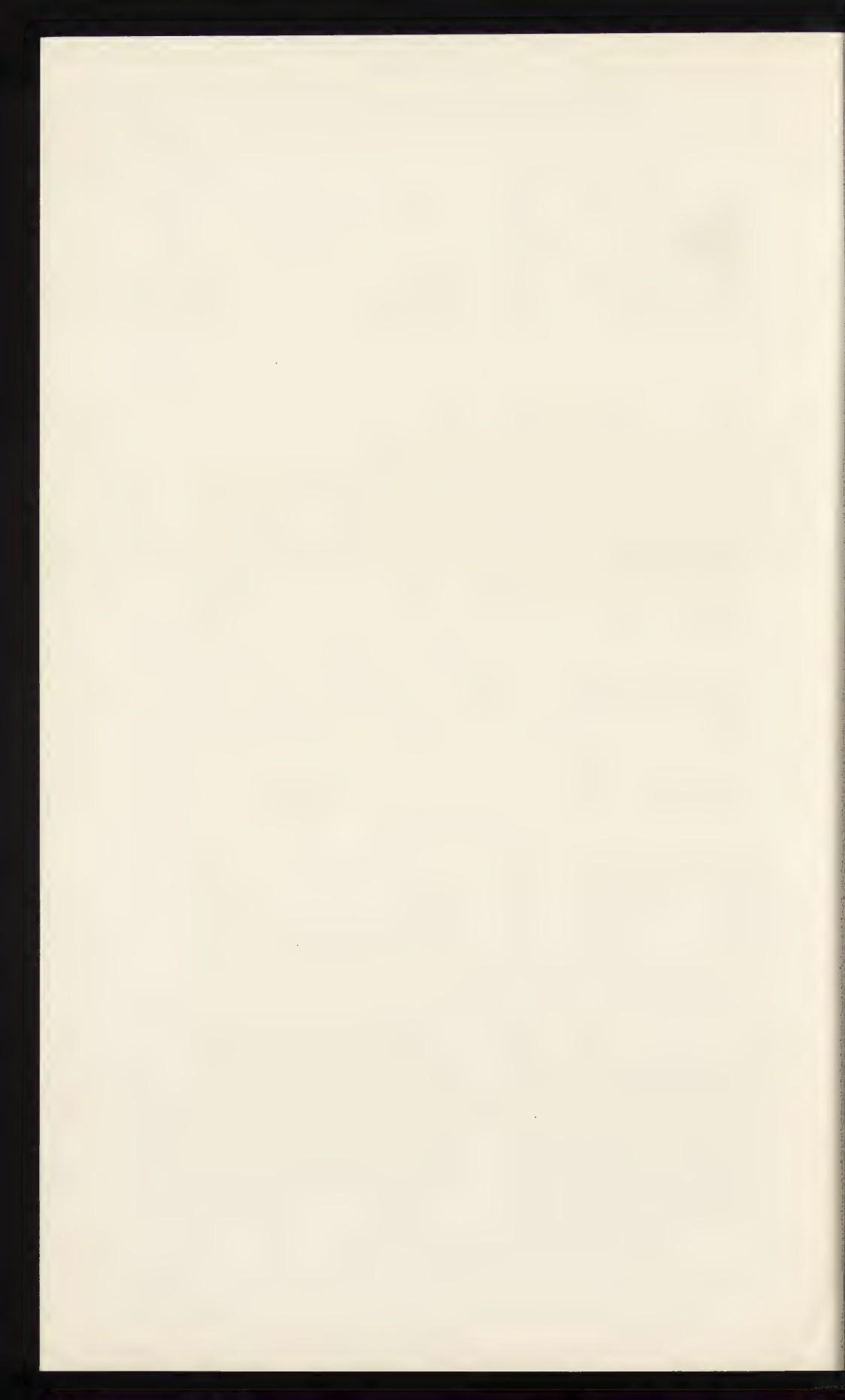


PLATE XX



A. RELIEF MAP OF GUATEMALA

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Peten District. | B. British Honduras. |
| C. Lake Izabal. | D. The Motagua Valley. |
| E. Quirigua. | F. Copan. |



B. THE MOTAGUA RIVER NEAR QUIRIGUA

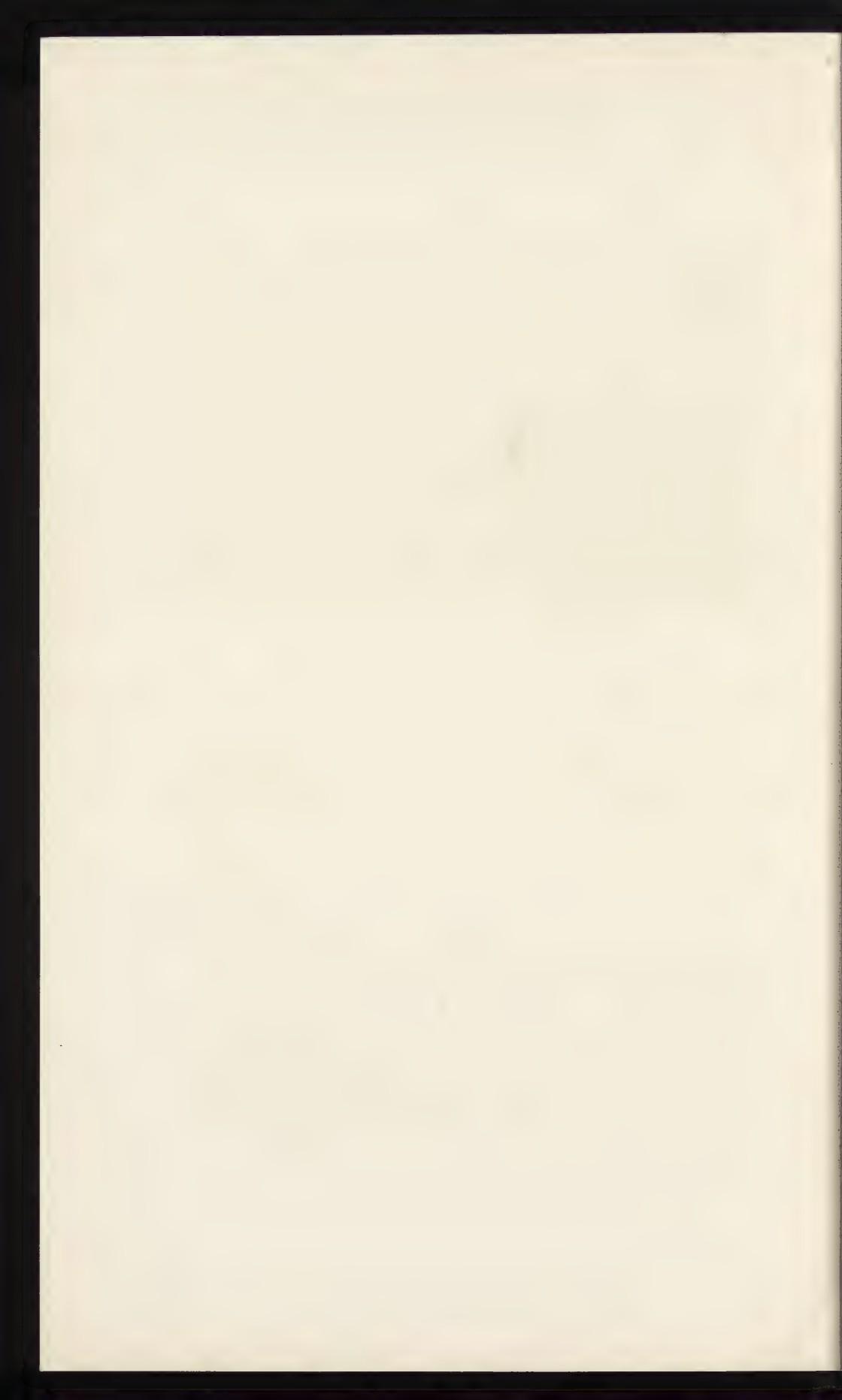


PLATE XXI



A. THE CEREMONIAL PLAZA



B. NORTH END OF GREAT PLAZA

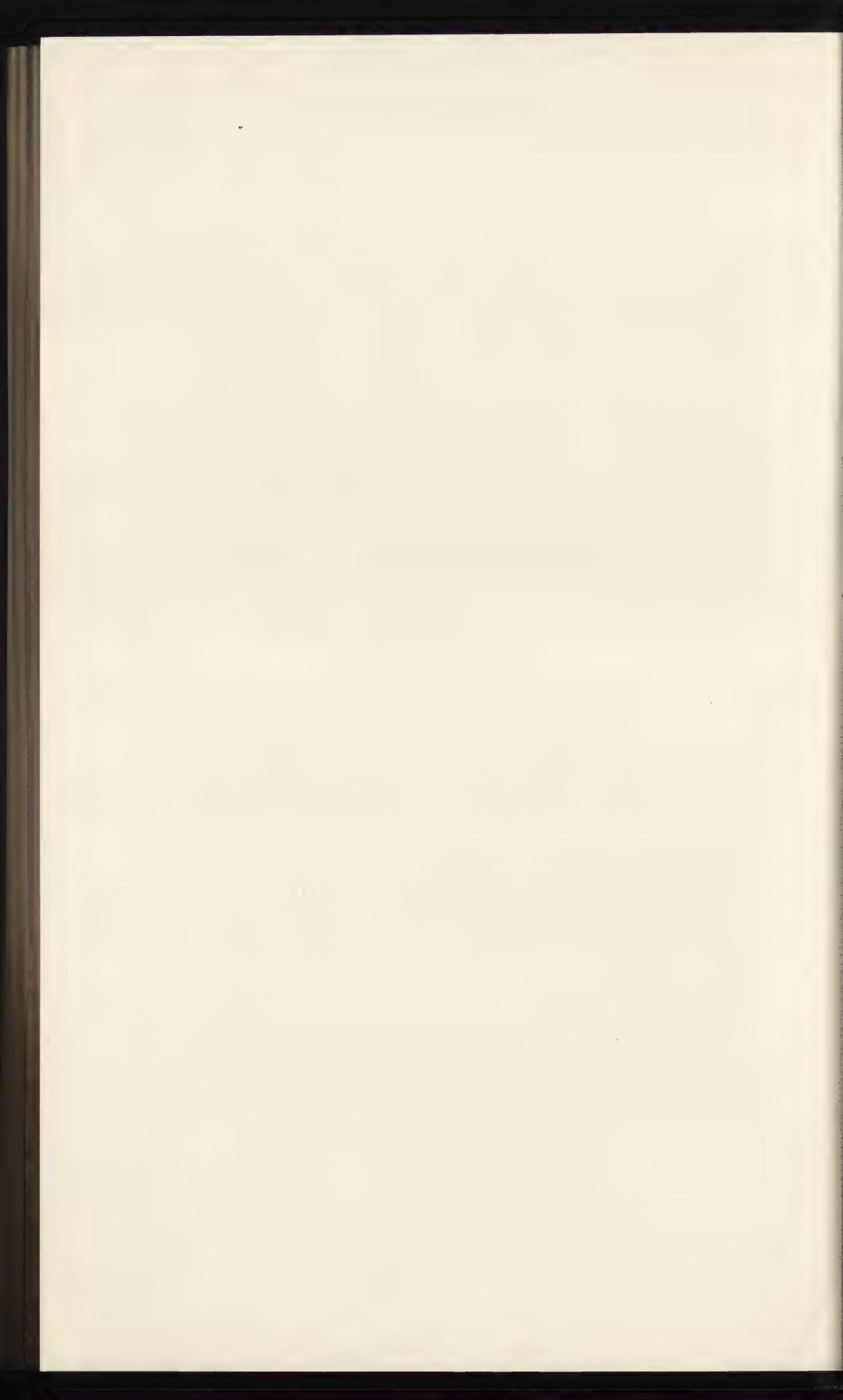


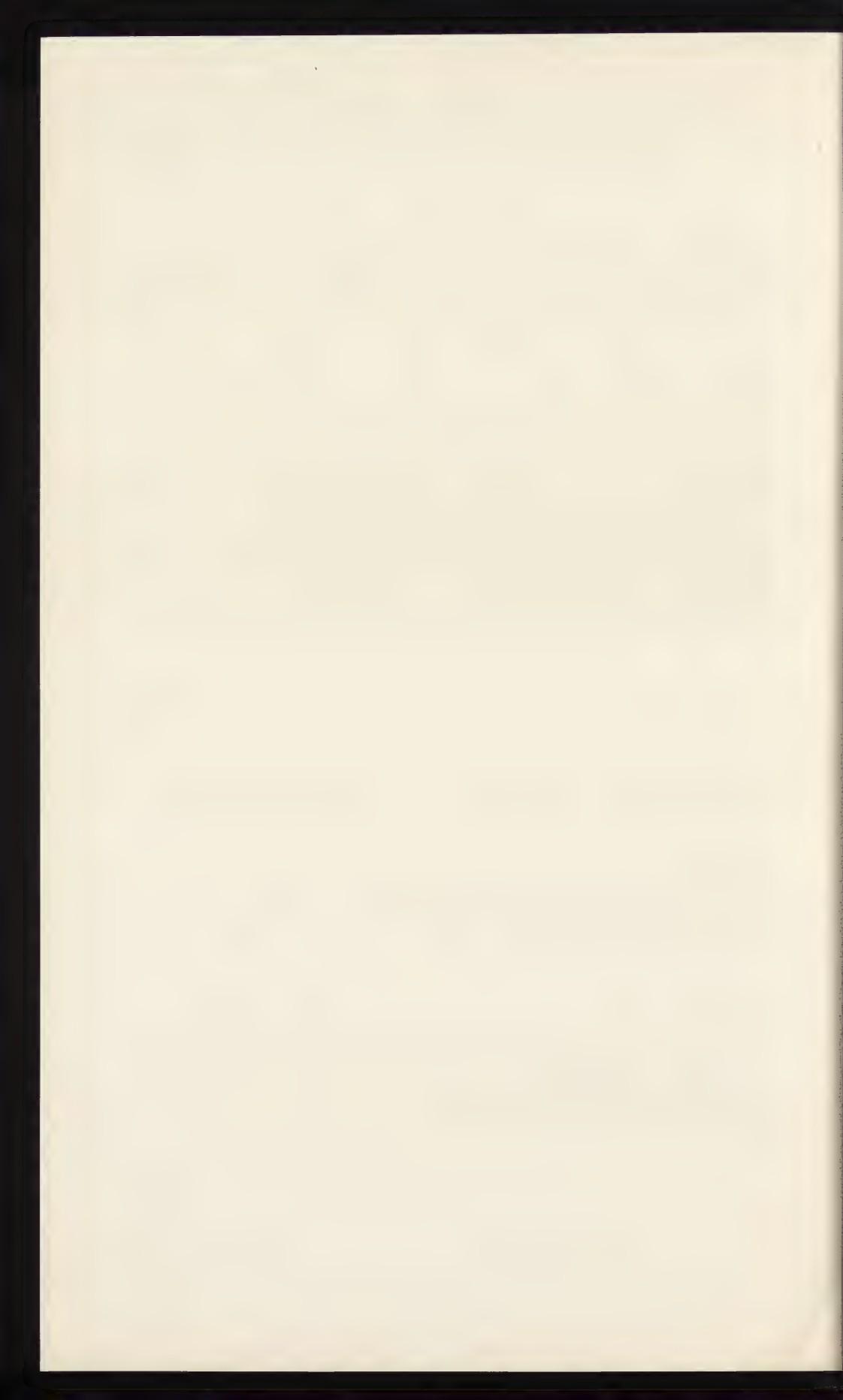
PLATE XXII



A. MONUMENT No. 1. FRONT



B. MONUMENT No. 1. BACK



PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Quirigua is devoid of written history, and tradition is silent concerning it. The conquest of Guatemala commenced in 1524 with the expedition of Alvarado. Next to this the most important historic event of the early period was the expedition of Cortez from Mexico City to the Gulf of Honduras. These explorers make no mention of the ruined cities of the Motagua valley. In fact, the city of Quirigua seems completely to have escaped the observation of travellers and explorers until, in 1840, Frederick Catherwood, who was attached to the expedition of John L. Stephens, spent a day at the ruins and made sketches of two of the monuments. His description of them was very brief. Fourteen years later Dr. Carl Scherzer visited and described the ruins. Through his account we have information of the great flood of 1852, in which, it was said, some of the monuments were overthrown. I doubt the correctness of the story; the indications are that the prostrate monuments were thrown down by falling trees. Several of those still standing show plainly the result of the impact of trees which from time to time have fallen upon or against them (PLATES XXI, *b*, and XXV).

Little more is reported concerning Quirigua until we come to the monumental work of Alfred P. Maudslay. This indefatigable explorer first visited Quirigua for three days in the year 1881, again for five days in 1882. In February, 1883, he visited the site a third time, and spent the greater part of three months making photographs and preparing moulds. In 1894 he again went to Quirigua, accompanied by his wife, and spent two weeks there. Dr. George Byron Gordon, in the course of his work in Guatemala and Honduras under the auspices of the Peabody Museum, visited Quirigua, and spent some time in making moulds of the sculptures. This constitutes almost the whole of the field work done at Quirigua prior to the inauguration of the present undertaking.

SITUATION AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

The Republic of Guatemala lies between 13 and 16 degrees north latitude, and extends from ocean to ocean. In the nar-

rowest part its breadth is about 250 miles. On the west along the Pacific Coast is a narrow plain, from which rises the main Cordillera. Conspicuous among the mountains of this range are Agua and Fuego, both volcanoes that have recently become extinct. The greater part of the surface of the country is mountainous (PLATE XX, *a*). Toward the Atlantic side the plateau descends rapidly to near sea-level, forming what is known as the Tierra Caliente. The low part of the country is drained on the east by the Motagua River and on the north by the Usamasinta. The latter enters the Gulf of Mexico in the state of Tabasco, and the former flows into the Bay of Honduras not far from the town of Puerto Barrios.

A small portion of the surface of the country is lowland, but upon this limited area in the heart of the tropics there developed the highest civilization on the American continent before the advent of Europeans. Quirigua and Copan constitute the principal cities of the southern Maya group; while the oldest, they are also the richest in inscriptions and sculptures. It is difficult to account for this high development of civilization in tropical America. There was here no pressure of the food quest to urge to unusual effort and develop social and religious institutions. The climate was excessively hot, and in almost every way inimical to progress.

The ruins of Quirigua are situated on the flood plain of the Motagua River, within less than half a mile from its banks. The Motagua is here a majestic stream (PLATE XX, *b*), carrying a large volume of water during the entire year to the Bay of Honduras, which it reaches between fifty and sixty miles below Quirigua. The trend of the valley in this region is towards the east, and its flood basin, several miles in width, is one of the richest valleys on the globe. The soil, of inexhaustible fertility, consists of the deep alluvial deposit of the flood plain enriched by the vegetable mould of ages. In all directions, except to the east, the horizon presents an irregular boundary of mountain contours. To the south rises the range which separates Guatemala from the Republic of Honduras. On the north and west are the spurs of a range which extends out from the main Cordillera. The country is heavily watered, the rainy season lasting from eight to nine months annually.

PLATE XXIII



A. MONUMENT No. 2



B. MONUMENT No. 12

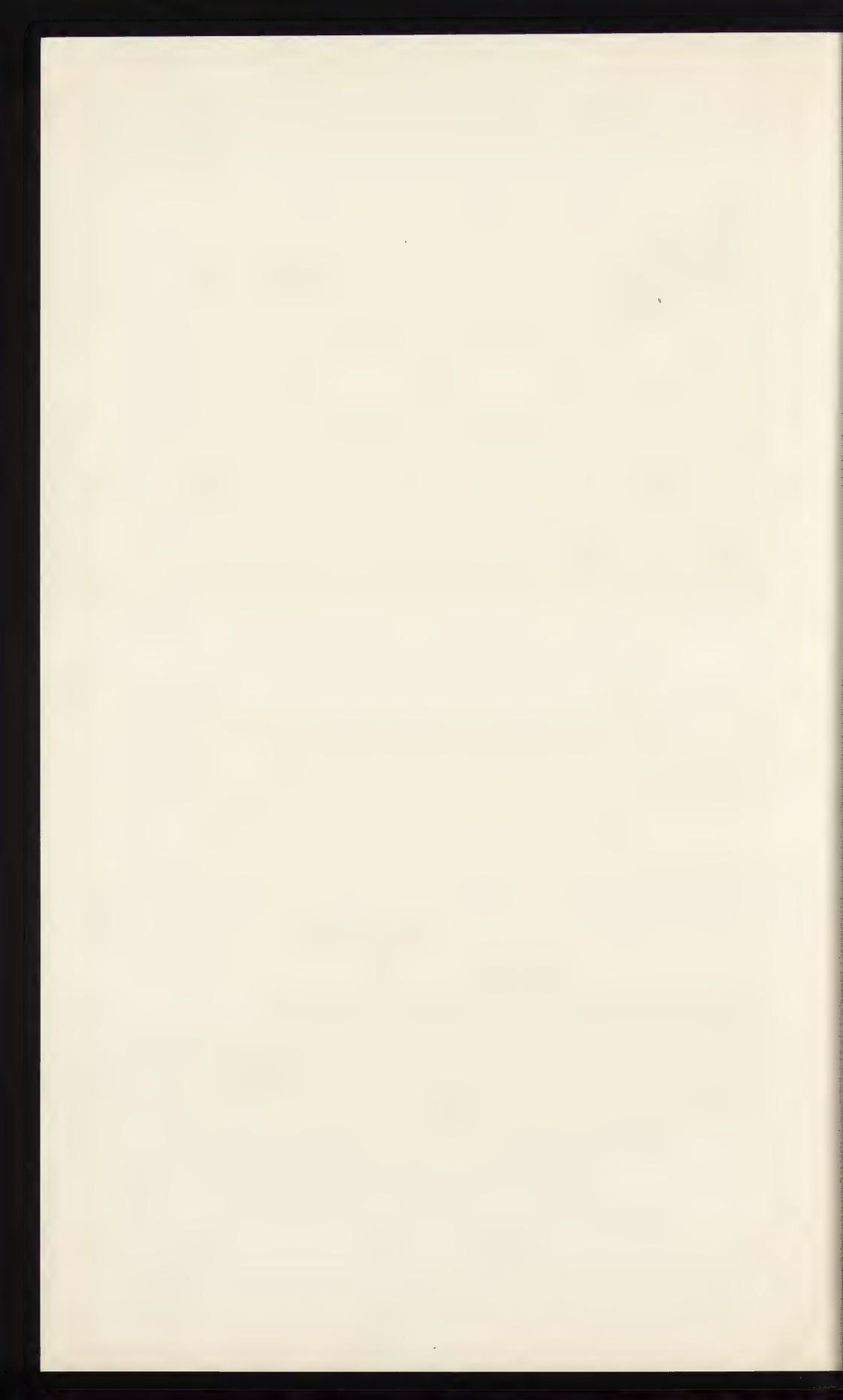


PLATE XXIV



MONUMENT No. 3. NORTH SIDE



MONUMENT No. 3. SOUTH SIDE



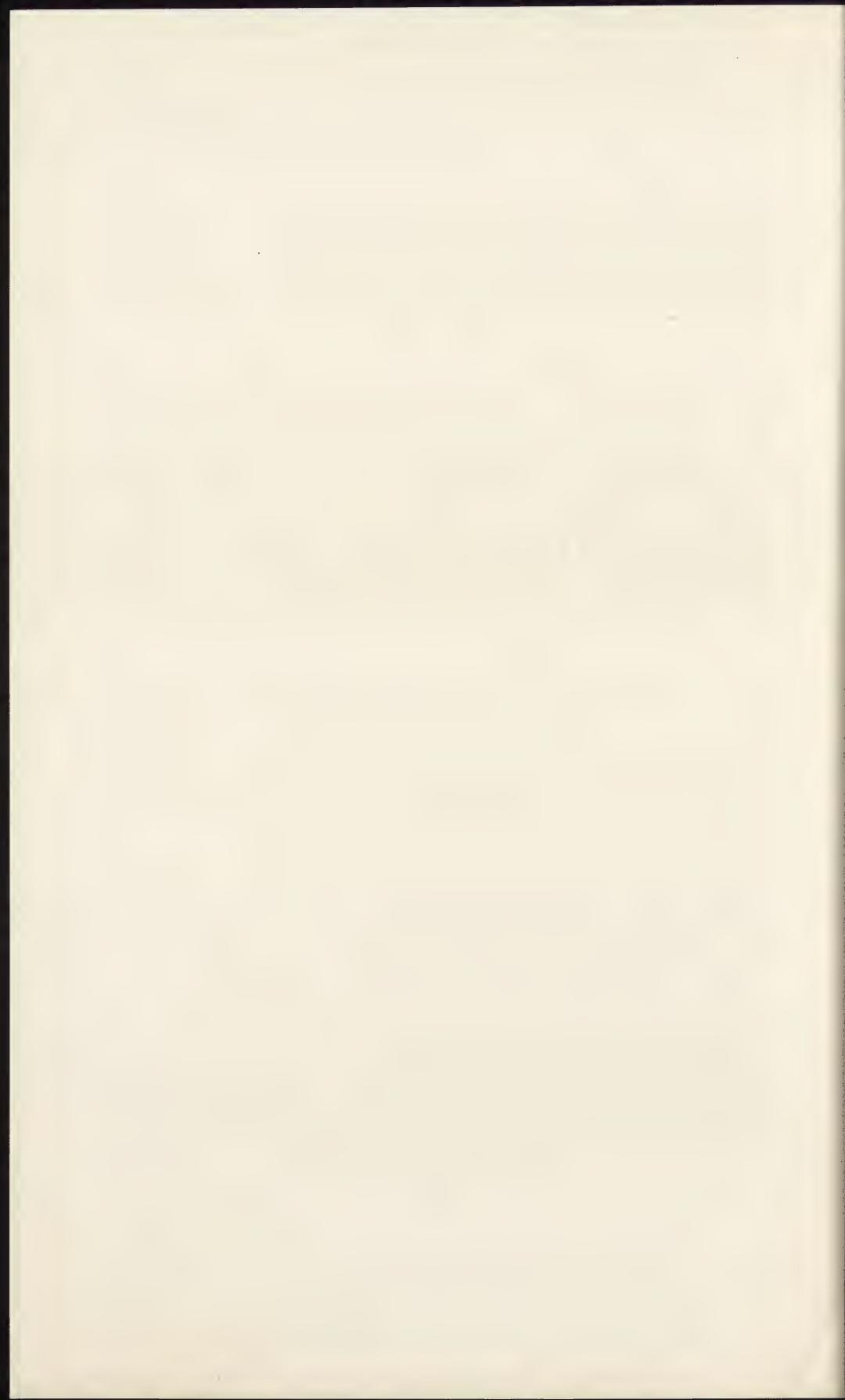
PLATE XXV



MONUMENT No. 4. SOUTH SIDE



MONUMENT No. 4. NORTH SIDE



and the so-called dry season from three to four months, this being more or less broken with light rainfall.

ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

The civilization of the Mayas appears to have been largely religious, and its government in all probability a theocratic republic. As in the majority of the Maya cities, the residential part of Quirigua probably consisted of huts built of bamboo and thatched with palm. These houses were of perishable character. They were especially adapted to a tropical climate. No other type of house can be quite so comfortable in this region as the bamboo hut with thatched covering. In sunshine or in rain it affords the most grateful shelter that can be had. The religious aspect of the civilization found expression in the building of massive temples, palaces, and pyramids, and the setting up of monuments. But for the destruction occasioned by the falling of trees and by the rending power of the roots which have penetrated the crevices of stairways and temple walls, these ruins must have stood intact for untold ages. As it is, stairways have been torn asunder, temple walls have been broken apart, and a vast amount of destruction has been wrought by growing vegetation. Because of the isolation of the ruins and their obscurity in the jungle, vandalism, which more than all other causes put together has levelled to earth the monuments of antiquity, has done little damage to the ruins of Quirigua.

It is, then, the religious architecture and sculpture of the city that have survived. In all probability what is shown upon the accompanying plan of Quirigua (PLATE XII) constituted the sacred precinct of the city. This consists of a number of quadrangles, either wholly or in part surrounded by terraces, some of which were surmounted by structures of sandstone, variously termed palaces, temples, and pyramids. These ruins, when first seen in the dense jungle, presented the appearance of rounded mounds of earth. In only a few places were there evidences of stairways of cut stone, and nowhere were the façades of buildings visible. The entire assemblage of structures is comprised in the following quadrangles (PLATE XII): First, the Great Plaza (PLATE XXI, *a*), almost a quarter of a

mile in length, enclosed on three sides by terraces and open on the west, thus presenting the appearance of an unfinished quadrangle. Grouped within the Great Plaza are eleven of the sculptured monuments which have given Quirigua a place among the most famous of ancient American cities.

Adjoining the Great Plaza on the south is a smaller quadrangle which we have named the Ceremonial Plaza (PLATE XXI, *b*). The reasons for the nomenclature here adopted will be presented in the complete reports. The Ceremonial Plaza was perhaps the place where the principal religious ceremonies were held. It is surrounded on three sides by massive stairways of red sandstone, rising from a height of from twenty to fifty feet. Upon these steps a large congregation of people could be assembled for the purpose of viewing ceremonial processions, religious rites, sacrifices, or games. Were it not for its rectangular form, it would present the appearance of an amphitheatre rivalling in capacity those of the ancient Romans.

To the east of the Ceremonial Plaza is a small quadrangle completely surrounded with massive terraces. Almost nothing could be determined concerning this enclosure until after the clearing which was effected during the present season. It then became evident that this quadrangle was one of the most important features of the sacred precinct. The small amount of excavation accomplished laid bare some interesting architectural features, consisting of sculptured façades and cornices bearing hieroglyphic inscriptions. Not less than five temples stand upon the terraces which surround this small enclosure, named by us the Temple Court (PLATES XVII and XVIII).

Still further to the east lies a small quadrangle, consisting of four low terraces which have not been cleared and which appear to be constructed almost entirely of cobblestone. Whether any cut stone has been used in them remains to be determined.

To the south of the Ceremonial Plaza a few hundred feet lies another quadrangle which has been named the South Court. It consists of an arrangement of low terraces built of rubble. Upon the north side of the court is a small pyramid of rubble and earth, with one side faced with cut stone. A stairway is visible upon the north side of the pyramid. As yet no exca-

PLATE XXVI



MONUMENT No. 5. NORTH SIDE



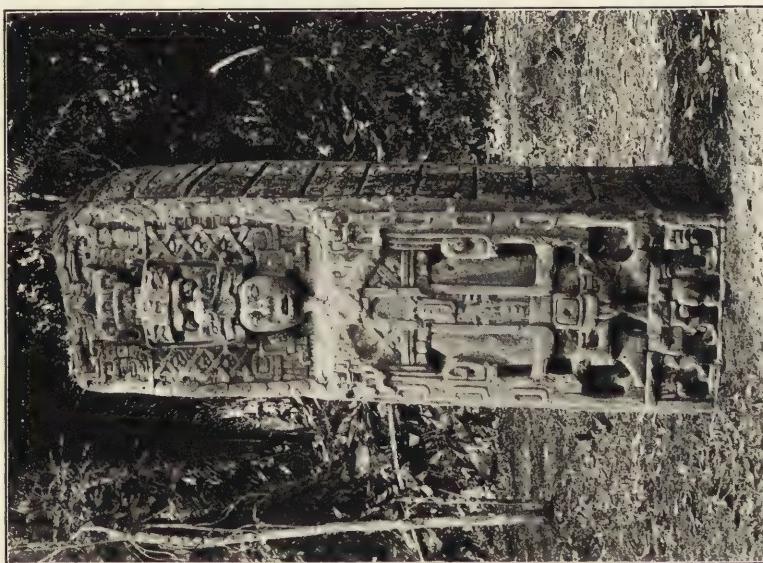
MONUMENT No. 5. SOUTH SIDE



PLATE XXVII



B. MONUMENT No. 7



A. MONUMENT No. 6

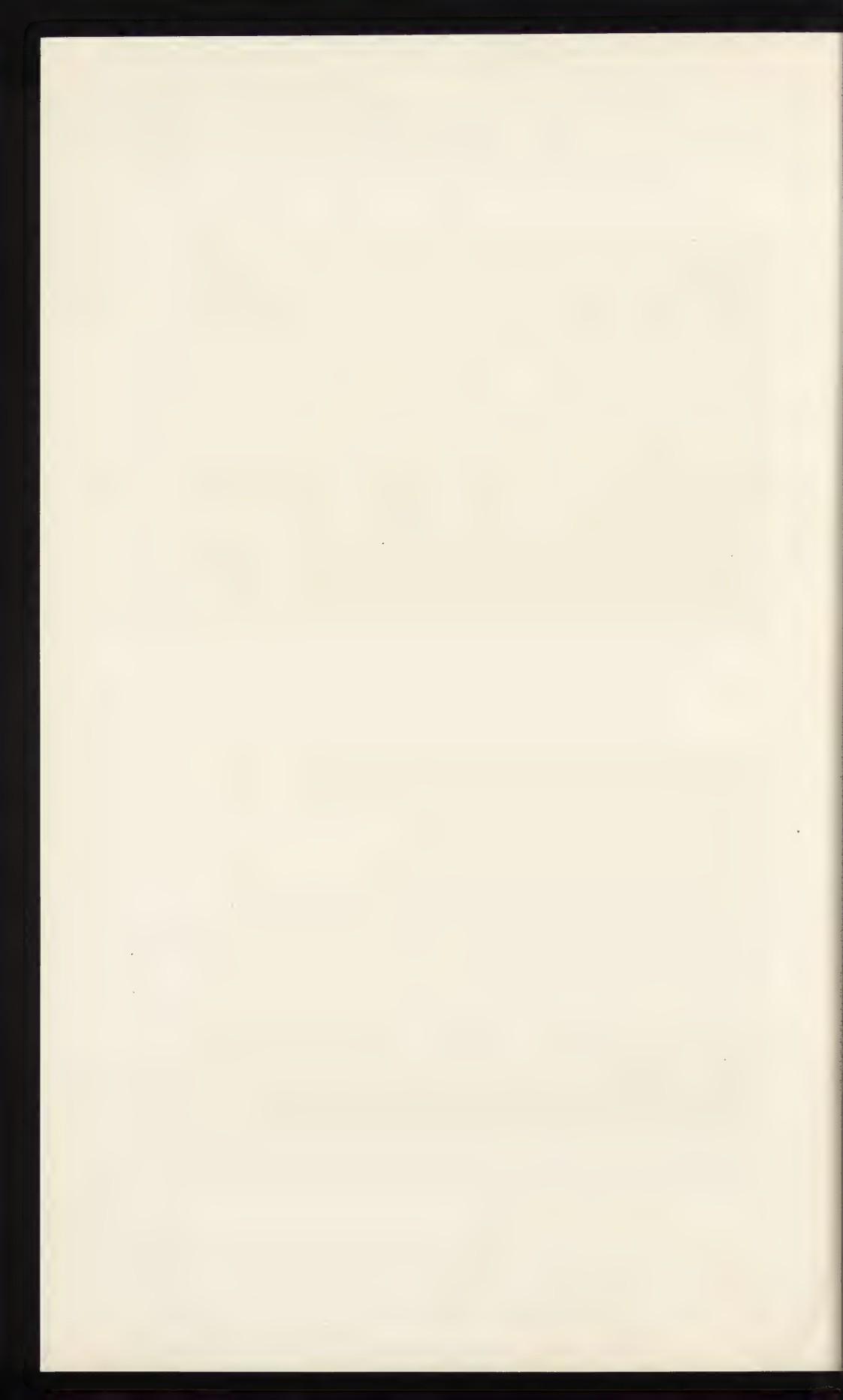


PLATE XXVIII



MONUMENT No. 8. THE DRAGON, FRONT



MONUMENT No. 8. THE DRAGON, REAR



vations have been made about the South Court, nor has it been cleared of vegetation.

It is thus clear that the sacred precinct at Quirigua, embracing, as we have seen, about twenty acres, consists of five courts somewhat irregularly arranged and quite devoid of symmetry in their orientation. But these are by no means all the ruins. From the western boundary of the city to the foothills is a distance of one and one-half miles. Here the land rises in successive benches from the flood plain up to the high mountain peaks. The first bench above the flood plain is from fifty to sixty feet high, and upon this we find ruins exceeding in extent those of Quirigua proper. They begin just east of the Quirigua River, and extend in a series of low terraces forming quadrangles for a distance of several miles along the foothills. Nowhere do the terraces attain to the massive size found at Quirigua proper and nowhere is there such a display of cut stone in their construction, yet excavation will doubtless lay bare in these minor ruins a number of interesting structures.

No monuments are found in association with the ruins upon the foothills, with the exception of one in the southernmost quadrangle, which lies only a few rods from the Quirigua River. Here a plain shaft of cylindrical form, unsculptured, protrudes from the ground. Only about eight feet of the stone can be seen above the surface. It has not yet been excavated, so that its entire dimension cannot be conjectured. Devoid of inscriptions and carvings, it belongs to an earlier age than the sculptured monuments at Quirigua proper. At Copan the evolutionary series is complete with the exception of this type; namely, the unsculptured shaft. If chronological and evolutionary sequence are parallel, we have here evidence of more archaic culture than is to be seen elsewhere in the southern Maya region.

THE SCULPTURED MONUMENTS

The monuments at Quirigua may be considered in two classes, the greater and lesser. To the former class belong the sculptured shafts or stelae which, in size, surpass everything else of their kind upon the American continent, and the huge zoömorphic figures which bear the same kind of hieroglyphic inscrip-

tions and show the same sculptural features as the stelae. No evidence can be found that the zoomorphs had any different function from the shafts. They have been considered altars, but there is no evidence justifying such classification. Accordingly, we designate them as the zoomorphic group.

The greater monuments will be considered first. These are arranged about the Great Plaza and in the Ceremonial Plaza. There are thirteen of them, and they fall naturally into four groups which appear to exemplify a consistent evolutionary series. The material is sandstone.

Group I: The High Pedestal Group

In this group the figure stands upon a sculptured pedestal three to four feet above the ground level; the pedestal, however, is a part of the monolithic shaft.

Monument No. 1. A large, prostrate shaft, called by Maudslay Stela H (PLATE XXII), the most archaic in style of all the monuments of Quirigua. The shaft was imperfectly prepared for the carving. The human figure of heroic size on one face of the monument is archaic in treatment and comparatively expressionless. The hands rest upon a bundle which extends across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. This bundle is not a constant feature of the statues at Quirigua as it is at Copan. It terminates at either end in a serpent's head. In another paper I have pointed out the similarity of this object to the medicine bundle of the Omaha. The sides of the monument are covered with decorative elements, and upon the back, covering almost the entire surface, is an inscription in which the glyph blocks are arranged diagonally (PLATE XXII, b). This monument is found south of the centre of the Great Plaza. The face is beardless and evidently female, as are all the statues in the southern part of the sacred precinct.

No. 2. The next most archaic monument is the one called by Maudslay Stela J (PLATE XXIII, a). Its place in the evolutionary series is obvious and conforms to the chronological sequence established by Mr. Morley. This figure is also beardless and evidently female. The shaft is between sixteen and seventeen feet in length, and, like No. 1, has been thrown down. The figure grasps in the right hand a wand or sceptre;

PLATE XXIX



MONUMENT No. 9. FRONT



MONUMENT No. 9. SIDE

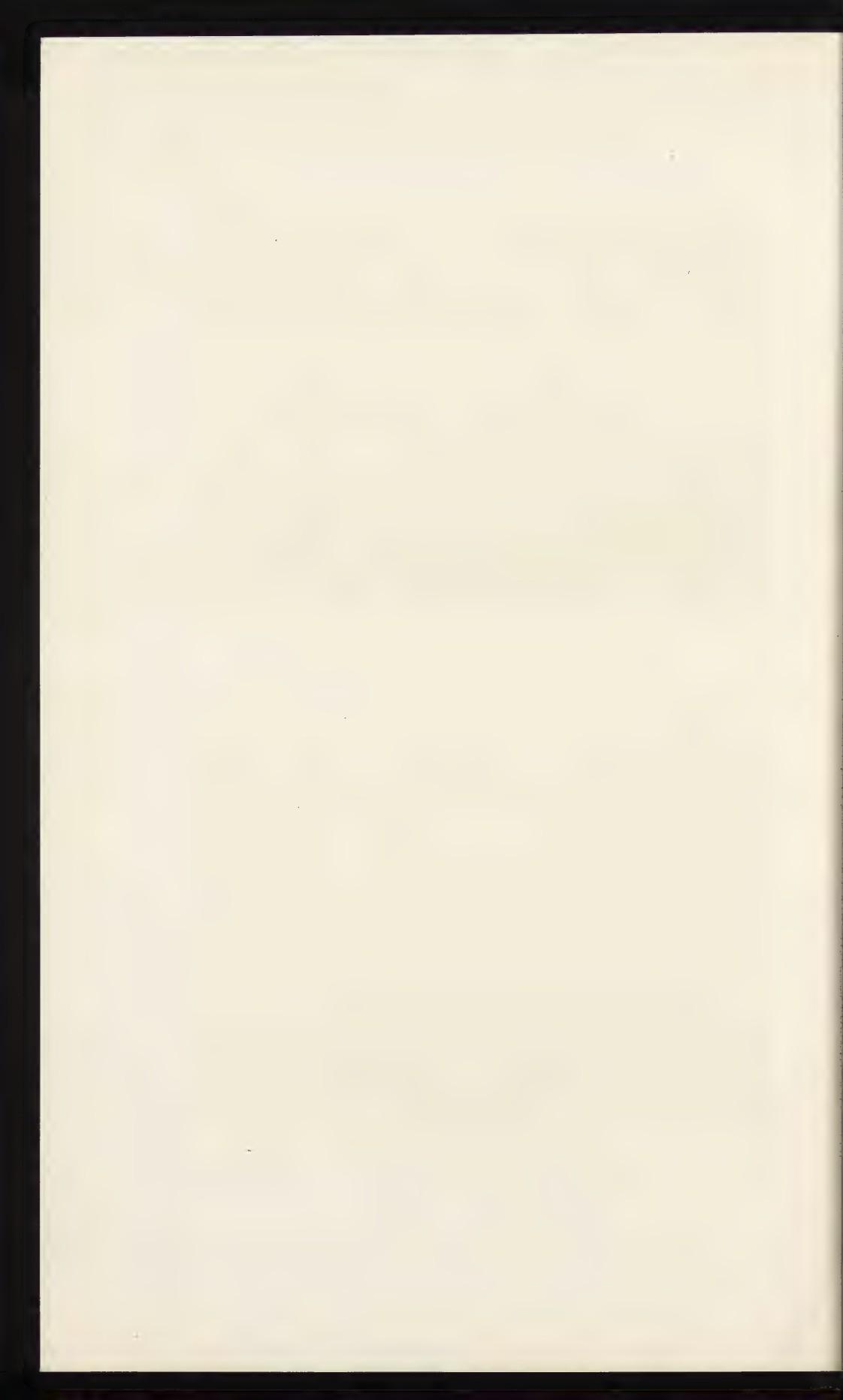


PLATE XXX



MONUMENT No. 10. FRONT



MONUMENT No. 10. SIDE

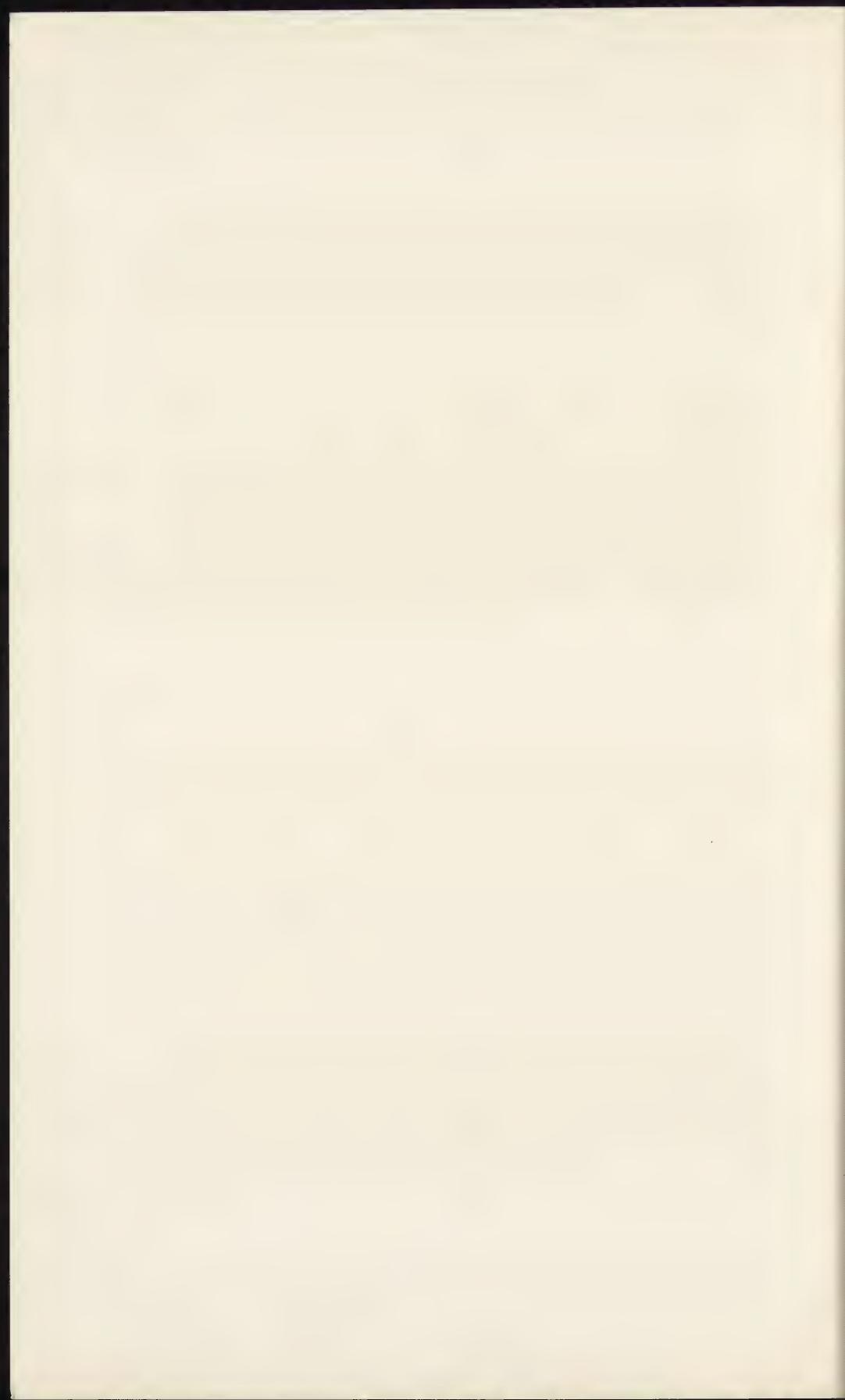


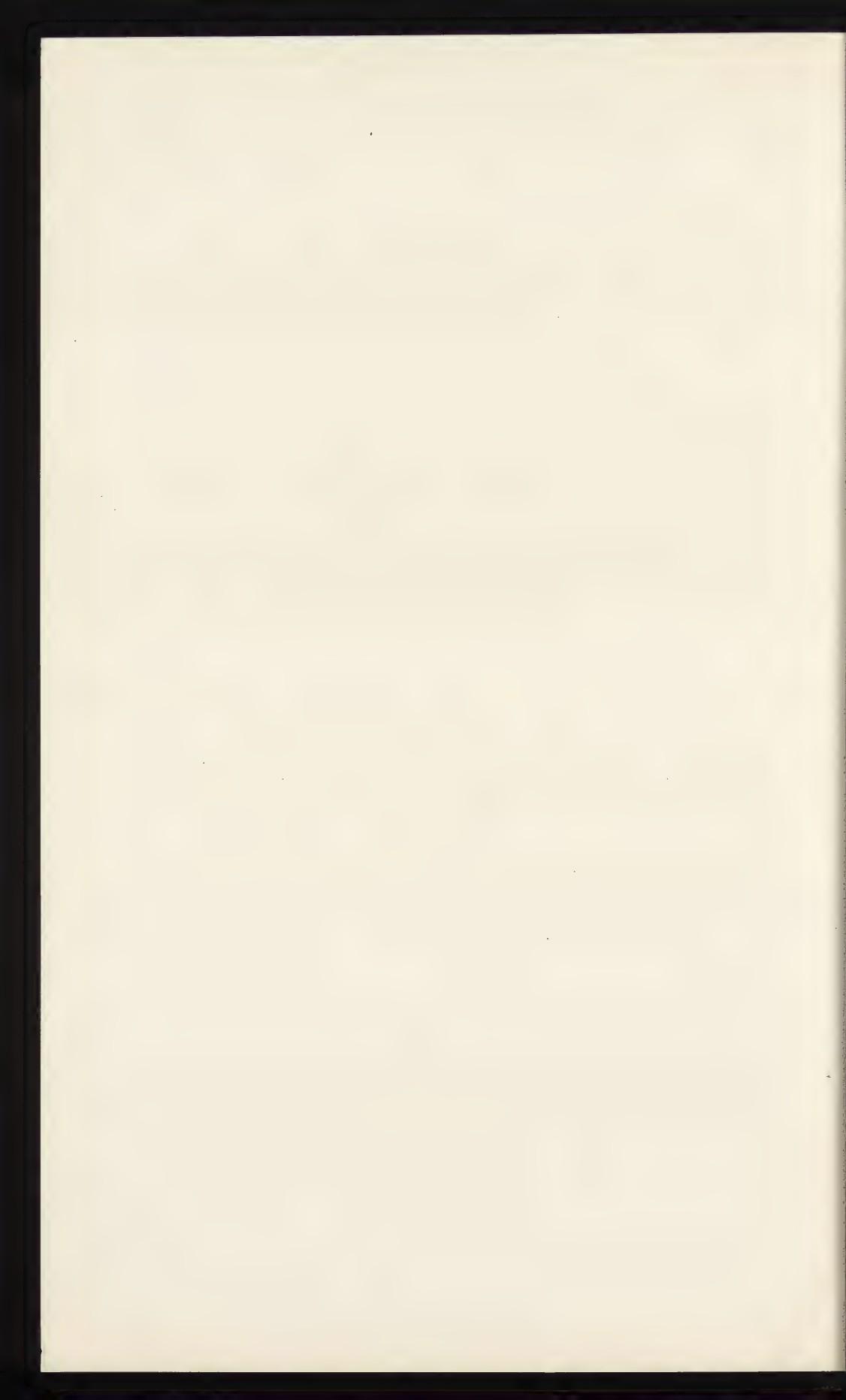
PLATE XXXI



MONUMENT No. 11. FRONT AS FIRST SEEN BY US



MONUMENT No. 11. FRONT AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE MOSS



this is held across the body in a position which, as pointed out elsewhere, corresponds closely to the position in which the *tiponi* is held by the snake chief in the snake dance of the Hopi. On the left hand is held a small ceremonial shield. On the back of the monument and on each side are well-preserved inscriptions.

No. 3. This is called by Maudslay Stela F (PLATE XXIV). The shaft is next to the largest of all and better prepared than I or II to receive the sculptures. This is the first of the double-figured monuments; that is, with figures of heroic size on two sides. The human figure displayed on the south side is that of a man, with face singularly lacking in strength as compared with the fine strong faces of the next two monuments in the group. The hands rest upon the medicine bundle. The north face is somewhat damaged, and the right hand clasps the manikin sceptre, while the left is covered with the tasselled shield. The upper third of the monument is devoted to the feathered headdress. On the two narrow sides are the inscriptions in an excellent style of carving.

No. 4. Some advance is noticeable in the style of sculpture when we pass to the next of the great shafts, especially in the carving of the face. This is called by Maudslay Stela D (PLATE XXV). The high pedestal is noticeably well carved. The shaft has been more perfectly prepared for the sculpture. Like the other figures on the monuments at the north end of the plaza, both figures are bearded and represent men. The figure on the south side has been badly defaced, evidently by the falling of a tree, which has shaved off the principal features of the face. The right hand grasps the sceptre, upon which is to be seen the manikin figure, the plumes at the top of the wand, and the feathered serpent's head at the lower end. The figure on the north side is in an excellent state of preservation and beautifully carved. The sceptre is held in the left hand, and the right supports the tasselled shield. On the narrower sides are hieroglyphic inscriptions.

No. 5. Named by Maudslay Stela E (PLATE XXVI). This is an enormous shaft, the largest at Quirigua, and in fact the largest in the whole Maya land. It is twenty-six feet high above the ground, with an unknown projection below the sur-

face. It is approximately five feet broad and three feet and a quarter thick. It leans thirteen feet from the perpendicular, and because of its great weight this declination raises an interesting question. By the laws of physics the shaft should long ago have fallen. It was reported by Catherwood seventy-one years ago to be leaning twelve and one half feet from the perpendicular. This indicates some settling during the past century, but I am disposed to question the accuracy of the earlier observation and to consider the monument virtually immovable. It could hardly settle at all, either suddenly or gradually, without falling. As this monument marks the limit of size of the great shafts, it is possible that the people found themselves unable to handle stones of larger dimensions and were driven to adopt a different type, in which size would not be so essential. I am inclined to suggest, as a possible explanation of the leaning position, that the stele never occupied a vertical position; in short, that the builders found themselves unable to raise it to the perpendicular.

This suggestion involves a consideration of the methods used for the transportation of stones of so vast weight by a people possessing no beasts of burden and no mechanical contrivances other than the most elementary, such as levers, pulleys, cables, and inclined planes. Stones of such size could be hauled from the quarries several miles away by means of ropes pulled by hundreds of individuals, with the aid of rollers and inclined planes. But when the problem of erecting the great shafts was presented, we can readily see that this might be effected by the simple method of prying and cribbing, and that on being brought to the angle seen in this particular example the limit of power which could be applied may have been reached; in that case, the leaning position records the failure of the most ambitious attempt of the Quirigua people in this line.

The human figures sculptured upon the two broad faces of this stele are the most imposing to be seen at Quirigua. They are of heroic size, both male; both present the appearance of great strength. They are noticeably different in type. We note particularly the heavy lips of the southern figure and the prominent nose of the northern. Each figure bears the manikin wand in the right hand and a tasselled shield on the left.

PLATE XXXII



MONUMENT No. 11. REAR



MONUMENT No. 11. SIDE



PLATE XXXIII



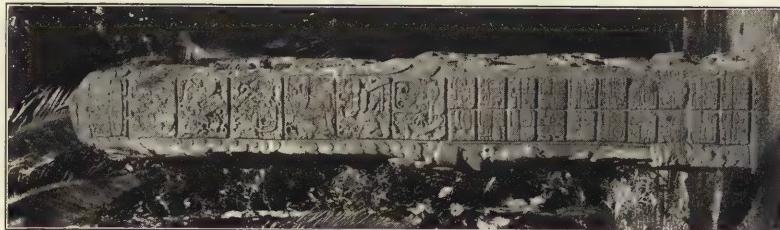
MONUMENT No. 13. EAST SIDE



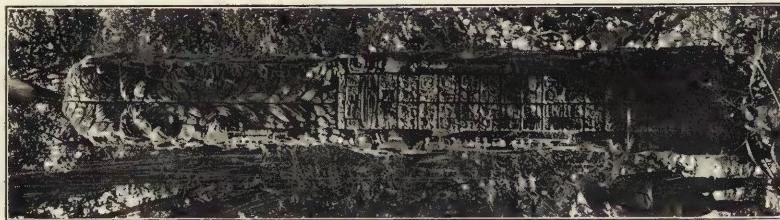
MONUMENT No. 13. WEST SIDE



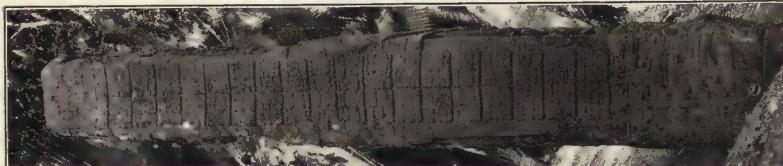
PLATE XXXIV



C. MONUMENT No. 4.
SIDE VIEW



B. MONUMENT No. 3.
SIDE VIEW



A. MONUMENT No. 5.
SIDE VIEW



The two narrow sides of the monument are covered from top to bottom with hieroglyphic inscriptions.

Group II. The Low Pedestal Group

Nos. 6 and 7. The attainment of so great size in the monuments of the first group, and the probable failure in the erection of the last example, would naturally lead to the devising of a type of stele easier to handle. Two monuments, Maudslay's A and C (PLATE XXVII), constitute what we have called the low pedestal group. These are respectively thirteen and fourteen feet high. Both face the south, and are sculptured on the southern face with bearded human figures. The north side, or back, of both shafts is covered with a grotesque figure in low relief. Each figure occupies a peculiar position with one knee flexed, and, instead of being presented full faced, is in profile. We surmise that in each case this figure is intended to represent the Death God. The treatment of the two monuments differs noticeably from all others of Quirigua. They are unique in the carving of the inscriptions upon the narrow sides and in the dress and treatment of the human figures on the south sides, as well as in the designs upon the north sides.

Group III. The Zoömorphic Group

No. 8. The first of this group is Maudslay's Animal B (PLATE XXVIII). It is at the north end of the Great Plaza. It is carved to represent a huge dragon-like monster. From the mouth issues a human head with bearded face and crowned in the same manner as the heads previously noticed upon the sculptured shafts. The hands rest upon the chest. On the arms and legs of the monster, which extend back along the sides and around the rear of the figure, are inscriptions in what is known as the full-figure style. This figure in our future reports will be spoken of as the Dragon.

No. 9. Another of the monuments of the Zoömorphic Group occupying the north end of the plaza is Maudslay's Animal G (Plate XXIX). The identification of this animal has been a matter of varying conjecture. It has been designated as the giant frog or toad, the great tiger, and the armadillo. It is doubtful if any attempt should be made at absolute identi-

fication. In all probability the primary significance of the monument did not rest upon its resemblance to any particular animal, but rather upon a conception of a mighty power embodied in an animal form of totemic significance and purely mythical in character. Human heads, bearded and crowned, look out of the mouth and from under the tail of the creature. The inscriptions are placed upon the sides.

No. 10. The next is Maudslay's Animal O (Plate XXX). No other monument at Quirigua has suffered so much as this one. Mr. Maudslay notes that in his time it was almost covered by huge trees which had fallen upon it, and that only a small portion of the stone could be seen between the great roots; and he was not able to free the monument entirely from the roots which embraced it. The stone has been badly broken away in places and many characters in the inscriptions erased. It is difficult to determine the character of the design, and any suggestions as to its meaning would be purely conjectural.

No. 11. The last of this group is Maudslay's Animal P (PLATES XXXI and XXXII), called the Great Turtle; there is very little upon which to base the name. This is undoubtedly the crowning achievement of native American sculpture, so far as now known. In the beauty of its design, the richness of its execution, and the breadth of its conception, it is not approached by any other American example. The seated figure placed upon the side facing the Ceremonial Plaza is that of a young woman bearing the manikin wand and ceremonial shield and also the crown and elaborate headdress which characterize all the monuments of Quirigua. The entire surface of the block is carved. The principal inscription occupies the end which faces the stairway. The people who executed this work probably reached in it the limit of their powers; accordingly we now witness a change to a different form of sculpture.

Group IV: The Group without Pedestal

No. 12. This is a fallen monument (Maudslay's Stela I) bearing a female figure upon one side (PLATE XXIII, b). It is the first representative of our fourth group, those without pedestal; the figures stand at the level of the ground. The

PLATE XXXV



D. MONUMENT No. 13.
SIDE VIEW



C. MONUMENT No. 12.
SIDE VIEW



B. MONUMENT No. 7.
SIDE VIEW



A. MONUMENT No. 6.
SIDE VIEW

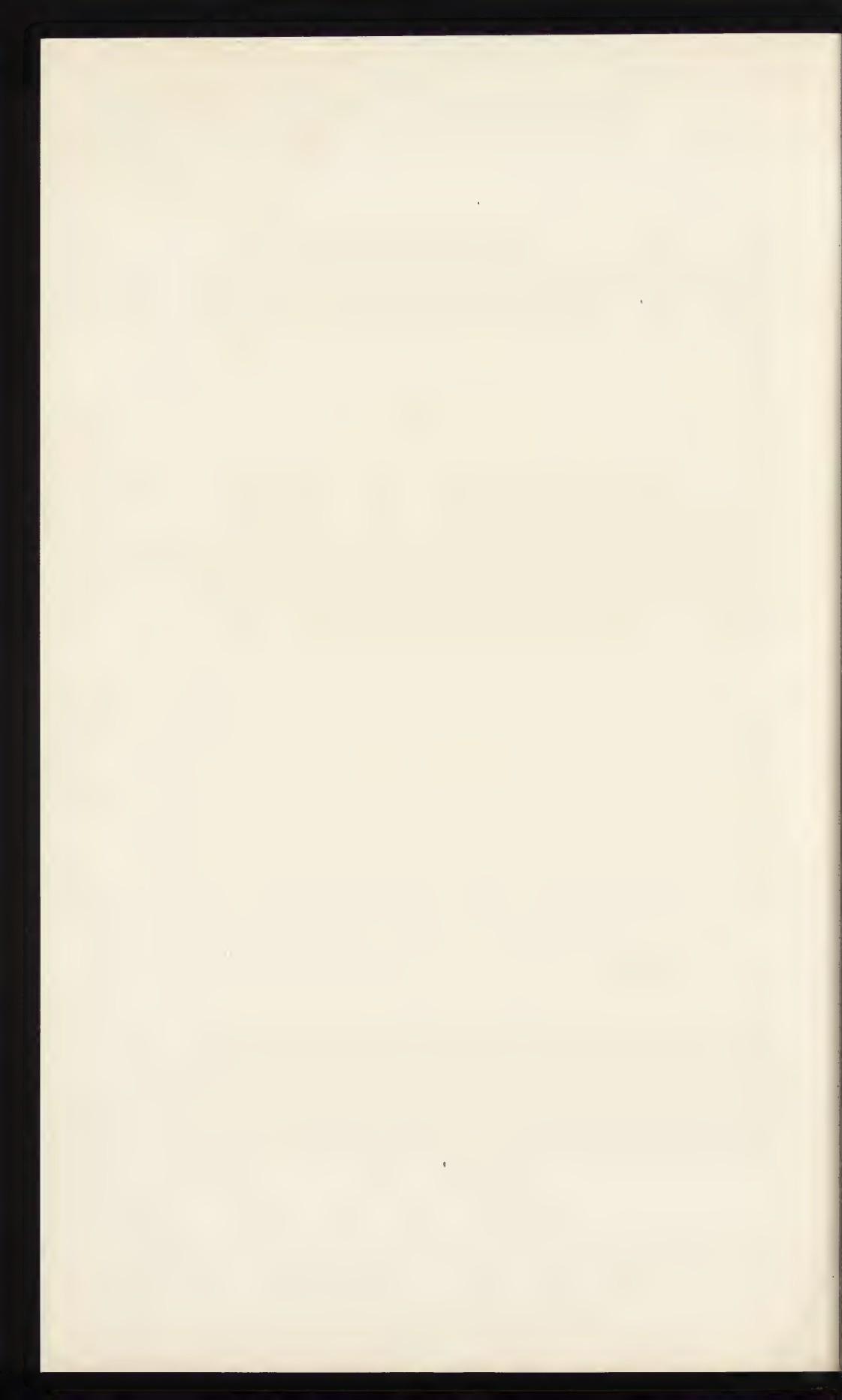


PLATE XXXVI



DOUBLE MONUMENT: END



DOUBLE MONUMENT: SIDE

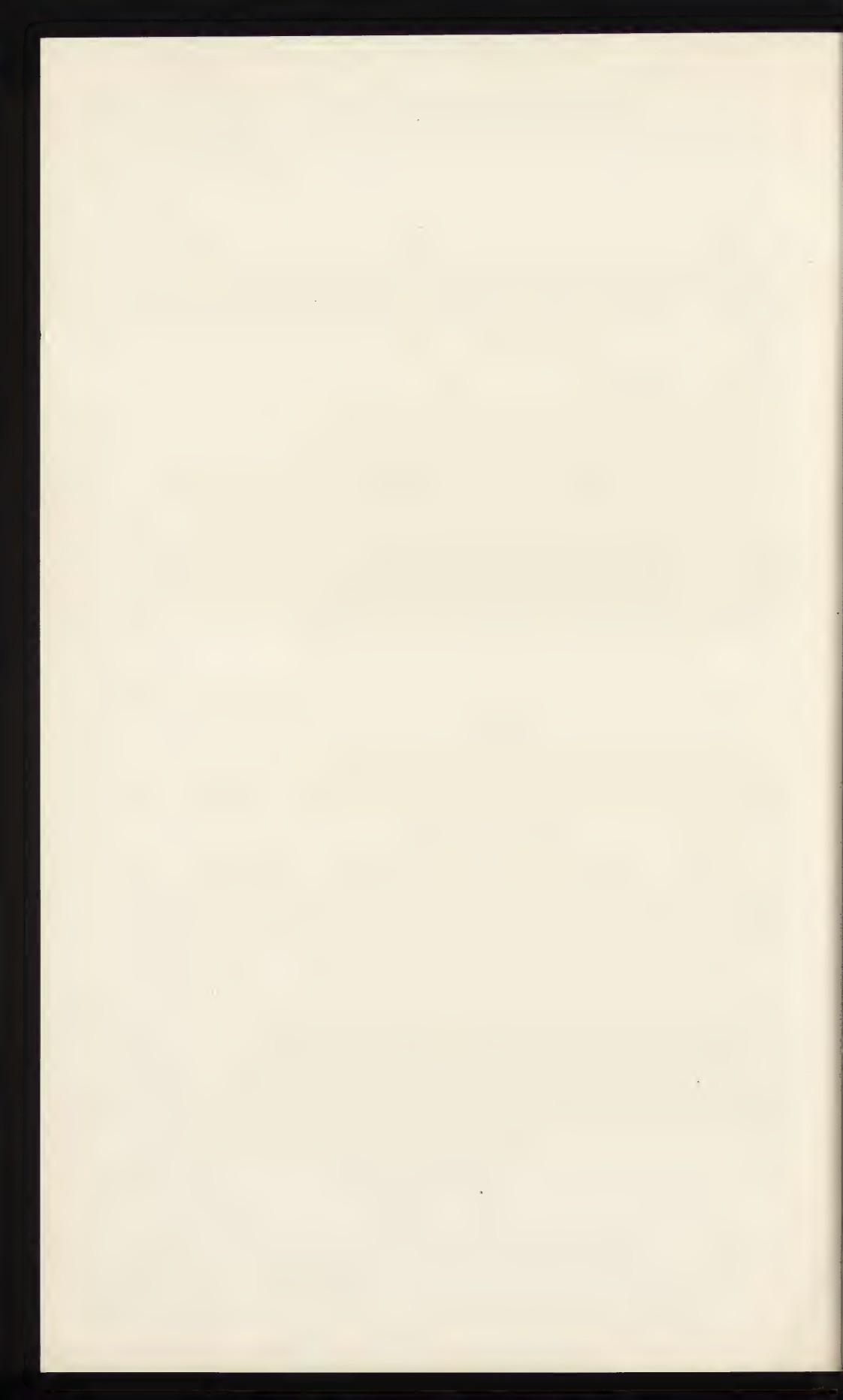
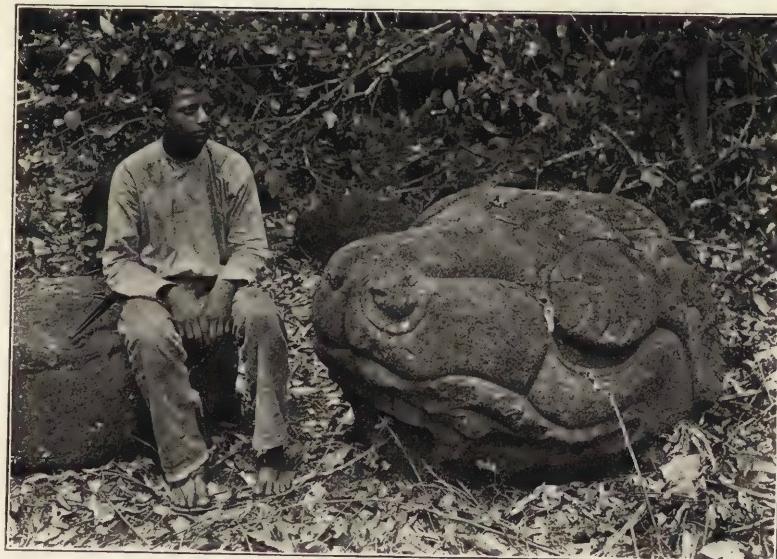


PLATE XXXVII



A. SCULPTURED DISK



B. THE TIGER'S HEAD



carving is exceptionally deep and the relief affords a pleasing example of the more refined art of the Quirigua sculptors.

No. 13. The last example of the greater monuments was called by Maudslay Stela K (PLATE XXXIII). It is only eleven and one-half feet high. It has two female figures in relief. In dress and ornament they conform closely to the figures of Groups I and III. The faces are full and beautifully rounded; the figures are very short. The one facing west bears a manikin wand and tasselled shield. This is the latest monument set up at Quirigua, and while lacking in the cruder strength of earlier shafts and in the richness and beauty of the Great Turtle, yet displays a fineness of work not to be seen in any of the earlier groups.

Inscriptions were usually placed upon the narrow sides of the great shafts. PLATES XXXIV and XXXV show the customary arrangement for Groups I, II, and IV.

The absence of war implements and scenes of combat in the sculptures at Quirigua would seem to indicate a peaceable race. There is also an entire absence of scenes of sacrifice, cruelty, or bloodshed. In the delineation of the human figure there is a consistent ignoring of proportion. Little attention was paid to anatomical details. There is little in the dress, vesture, or insignia on which to base the determination of sex, but male figures are always bearded, and females beardless. Another element in the characterization of sex is in the elevation of the relief. In all the male figures the relief is low and flat, while with the female figures the chest is much more prominent and the reliefs of the legs are higher. (See PLATES XXIII, *b*, and XXIII, *a*). The perfect chastity of all the sculptures at Quirigua is noteworthy.

The Lesser Monuments

The Lesser Monuments previously known consist of three specimens found near together in the Ceremonial Plaza. The first, called by Maudslay Monument N, is double and without inscription (PLATE XXXVI). Upon one end is a grotesque female face; upon the other a face and head half animal and half human. The monument was broken in two; it was

restored and placed upon a cemented base by us during the present season.

Another of the lesser monuments is Maudslay's "Altar L." It is a disk three and one-third feet in diameter and carved upon one side (*PLATE XXXVII, a*). A seated figure is surrounded by glyphs in an archaic style.

The last of the Lesser Monuments was called by Maudslay The Alligator's Head. It seems to the writer to resemble more nearly the head of a tiger. The inscription extends over the back of the head, which has never been attached to a body (*PLATE XXXVII, b*).

The excavations of the present season have brought to light numerous minor sculptures. These consist mainly of human heads carved from the red sandstone of the region, a few of which are presented in the accompanying illustration (*PLATE XIX*). No attempt will as yet be made to describe these, or to assign them to a place in the evolution of the art of Quirigua.

EDGAR L. HEWETT.

SANTA FÉ,
June, 1911.

THE RUINS AT MESSA¹

[PLATES XXXVIII–XLVI]

WHEN in Bengazi last May, I was told by Arabs of the existence of ruins at a place called Messa, some hours southeast of Cyrene. This name Messa is not on any of the older maps nor has the place been visited, so far as I can learn, by any student of archaeology; the commission of the Jewish Territorial Organization camped there in August, 1908, and briefly mention the place in their published report.²

As I had long suspected that there must anciently have been one or more important towns between Cyrene and Merdj, I determined to visit Messa and see what the ruins were. It is extremely difficult to get accurate information on any subject from the Arabs, so when I left Bengazi I was by no means sure just where Messa would be found. When I reached Merdj, however, I found a guide who knew the road thither. From Merdj, the trail to Cyrene leads over very difficult country to the well of El Garib (1050 ft. above sea by aneroid), which is about six hours away. Owing to the existence of water here, we camped for the night, and next day pushed on over a heart-breaking trail to Kasr Benigdem.³ Taking out the time we rested in the middle of the day, we had been in the saddle eight hours when Kasr Benigdem was reached. Here I had expected to camp, having been told that there was a spring. The splendid castle and other ruins at the top of the pass show that of old there was water, but at present not a trace of it is to be found, though the thick growth of trees and shrubs betokens a hidden supply.

¹ The discovery of the ruins at Messa was briefly reported in the *BULLETIN* for September, 1910, and *The Nation* for October 27, 1910.

² London, 1909, pp. 4, 31.

³ Travellers who pass by El Garib later in the summer than I did will probably find the well dried up.

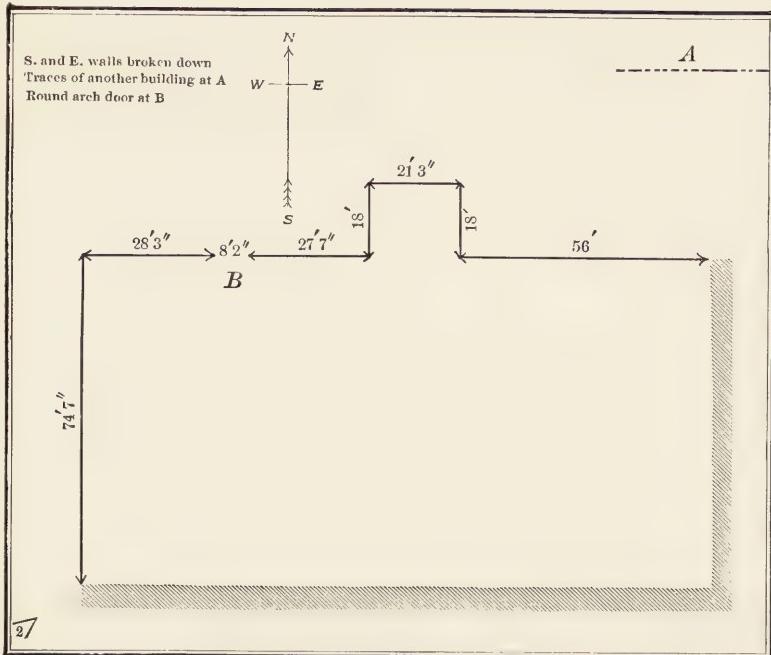
From Kasr Benigdem a broad valley leads north to the sea, and I think further search will show that a road led to Messa down this valley (see PLATE XXXIX). Being unable to camp at Kasr Benigdem, we pushed on to Sheriz, about two miles down a valley to the northeast. This place, where a few Arabs live in old tombs cut in the hillside, is at the head of a wady, which I am told leads to Derna. Here is a splendid ancient underground cistern, where there is water even in the hottest summer, and also a telegraph station at which the Arabs, not infrequently, take a chance shot as they go by. It is on the Derna-Merdj-Bengazi-line.

The next day, June 13, the gibli (desert wind) made travelling impossible, so, early in the morning, I went back to Kasr Benigdem to photograph and study that ruin more carefully; an outline and photograph accompany this report (PLATE XXXVIII; PLATE VI, facing p. 66). In the afternoon the air cleared; within ten minutes the wind had veered to the northwest, and I started the caravan off for Messa. Instead of returning toward Kasr Benigdem, we struck down a beautiful wooded valley, or gorge rather, following it about three miles to the east. The trail then turned a short distance to the west, then northeast for about two miles uphill to the top of a ridge to the Marabout of Sidi Wahab, whence one can see Kasr Benigdem to the south. From here the path led over rough, rolling country in a generally northeast direction for about four miles to Messa.

I pitched camp under some wild fig trees that grow near a large spring, and spent the last minutes of daylight in getting a general view of the ruins. The next morning I sent the baggage and most of the men on to Cyrene; though there were traces of recent encampments there was no settlement of any sort here at Messa from which we could obtain bread or grain. I stayed behind to make the photographs and the rough map which accompany this report. The map (PLATE XL) was made under bad conditions by means of a prismatic compass; it serves only to show the general lay of the land and the approximate position of the more noticeable ruins.

The town is placed on the edge of the same plateau as Cyrene. The main spring is in a hollow, the water flowing

PLATE XXXVIII



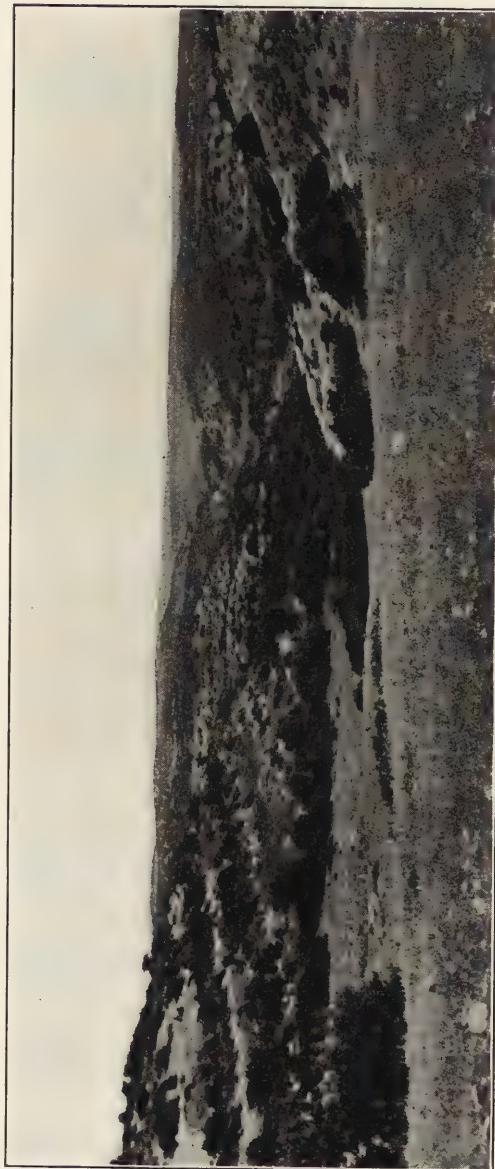
PLAN OF KASR BENIGDEM



KASR BENIGDEM FROM THE WEST



PLATE XXXIX



KASR BENIGDEM. VIEW TO THE NORTH TOWARDS THE SEA

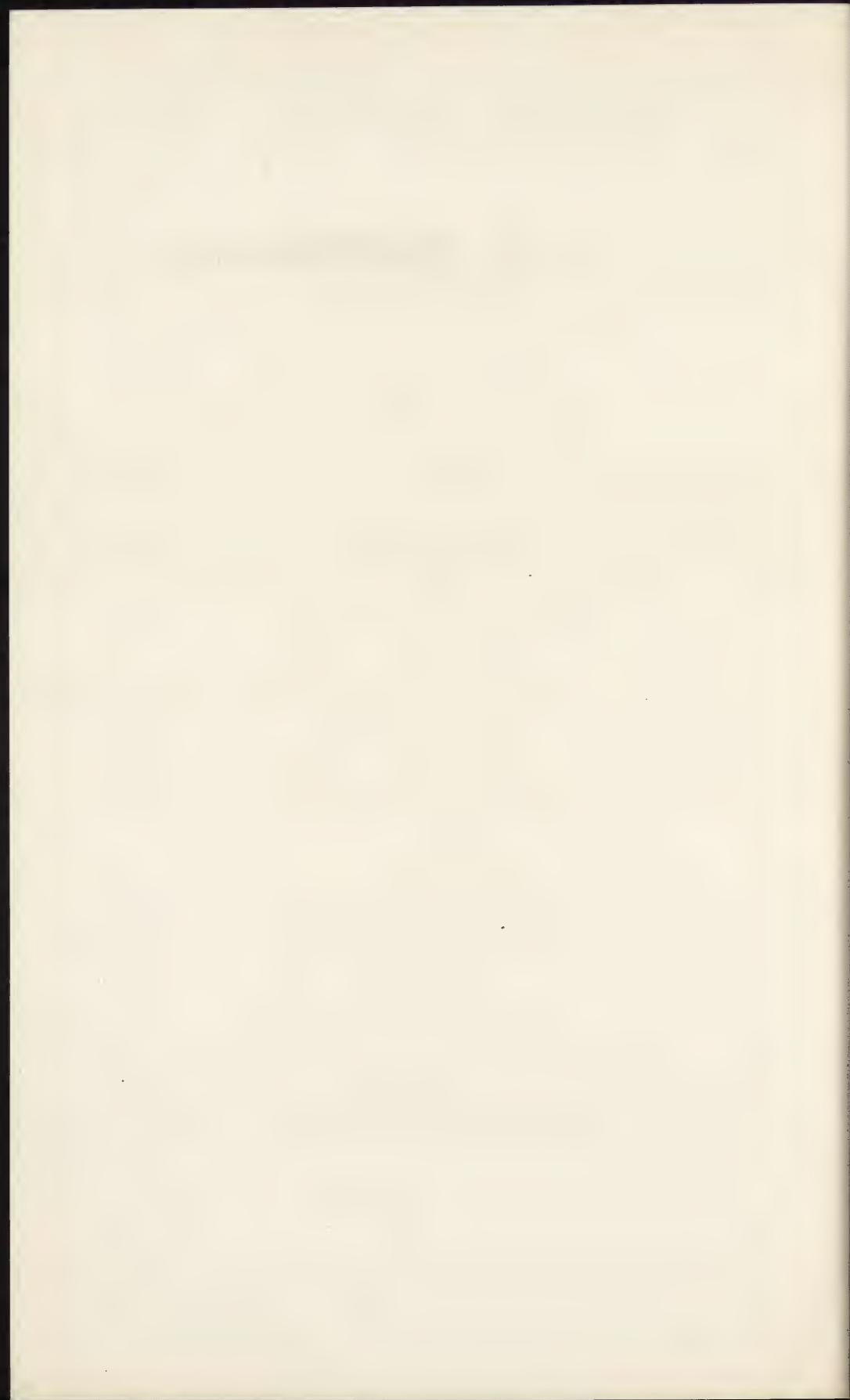
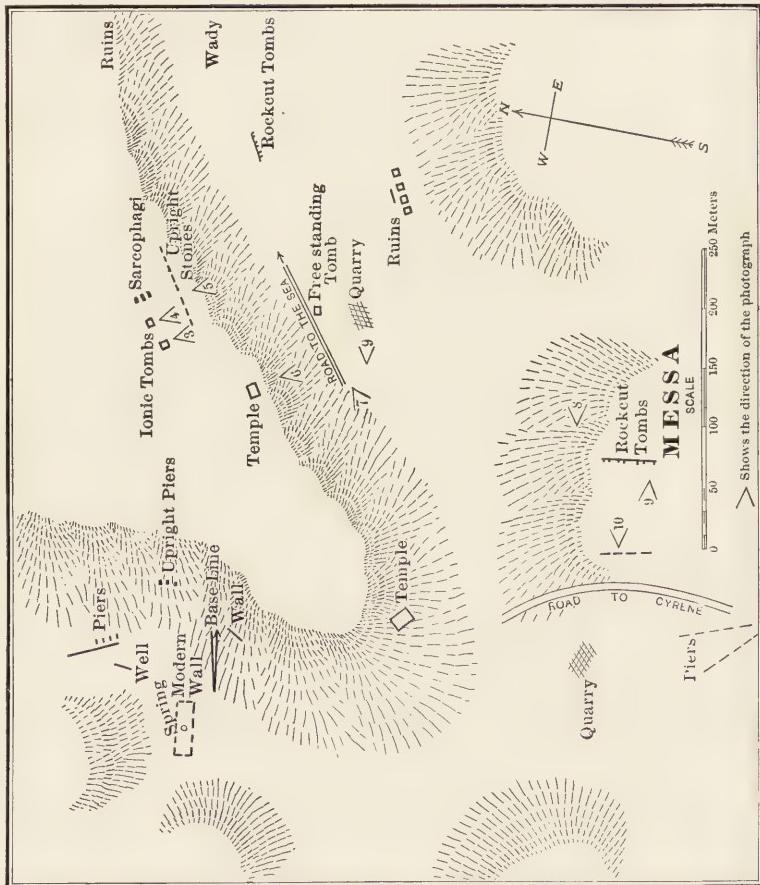


PLATE XL



MAP OF MESSA

The figures refer to photographs reproduced in the accompanying illustrations, thus:

No. 3 in Plate XLI

No. 4 in Plate XLII

No. 5 in Plate XLIII

No. 6 in Plate XLIV

No. 7 in Plate XLV

No. 8 in Plate XLVI

No. 9 in Plate XLVII

No. 10 in Plate XLVIII

> shows the direction of the photograph.

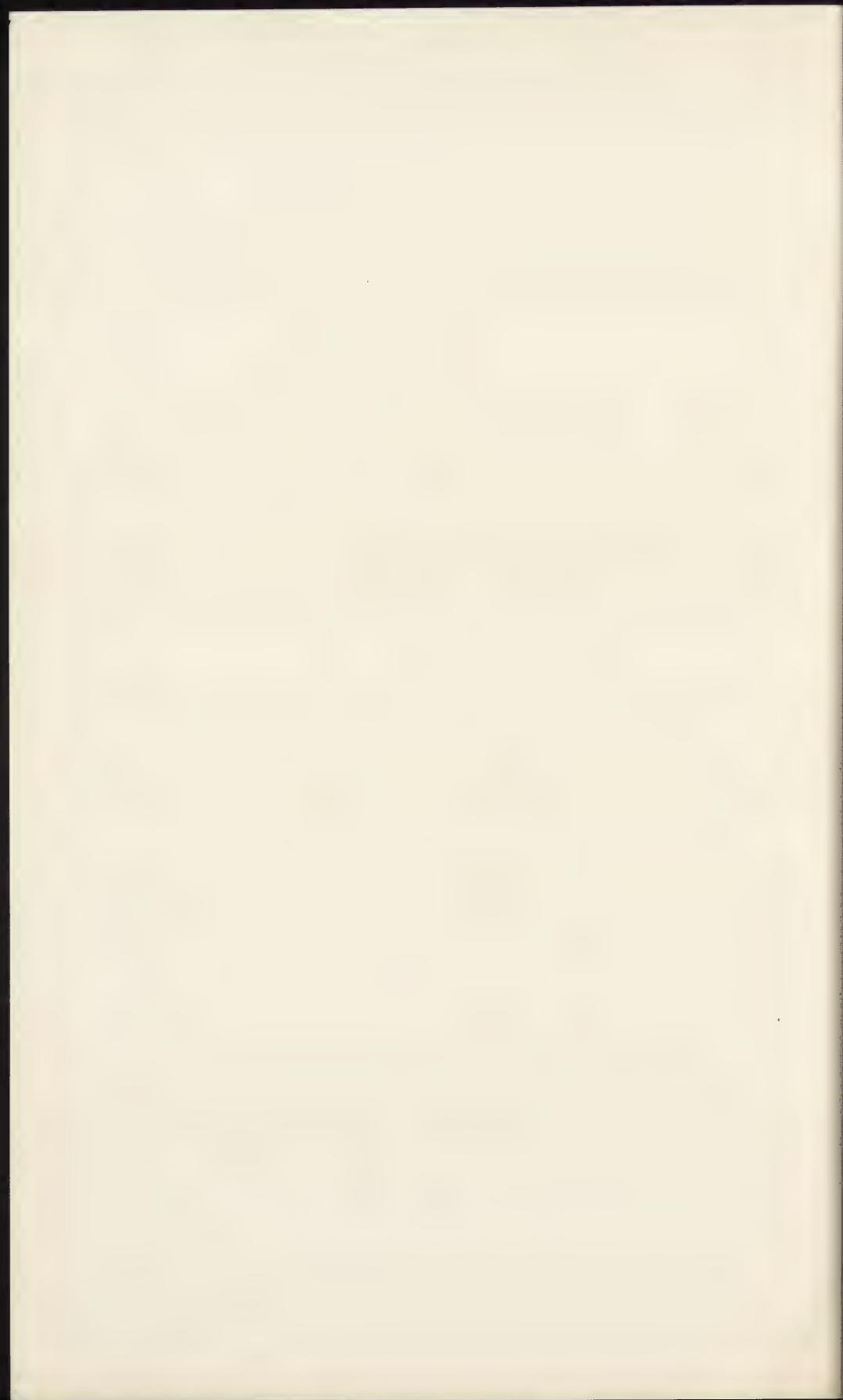


PLATE XLI



MESSA: RUINED IONIC TOMB

(See Map, 3)



MESSA: IONIC TOMB

(See Map, 4)

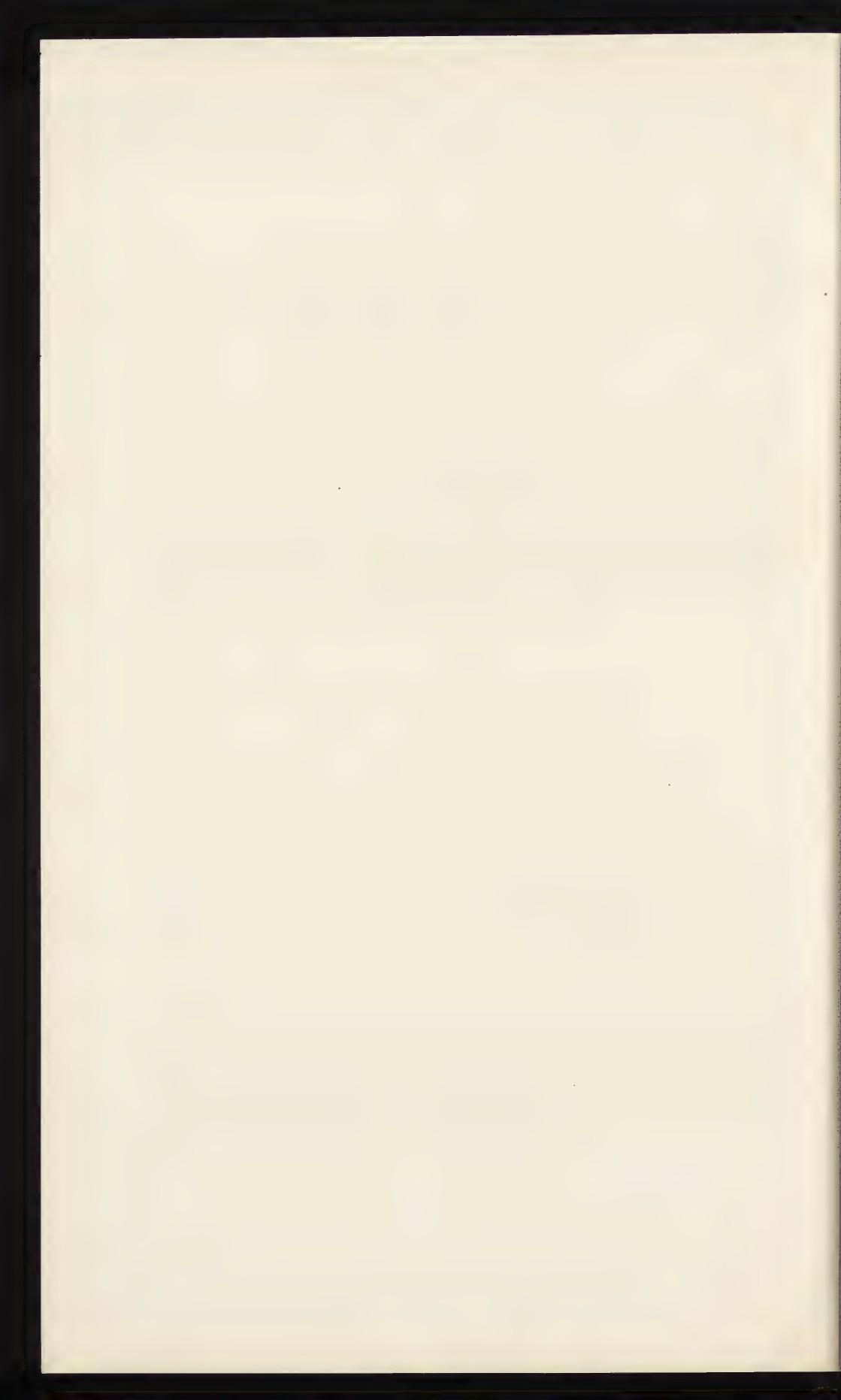


PLATE XLII



MESSA: IONIC TOMB
(See Map, 5)

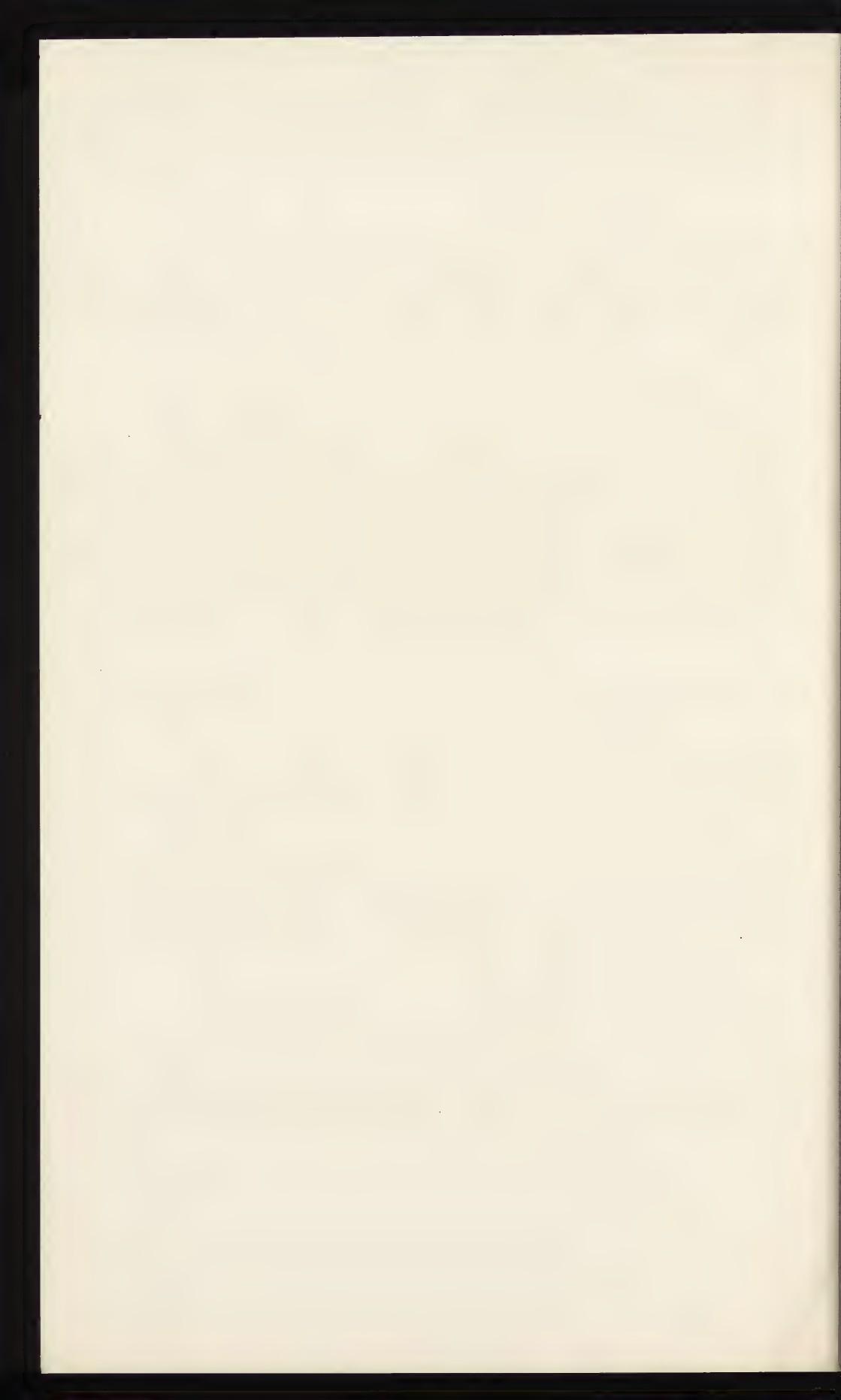


PLATE XLIII



MESSA: FOUNDATION OF TEMPLE OR TOMB

(See Map, 6)



MESSA: ROCK-CUT TOMBS

(See Map, 9)



PLATE XLIV



MESSA: ROCK-CUT TOMBS
(See Map, 8)



PLATE XLV



MESSA: ANCIENT ROAD TO THE SEA
(See Map, 7)

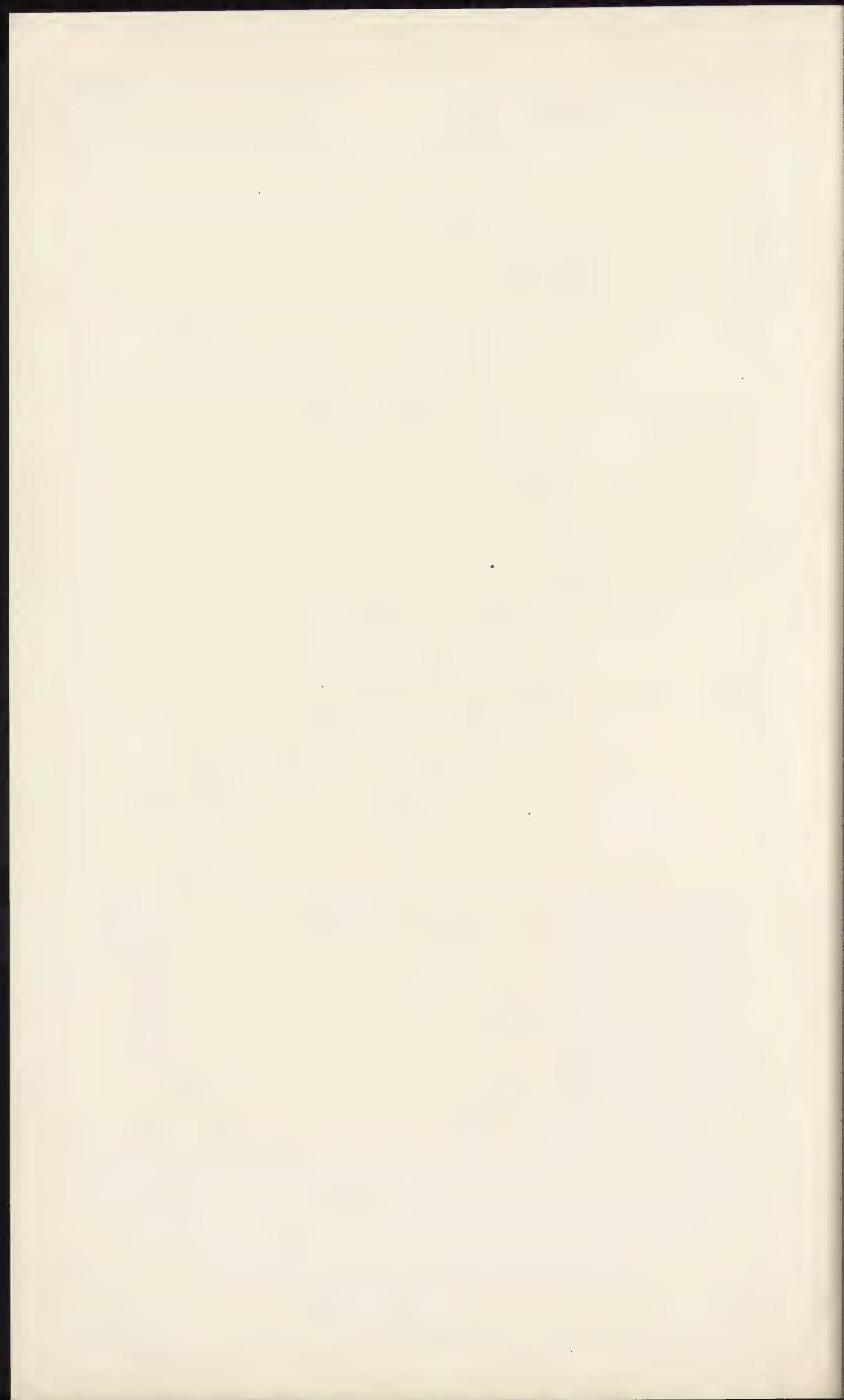


PLATE XLVI



MESSA: ANCIENT ROAD
(See Map. 10)



away in a southerly direction, but turning, I think, not far off, to the north, and so toward the sea. All about the spring are quantities of square-cut blocks and traces of buildings, though many of the walls are obviously modern and made by the Arabs, who use the place as a camping ground. Most of the ruins are on the higher ground to the west, north, and east of the spring. There are quarries in which are many rock-cut tombs; there are large free-standing sarcophagi and built tombs; there are platforms of buildings (PLATES XLI-XLIV); there are two distinct roads, and all about, for a distance of a mile or more, are traces of all sorts of constructions, but not a fragment of any inscriptions could I find. Of the two roads one leads north for about a mile to the edge of the plateau, and there seems to follow the deep wady that opens toward the sea (PLATE XLV). The other road leads to the east toward the Zawiya Beda, the Marabout of Sidi Raffa, and on to Cyrene, which it enters from the southeast. The distance from Messa to Cyrene (to the Fountain, that is) is about fifteen miles, and, for the greater part of the distance, the road is clearly marked either by tombs and buildings at the sides, or by the presence of the actual roadbed. There can be no doubt that this was a main highway from Cyrene to the west and that Messa was an important offshoot of Cyrene.

Doubtless the ruins at Messa are of various epochs, but I saw nothing that looks as late as what is to be seen at Tokra or Tolmeta; the character of the stone cutting and the type of the mouldings on some of the tombs show that this was a Greek city, and inhabited at least as early as the fourth century B.C. The general appearance of the place is very like that of Cyrene. It was obviously a place of importance and it is to be hoped that the Archaeological Institute will secure the right to excavate the site, if for no other reason than because evidently it is closely connected with Cyrene.

RICHARD NORTON.

LONDON,
September 7, 1910.

LECTURERS FOR THE INSTITUTE, 1910-1911

I. EASTERN CIRCUIT

The Eastern Circuit embraces Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, New York, Princeton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Washington, Pa., Buffalo, Rochester.

December, 1910

Professor David Gordon Lyon of Harvard University, formerly Director of the American School in Jerusalem; subject, "Explorations at Samaria, 1908-1910" (Illustrated).

February, 1911

Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, Professor in the American School at Athens, 1909-10: "Ruined Cities of Asia Minor" (Illustrated).

April, 1911

Professor William Fenwick Harris, of Cambridge, Mass., President of the Boston Society: "The Greek Theatre and Greek Drama" (Illustrated).

II. CENTRAL CIRCUIT

The Central Circuit embraces Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Oxford, O., St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Des Moines, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago.

November, 1910

Professor Mitchell Carroll of Washington, D.C., General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute: "Thirty Years of American Archaeological Achievement — from Assos to Cyrene" (Illustrated).

Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, Director of the School of American Archaeology: "The Institute Excavations at Quirigua" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit.*

January and February, 1911

Professor Frederic Alden Hall, of Washington University: "Central Greece and the Aegean Islands" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit.*

January and February, 1911

Professor Charles Heald Weller, of the State University of Iowa: "The Evolution of Greek Sculpture" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit.*

March, 1911

Professor David M. Robinson, of Johns Hopkins University: "Ruined Cities of Asia Minor" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit.*

May, 1911

Professor Herbert Richard Cross, of the University of Michigan: "Michelangelo as Sculptor" (Illustrated).

III. WESTERN CIRCUIT

The Western Circuit embraces Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Berkeley, Portland, Seattle, Walla Walla, Spokane, Vancouver, and Winnipeg.

September and October, 1910

Professor Lewis B. Paton, of Hartford Theological Seminary, formerly Director of the American School in Jerusalem: "Palestine before the Hebrew Conquest" (Illustrated).

December, 1910

Professor Oliver Miles Washburn, of the University of California: "The Historical Development of Greek Architecture" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit* (Northern Half).

February, 1911

Mr. Nels C. Nelson, of the University of California: "The Incas of Ancient Peru" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit* (Southern Half).

May, 1911

Professor A. Judson Eaton, of McGill University, Secretary of the Department of Canada: "A Roman Gentleman's Home in the First Century" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit* (Northern Half).

May, 1911

Professor J. C. Merriam, of the University of California: "The Probable Date of the First Appearance of Man in America" (Illustrated). *Partial Circuit* (Southern Half).

IV. CANADIAN CIRCUIT¹

The Canadian Circuit embraces Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax.

September and October, 1910

Professor Mitchell Carroll of Washington, D.C., General Secretary of the Archaeological Institute: "Thirty Years of American Archaeological Achievement — from Assos to Cyrene" (Illustrated).

November, 1910

Professor Albert T. Clay, of Yale University: "Recent Discoveries in Babylonia" (Illustrated).

January and February, 1911

Professor William Kelley Prentice, of Princeton University: "Syrian Life in Town and Country Five Centuries after Christ" (Illustrated)

May, 1911

Professor Herbert Richard Cross, of the University of Michigan: "Michelangelo as Sculptor" (Illustrated).

In addition to the lecturers on the regular circuits, the Institute desires to express its obligations for lectures before one or more societies to the following:

Professor J. H. Breasted, University of Chicago; Professor Jesse Benedict Carter, American School in Rome; Professor Arthur S. Haggett, University of Washington; Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, School of American Archaeology; Mr. Frits von Holm, of New York; Mr. Frederick Forbes Ogilvie, Cairo, Egypt; Professor Esther Boise Van Deman, Research Associate in Roman Archaeology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

¹ Winnipeg and Vancouver are grouped with the Western Circuit.

Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities

Edited by PERCY GARDNER and FRANCIS W. KELSEY

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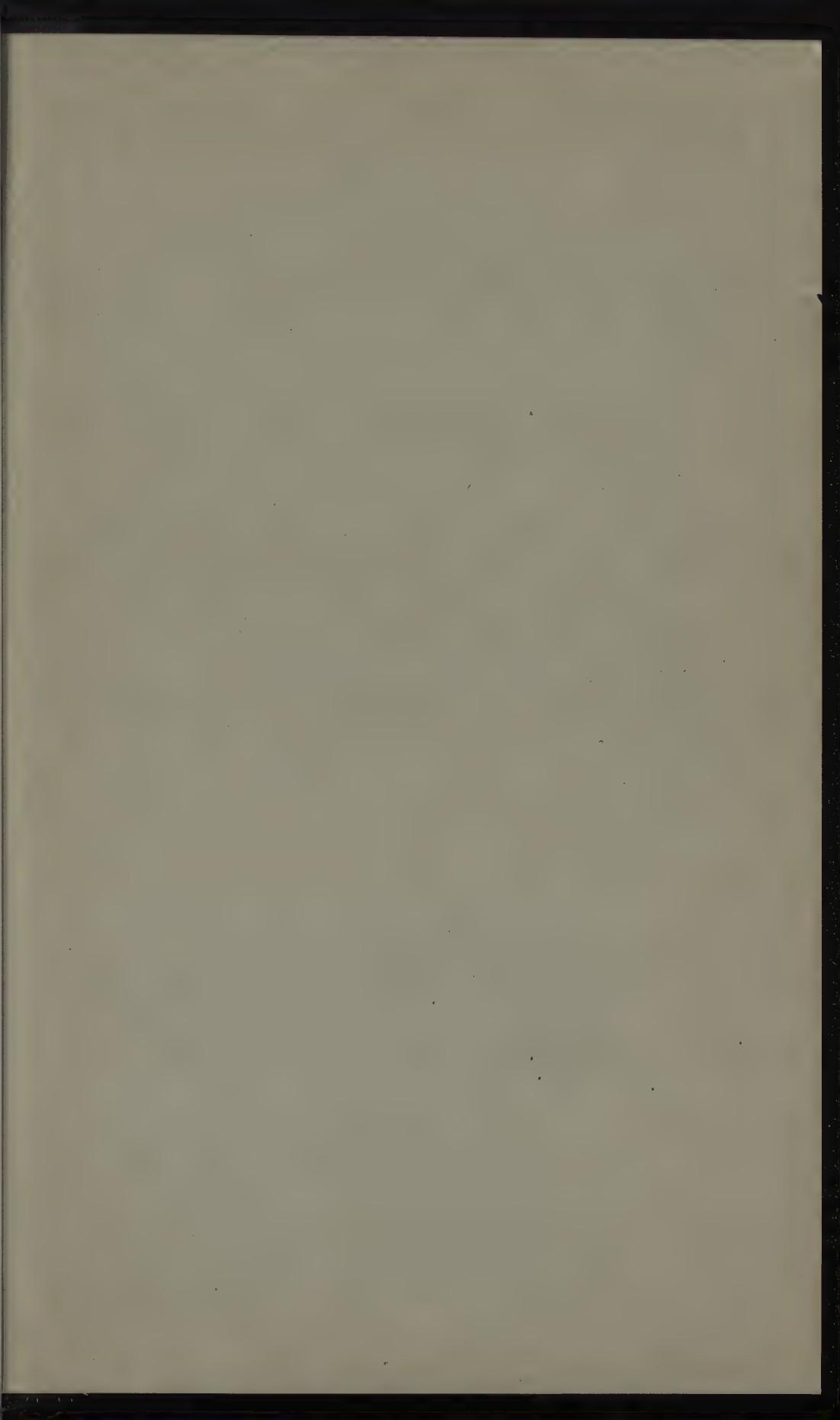
By WALTER LOWRIE, M.A., Late Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rome.

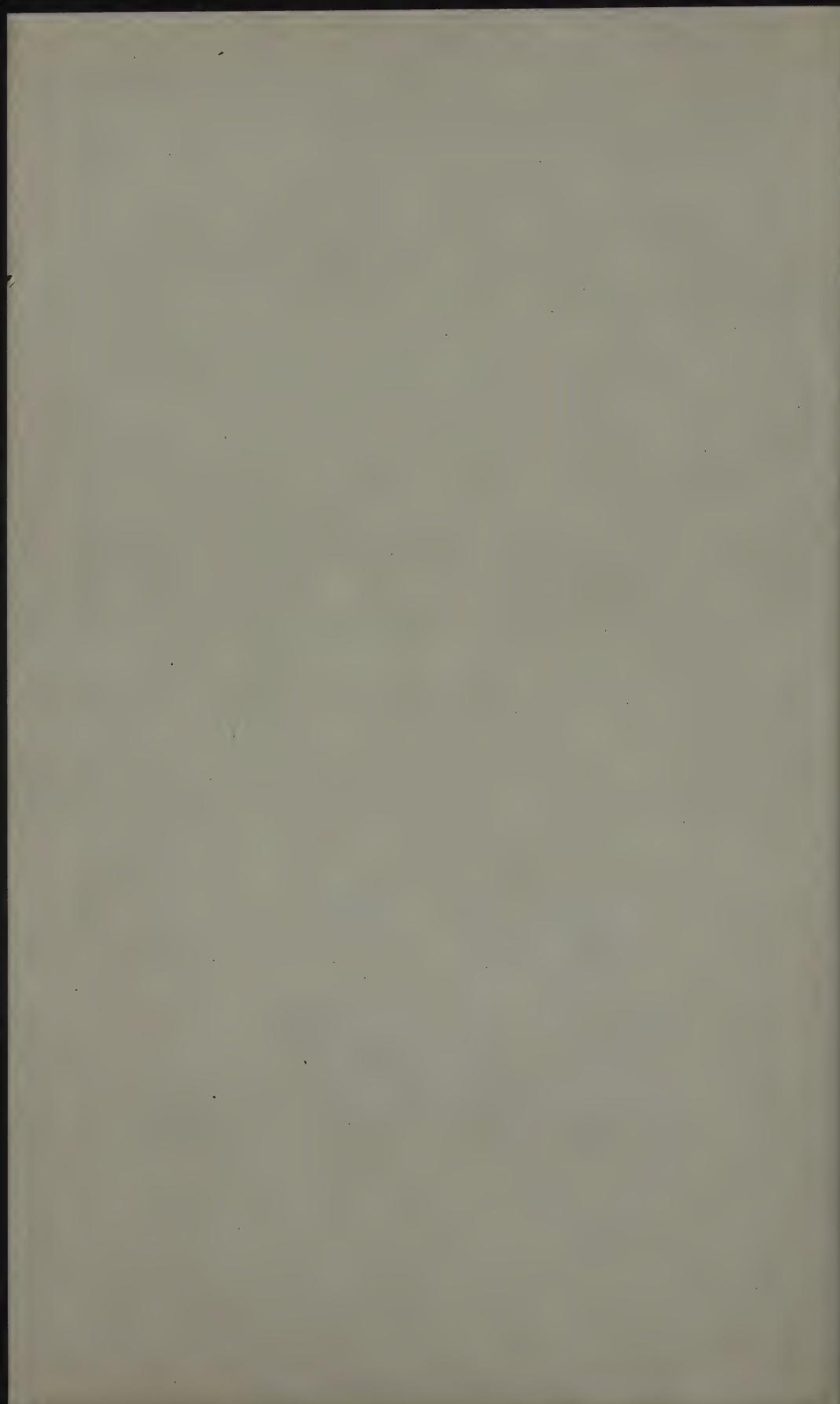
Nearly two hundred photographs and drawings of the most representative monumental remains of Christian antiquity, accompanied by detailed expositions, make this volume replete with interest for the general reader and at the same time useful as a handbook for the student of Christian archaeology in all its branches.

Cloth, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.39.

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BULLETIN
OF THE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
OF AMERICA

VOLUME II : SEPTEMBER, 1911 . . . NUMBER 4

CYRENE: EXCAVATIONS, DISCOVERIES,
MEDICAL WORK
ITEMS OF CURRENT INTEREST



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*Correspondence relating to the Bulletin should be addressed to W. Fred Wigmore,
Norwood, Mass.*

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THE EXCAVATIONS AT CYRENE: FIRST CAMPAIGN, 1910-11

WHEN the iradé for the excavation of Cyrene was granted, in May, 1910, I at once went out to look over the country more carefully than had been possible on my previous trips. An account of this journey has already been printed,¹ and monthly reports were prepared and submitted, describing the progress of the work from October, 1910, to May, 1911. In the following pages I shall give a résumé of the year's results and suggest what we hope to accomplish the coming season. The reports by the other members of the staff will deal in greater detail with certain aspects of the work. It is possible that their views and mine may not coincide, though, as we are working together in the closest sense, I do not foresee any serious divergencies of opinion. Whether there are or not, my companions will enjoy the same freedom and opportunities for expressing their views that I have.

It is not to be supposed that this or following annual reports will be in any sense the final word on our discoveries; there are, however, many reasons which make it advisable to put before both the learned and the interested public, as quickly as possible, an account of our progress. One reason is that those who had the courage to make possible this undertaking may be enabled to realize immediately that the fear which was felt by many that the local difficulties would be too great for us to overcome, was unfounded, and also to recognize that the value of the results attained this first year more than justifies the continuance of the excavations. Still another reason, in my view a more important one, is that such work as we have undertaken embraces far greater interests than those that concern merely the Institute which supports it or the men who

¹ "From Bengazi to Cyrene," *Bulletin*, Vol. II, pp. 57-67.

carry it on. We are working for that larger group, that world-wide Academy of men and women who search the Past for the knowledge which may serve as the rungs of the Jacob's ladder that leads us to the Future. The prompt publication of results of excavation enables scholars everywhere to help the workers by suggestion and criticism, and enriches the world at once with the knowledge of such objects of beauty and interest as may be brought to light. There is no possible justification for treating an excavation as though it were a South African diamond mine. Such publication is all the more important for our undertaking because under present conditions few scholars can command the time or care to take the risk necessary for a visit to Cyrene. But as the years roll by and as the Arabs of the neighborhood learn that, foolish as our work may seem to them, we have nevertheless no intention of trying to force Christian principles or manners upon them, and as the influence of the new and promising Turkish Government is felt, I believe the country will become as safe as Syria. Meanwhile there are many difficulties to surmount. The first of these is to find men of adequate training who are willing to give up the comforts and certainties of easy progress along the paths of academic life for the trials and risks that are not to be escaped in a wild land. The dearth of volunteers for our work from the Schools of the Institute and the American Academy in Rome is a disappointment.

Our staff the past season consisted of Herbert Fletcher De Cou, Joseph Clark Hoppin, Charles Densmore Curtis, and Lawrence Mott, Americans, and Dr. Arthur F. Sladden,¹ an Englishman. Our assistants were Victor Camilleri, Daniele, his brother, and George Morgan. The first named was interpreter and most helpful aid. He had accompanied me on other journeys, and is a man in whom I have every confidence.

¹ Unfortunately, Dr. Sladden, whose Report on the medical work is published in this *Bulletin*, cannot go out with us for the second campaign; his place will be taken by an English physician, Dr. Henry Rollinson. The archaeological staff for the season of 1911-12 will consist of J. C. Hoppin, C. D. Curtis, an epigraphist not yet selected, and Manfred Buehlmann, a German architect experienced in the interpretation of remains of ancient buildings through work with Wiegand at Miletus. The generosity of James Loeb, Esq., enables us to secure the services of Mr. Buehlmann at Cyrene.

PLATE XLVII



HEAD OF ATHENA

(Pp. 150, 162)

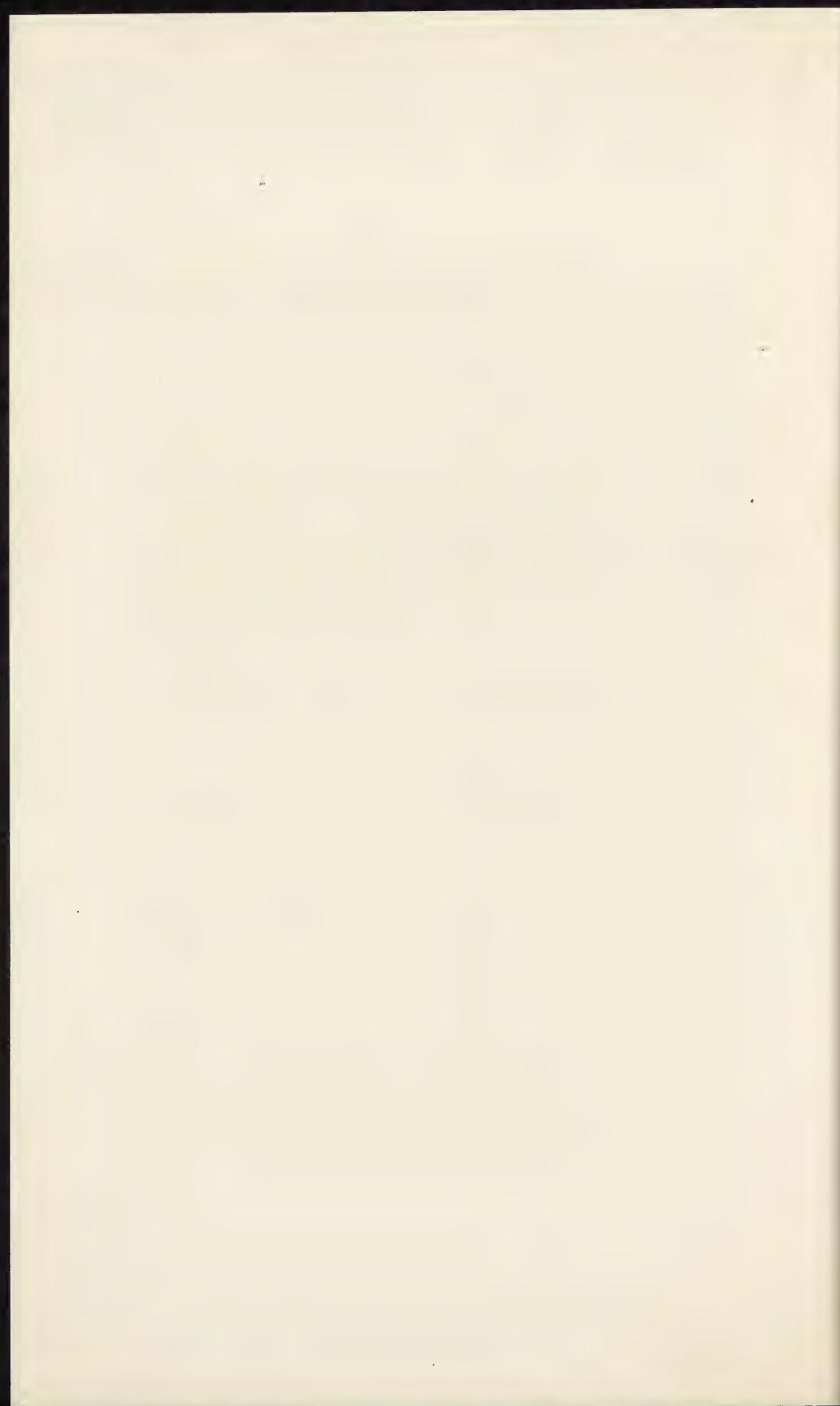


PLATE XLVIII



GRAVE OF HERBERT FLETCHER DE COU
(Pp. 111-114, 143)

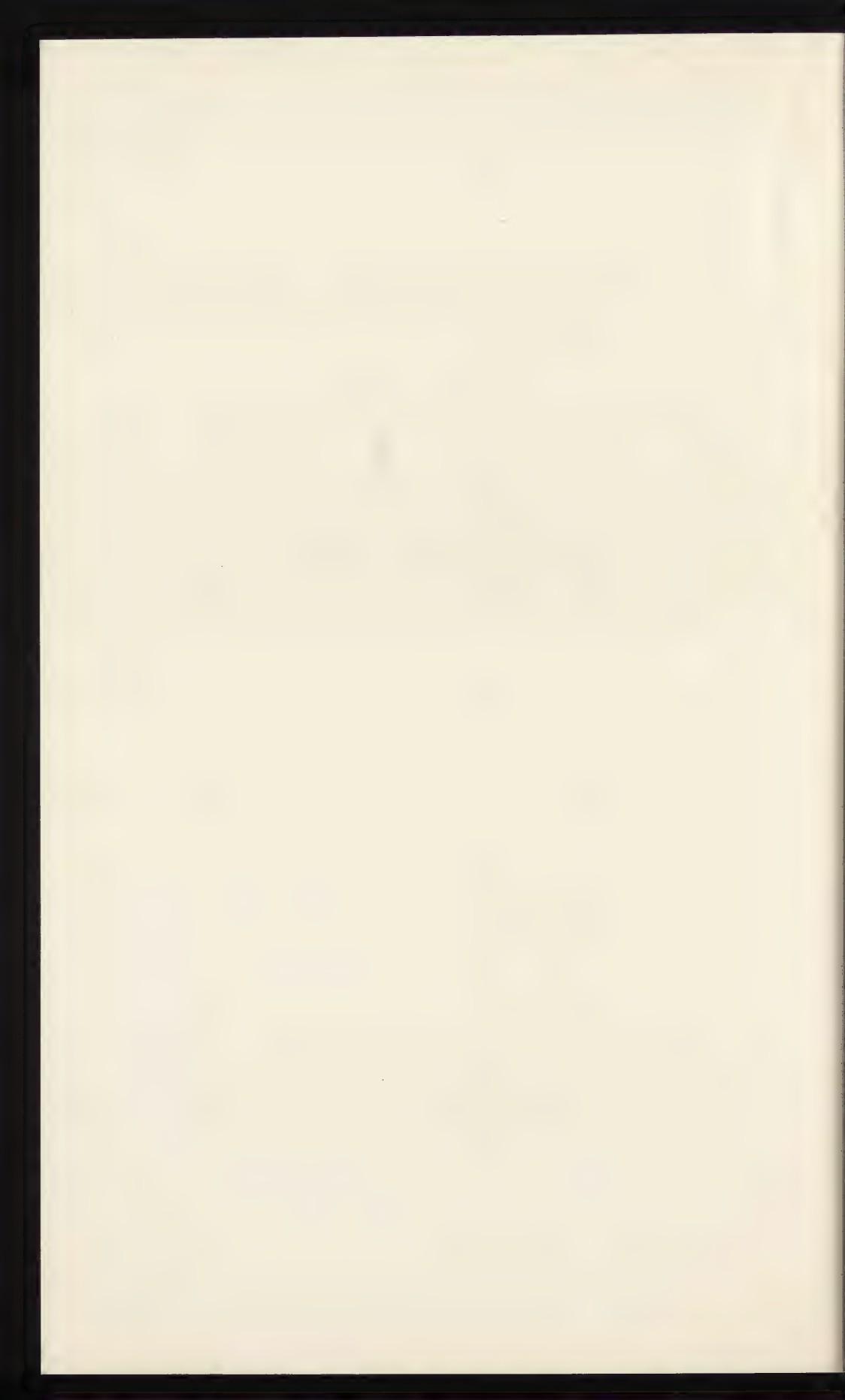


PLATE XLIX



ACROPOLIS, SEEN FROM THE NORTHEAST

(Behind the willows is the Fountain)



WADY ON SOUTH SIDE OF THE ACROPOLIS, LOOKING WEST

(P. 146)



PLATE L



FIRST EXCAVATION: TERRACE ON THE SIDE OF THE ACROPOLIS, LOOKING NORTHWEST
(P. 148)



Daniele joined us after the work was started and acted most efficiently as foreman. Morgan, whose services we were enabled to have through the kindness of Mr. J. L. Mott, Jr., of New York, was the best camp servant I ever had. To all these men the Institute and I personally owe much, for their earnestness of purpose and their steadiness under unusual and very trying circumstances alone made it possible to carry on the work successfully.

The archaeological work was divided between De Cou, Hoppin, Curtis, and myself, each of us taking charge of one or another group of diggers, and at the end of the day writing his part of the log and labelling and cataloguing the various objects belonging to the department in his care. De Cou had as his province the bronzes and inscriptions; Hoppin, the vases; Curtis, the lamps, terra-cottas, and coins, in addition to the commissariat; I took charge of the sculptures and any odds and ends there might be, and after De Cou's death I had his work also. It is a rare fortune to be associated with so self-sacrificing and unselfish friends and helpers. De Cou was a model to us in all things gentle or pertaining to scholarship; Dr. Sladden's devotion when we were sick was unlimited; Mott managed to produce good photographs in the most uncomfortable surroundings; Curtis never lost patience or failed to try to make tinned food taste like the product of a *Cordon bleu*; Hoppin unceasingly sought to find work he could do to relieve the rest of us.

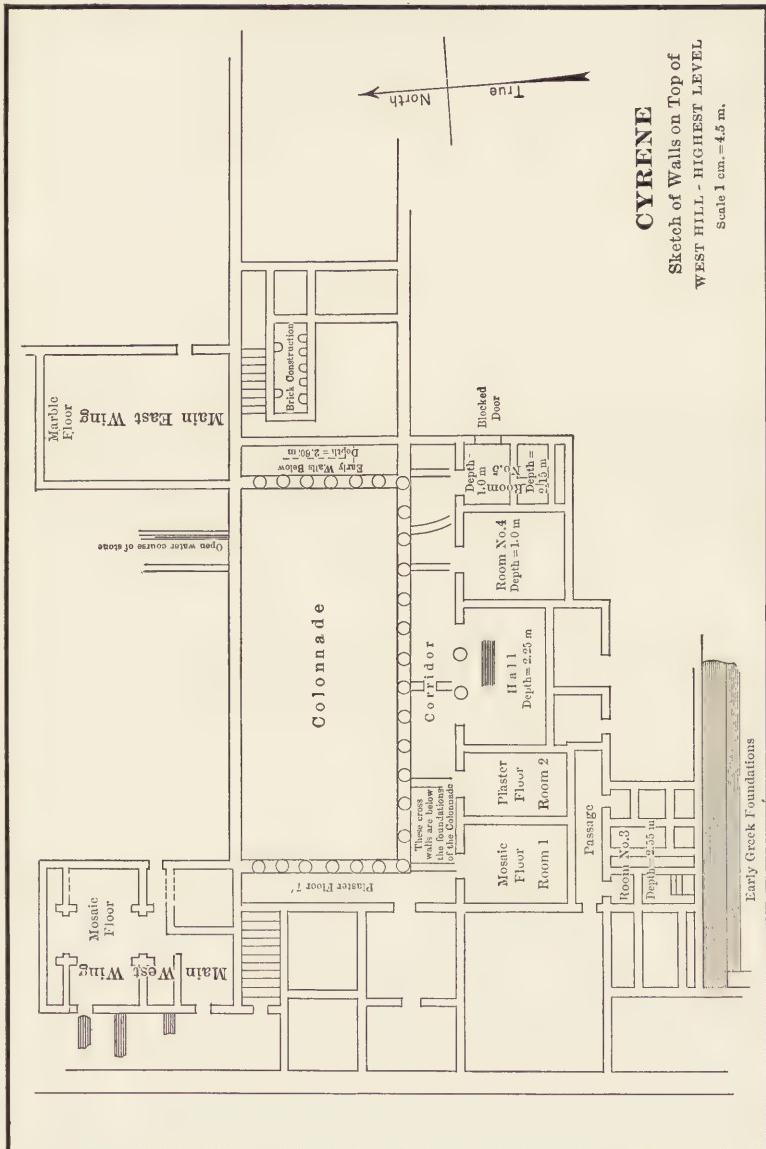
Of De Cou this is the place to speak more at length, for never again shall we have his aid and inspiration. To the chivalry of a mediaeval knight he added the deep learning and broad outlook of a true scholar. Words cannot picture him to those who knew him not, and give but a sad satisfaction to us who loved and admired him. But though his sweet and gentle presence no longer is with us to cheer and to inspire, his blood has added a new grace to the asphodel where it blows among the sleeping ruins of Cyrene, and his spirit has entered into our efforts to bring the work to such conclusion that he would himself have said "Well done." Rarely does the pleasant study of the classic world demand such sacrifice as this, and the Institute will never forget his unselfishness and integrity.

The facts concerning the murder of Mr. De Cou on March 11, 1911, have already been set forth in this *Bulletin*, but I wish to emphasize the following statement. The Arabs who committed the murder had never had any relations or dealings whatever with us; they did not belong to the neighborhood, but were hired and sent from more than fifty miles away to commit murder. As to the instigators of the crime, it need only be said that among all the foreigners settled in the Cyrenaica, and the natives with whom I talked, I have never heard a contradiction of the report which was general at the time in the country from Cyrene to Tripoli. To this subject I may return in the future.

On October 3, 1910, we started from Malta with Mr. Allison V. Armour, who, with his accustomed generosity, had turned his yacht into a freighter and had laden her with the stores which were to last us several months. On this first trip only Dr. Sladden, Mott, and I accompanied him. We went to Bengazi to see His Excellency Murad Fuad, the Governor, and J. F. Jones, Esq., the British Consul; then to Derna to call on the Kaimakam, Mukbil Bey. Finally we disembarked at Marsa Sousa (the ancient Apollonia, port of Cyrene) on October 11. Mr. Armour turned back that night to Malta to bring the rest of the party and the remainder of the stores. On October 20 he returned, but owing to bad weather was unable to unload the supplies till the twenty-second. I had meanwhile been up to Cyrene, pitched the tents in which we were to live till we could put up the portable house which we had brought from England, and had had several talks about our work with Salah el Mehdawy, the head of the guard, the Mudir, Hassan by name, some of the sheikhs, and others.

On October 24 we were all at Cyrene, and the camp was established; the digging began on October 29. The intervening days were fully occupied with constant conferences between myself and Salah el Mehdawy and Hadj Said Nedjim, an Arab sent from Bengazi to act as Commissioner until the arrival of the permanent Commissioner from Constantinople. The latter, as it happened, did not arrive for several months. Salah and Hadj Said were also having many consultations with the Arab sheikhs, but would not allow me to be present or to confer with

PLATE LI



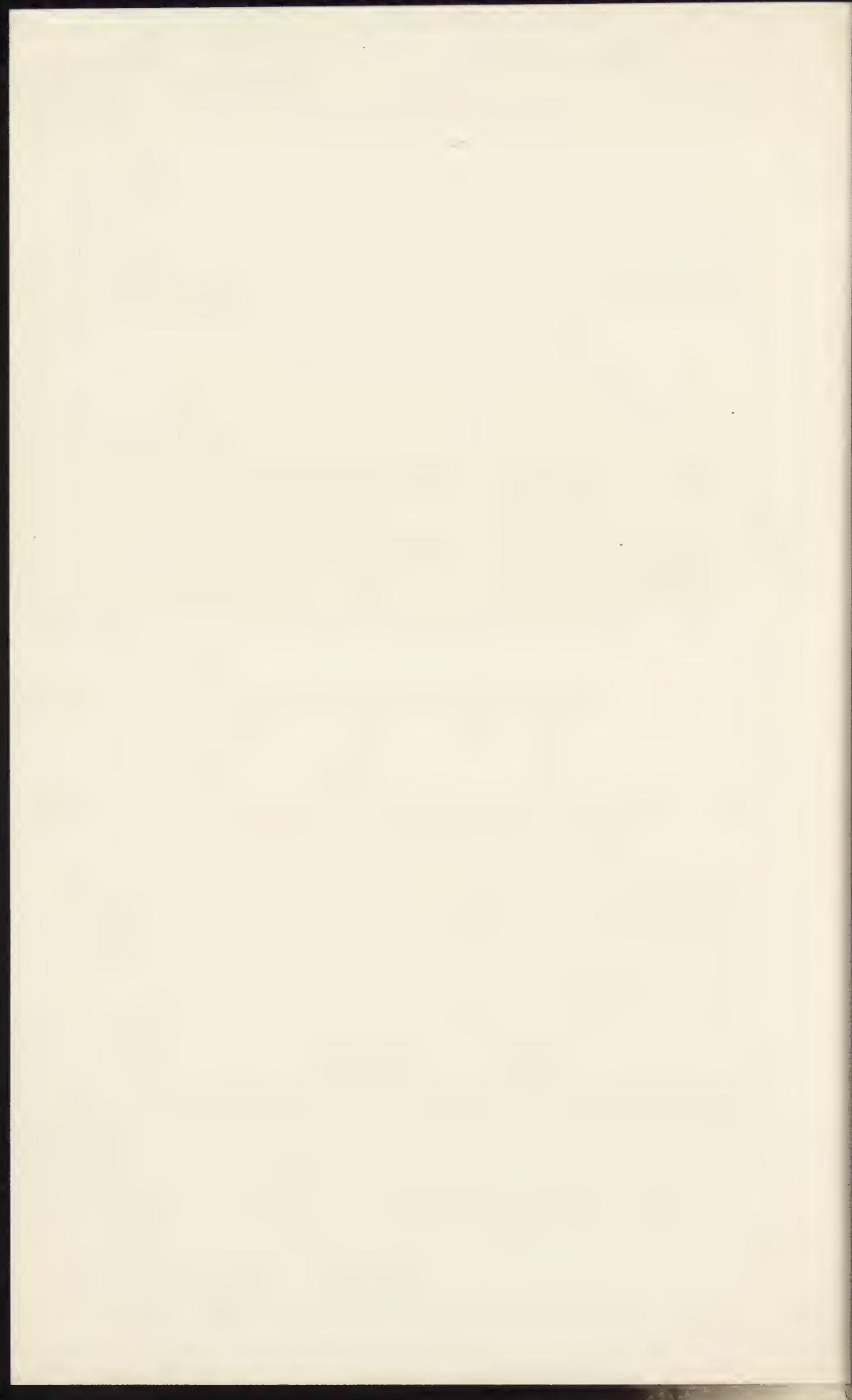


PLATE LII



CORRIDOR, LOOKING WEST



CORRIDOR, LOOKING EAST
(P. 150)

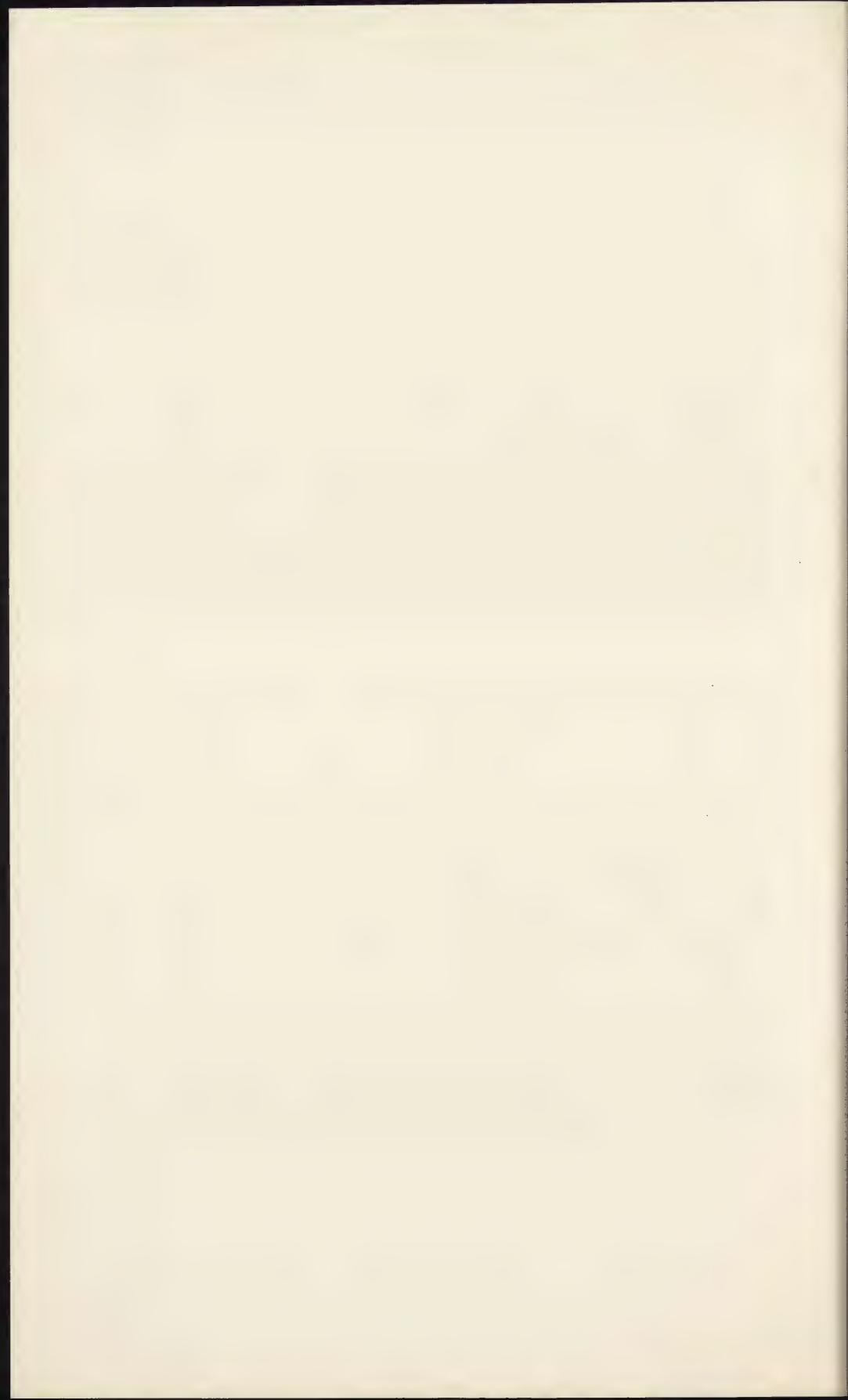


PLATE LIII



WALL OF CORRIDOR, SHOWING CONSTRUCTION
(View taken at foot of west stairs)



HEATING APPARATUS
(P. 151)



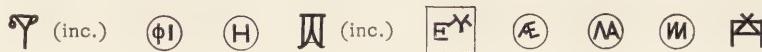
PLATE LIV



MUDIR HADI SAOUAN EFFENDI

(Pp. 145, 147. A Mudir is the head man of a village, appointed by the Ottoman Government. He has the combined duties of sheriff and tax-collector)

TYPES OF TILE STAMPS



¹ Suggested by H. F. De Cou, by comparison with other examples, to be ΑΛΕΖΗ.



the sheikhs myself. It was not till many weeks had passed that I realized the true inwardness of these many meetings. Then it became clear that Salah and Hadj Said had not been able to convince themselves of our good faith, and had also unquestionably sought to utilize our desire to employ the natives in a way to strengthen their own relations with the Arabs, by making the latter think all decisions in regard to the work depended not on me but on them. There were probably other reasons, which need not be detailed.

It was plain from the first that the feeling of the natives had been affected by the stories which had been spread about us since I had left Cyrene the preceding July. One of these tales was that we wished to colonize and settle at Cyrene. Considering the well-known Italian feeling¹ and the strange attitude of the Committee sent to the country by the Jewish Territorial Organization a couple of years previously, the Arabs are not to be blamed for believing this rumor. But still more foolish, so fantastic, in fact, that it is surprising even an uneducated Arab should have lent ear to them, were the reports that our true purpose was not to dig the ruins, but to mine for sulphur and sink wells for petroleum. Had the energy displayed in cultivating falsehood about us been turned towards simple truth, both Turk and Arab would be apt to smile less at that beautiful Western phrase "benevolent assimilation." These false reports were the main cause, I believe, of the frequent shots fired at our tents and house during the first months. Later in the year, when Hadj Saouan Effendi was Mudir, the former wretched incumbent of that office having been degraded and sent away, when Haidar Bey, the permanent Commissioner, had arrived, and when the sheikhs had formed the habit of conferring with me personally, our relations with the Arabs became as easy as possible.

The most puzzling problem at first was how to choose the workmen. There were ten sheikhs, each of whom thought he had a right to demand employment for some of his followers. After much talk of the kind that drove Omar Khayyam to despondency, I decided that it would be best, for the time,

¹ Expressed, for example, in the book of Senator Giacomo de Martino, *Cirene e Cartagine* (Bologna, 1908).

to follow the advice of Salah el Mehdawy and Hadj Said and to take some of the followers of each sheikh and to pay them at the high rate of 10 piastres (about thirty cents) a day. The reason why I agreed to this high rate was that I wished to convince the Arabs as soon as possible of the advantages to be derived from our presence; one reason they demanded it was that reports had come to them from Bengazi that if they refused to work for us, and forced us to depart, our concession would be taken up by Italians who would pay them one mejidie (about \$1.00) a day. The sheikhs undertook to act as overseers, and to be responsible for the tools; they were also to be paid. The sheikhs, in addition, took a percentage of each man's wages; but this was a matter which did not concern me. The local government officials were very desirous that my payment to the sheikhs should remain a secret. Their reasons for this are best known to themselves. It seemed to me entirely reasonable to pay the sheikhs for the work they undertook to do.

The work commenced, as I have said, on October 29. We had about 100 workmen, and started to dig on the west side of the hill above the Fountain (PLATE XLIX). This hill is, I am convinced, the true Acropolis. My reasons are: references in Pindar, vague though they may be; the presence of the fountain; the fact that on three sides this height is precipitous, while the fourth is decidedly steep, whereas all other hills in the neighborhood are of easy approach; and finally the fact that it is completely surrounded by walls. We began close to the walls of the city on a broad terrace which we hoped to find barren of ancient remains and so useable as a dump for the earth from the top of the hill whither I meant to shift the workmen as soon as this terrace was tested.

Everything went smoothly that day, but on the next our troubles began. When I was calling the roll the second morning, I was interrupted by Hadj Said, who told me he had promised the sheikhs to change the workmen that day, and furthermore, to change them every two days. The sheikhs desired this in order that all their followers might have a share in the money that was to be earned. While I was discussing with Hadj Said and making him understand that the principle involved was quite impossible and that he was entirely outside

PLATE LV



ROADWAY RUNNING NORTH TOWARD CITY WALL



STAIRWAY IN WEST WING
(P. 153)

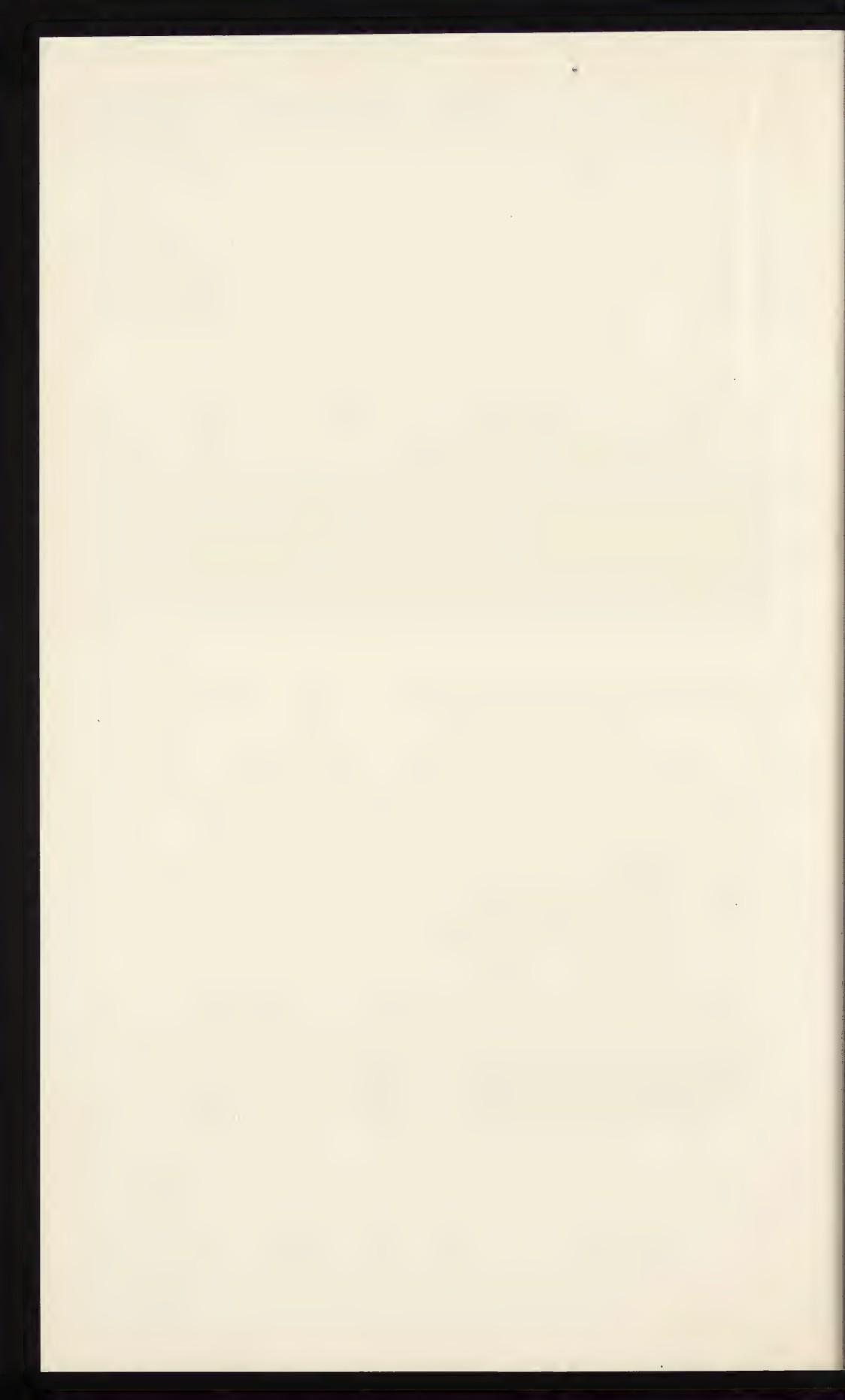


PLATE LVI



ROADWAY ON WEST SIDE OF EXCAVATION



NORTHERN END OF ROADWAY
(P. 153)

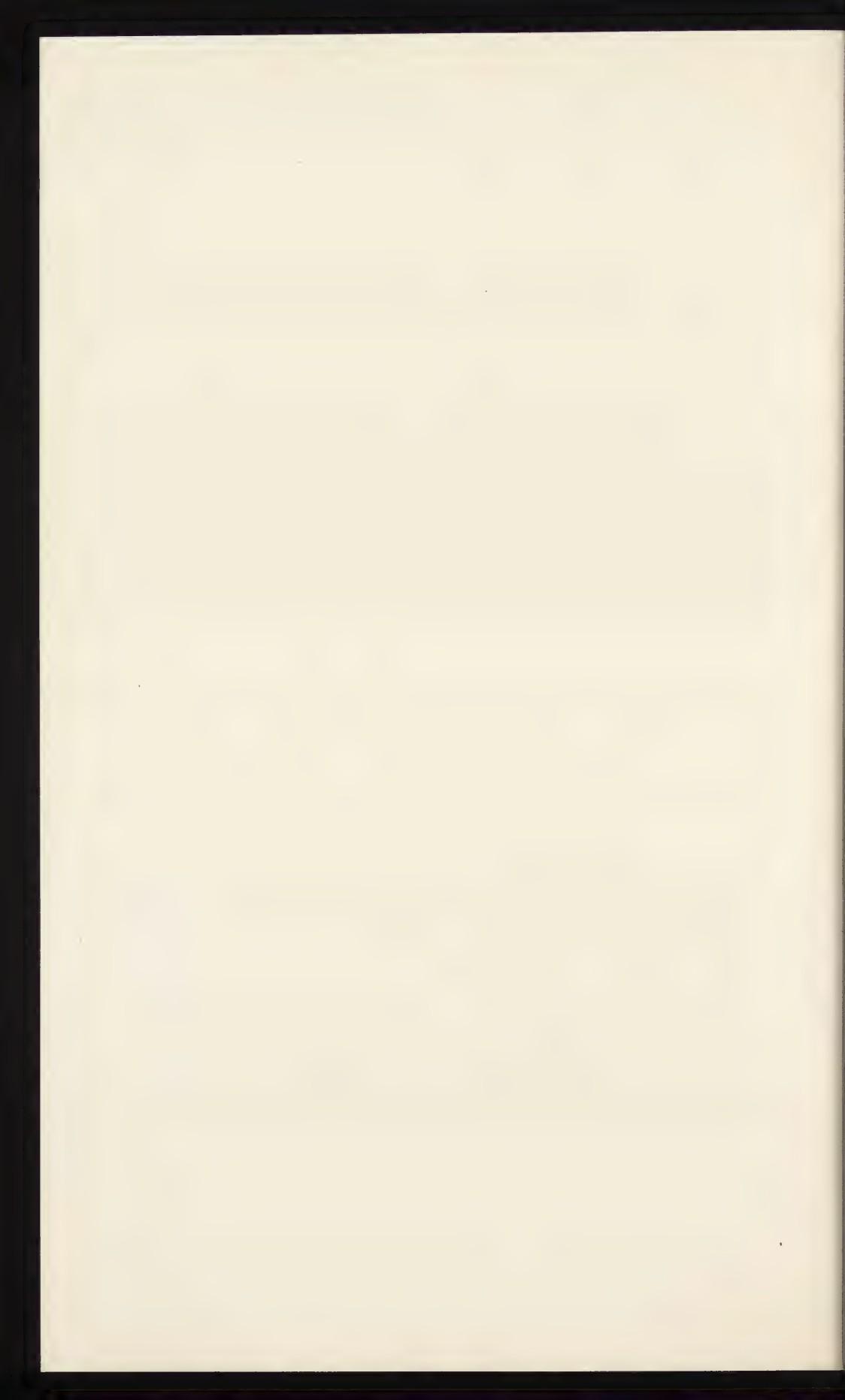


PLATE LVII



WEST WING: FRONT ROOM, SHOWING TRIPARTITE BASES



WEST WING: FRONT ROOM, LOOKING WEST
(P. 153)

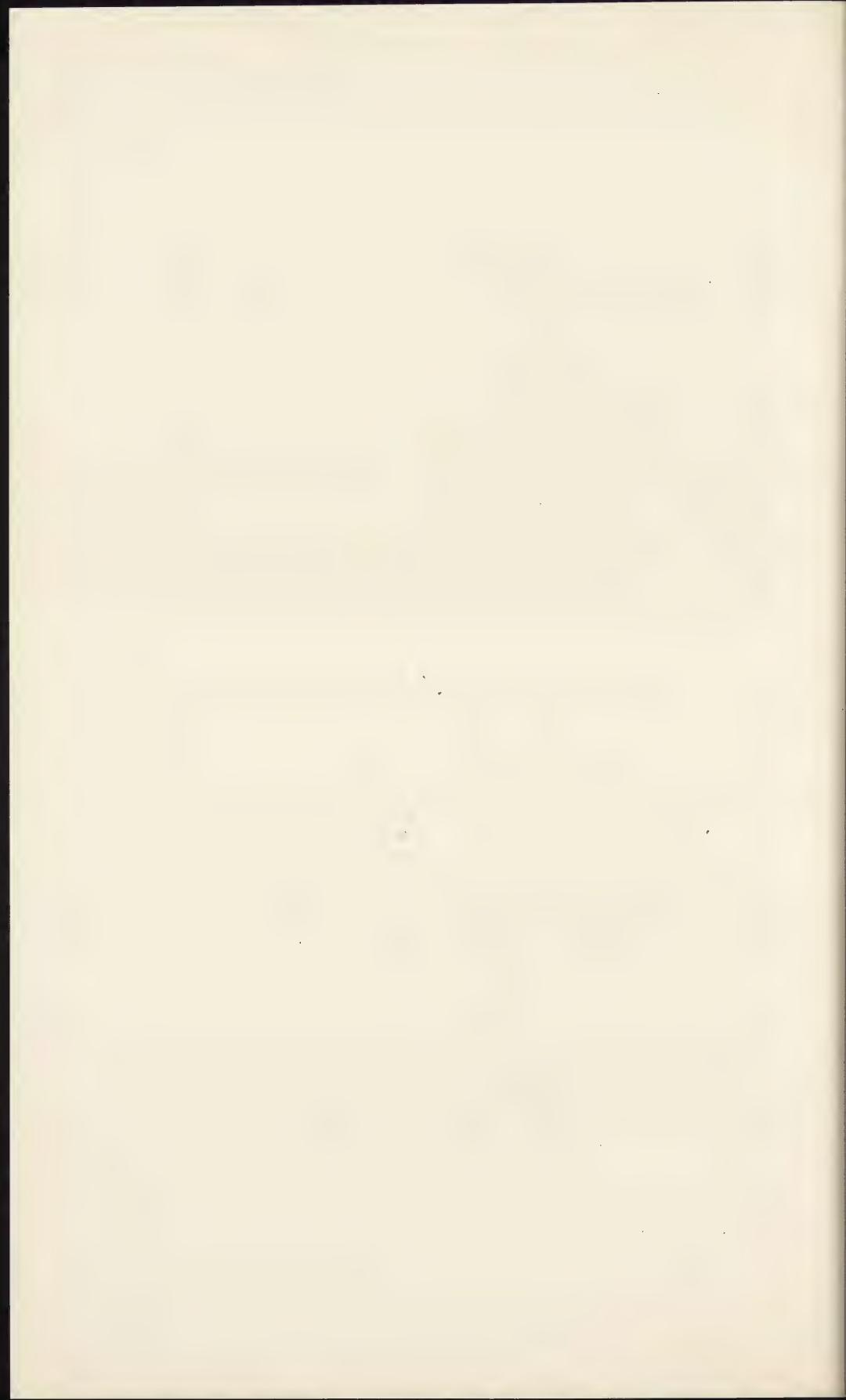


PLATE LVIII



HALL BEHIND COLONNADE BUILDINGS, LOOKING NORTHEAST



FOUNDATIONS SOUTH OF COLONNADE BUILDINGS
(December 22, 1910)



his rights in making any arrangements whatever without my sanction, the workmen began to quarrel. The soldiers interfered, and in a moment there was an open outbreak with guns going off in every direction and the bullets spattering about us. Our own men behaved with perfect coolness as though such flurries were a natural phase of archaeological exploration, and were entirely ready to follow my order to remain onlookers unless the Arabs tried to rush the camp. Presently the squall passed, the Arabs scattered, most of them gathering at the Zawiya,¹ the soldiers were spread out along all lines of approach, and we finished breakfast. It was not till November 5 that we could begin work again.

This was the only time that we had any serious trouble with the workmen, but more than three months passed before I was able to organize them in a satisfactory manner. Little by little I reduced the number of clans from which the workmen were drawn until only the Shiberga, who are the actual owners of the site, were employed; the native habit of coming to the work covered with knives and pistols and guns like an ancient Scottish chieftain was abolished; payday, instead of being three times a week, became a weekly function, and finally the daily wage was reduced, without a murmur on the part of the Arabs, to $7\frac{1}{2}$ piastres (twenty-five cents). This last idea was the most unpleasing to the sheikhs, who at first thought their takings from the workmen would be lessened, but when I pointed out that if they took half as much from each man, and I employed many more men, their gain would not be materially decreased, and that furthermore, they would, through this increase in the number of workmen, enlarge their influence, they cheerfully acquiesced. During the last three months of the work everything connected with the laborers went smoothly; this was in no small degree due to the intelligence of the Mudir, Hadj Saouan Effendi (PLATE LIV).

There are two local conditions which will probably always cause us more or less annoyance. One is the existence of innumerable blood feuds among the various clans; the other is the jealousy of the Arabs who live at a distance and do not share

¹ Zawiya is the Arabic term for the house where the local head of a religious sect lives. All the Arabs at Cyrene belong to the Senussi sect (PLATE LXXX).

the money which we pour into Cyrene in a silver stream, for which the natives, whose uses for water are few and who are desperately poor, would willingly barter even the sparkling Fountain.

Finding that the terrace where we had begun would some day have to be carefully excavated, I left only about half the men there. These continued clearing a strip straight east across the terrace to the foot of the slope which leads to the upper portion of the Acropolis. It may be thought that I was unwise to employ any men and spend time here after it became clear that the remains were of the Hellenistic epoch and not of any great interest. My reasons for doing so were that it was a good opportunity to train the force where mistakes or breakages would be of little consequence, and also as we were beginning a work that will last for a long time, it seemed to me better to be thorough in our investigations and to uncover enough to get a reasonably clear idea of what this portion of the site contained (PLATE L).

The remainder of the diggers were sent to the top of the hill where, on the western side, certain stones, partially uncovered and cut by the ploughshares of past seasons, and the faint outline of old terraces betokened the existence of hidden buildings. The only difficulty in digging here was that the earth had to be carried a long way. We managed this by using donkeys, though we were forced to make a certain amount of small dumps near the work. These may have to be taken away later. We wasted but little time on trial trenches, or pits, for almost immediately we struck walls. For the rest of the season our main efforts were expended in following these and in clearing the rooms they enclosed.

The plan¹ (PLATE LI) will show more clearly than any description the general outline of the buildings we uncovered. The wall which we first found turned out to be apparently the western boundary wall of this entire architectural group.

¹ This plan is only tentative, both because of the incompleteness of the excavation and because the local officers kept interfering with my use of field instruments for surveying and measuring until near the end of the season, when their meddlesomeness was stopped by orders from Constantinople; but at that time the death of Mr. De Cou made it necessary to postpone such work till the next season.

PLATE LIX



FOUNDATIONS SOUTH OF COLONNADE BUILDINGS
(January 4, 1911)



FOUNDATIONS SOUTH OF COLONNADE BUILDINGS
(February 23, 1911; p. 154)



PLATE LX



APSE BUILDING BEFORE EXCAVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST
(December 28, 1910)



SITE OF APSE BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH
(P. 154)



PLATE LXI



APSE BUILDING: NORTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRAL ROOM
(March 27, 1911)



APSE BUILDING: WATER CHANNEL
(The water channel passes through a diagonal Greek wall; p. 155)

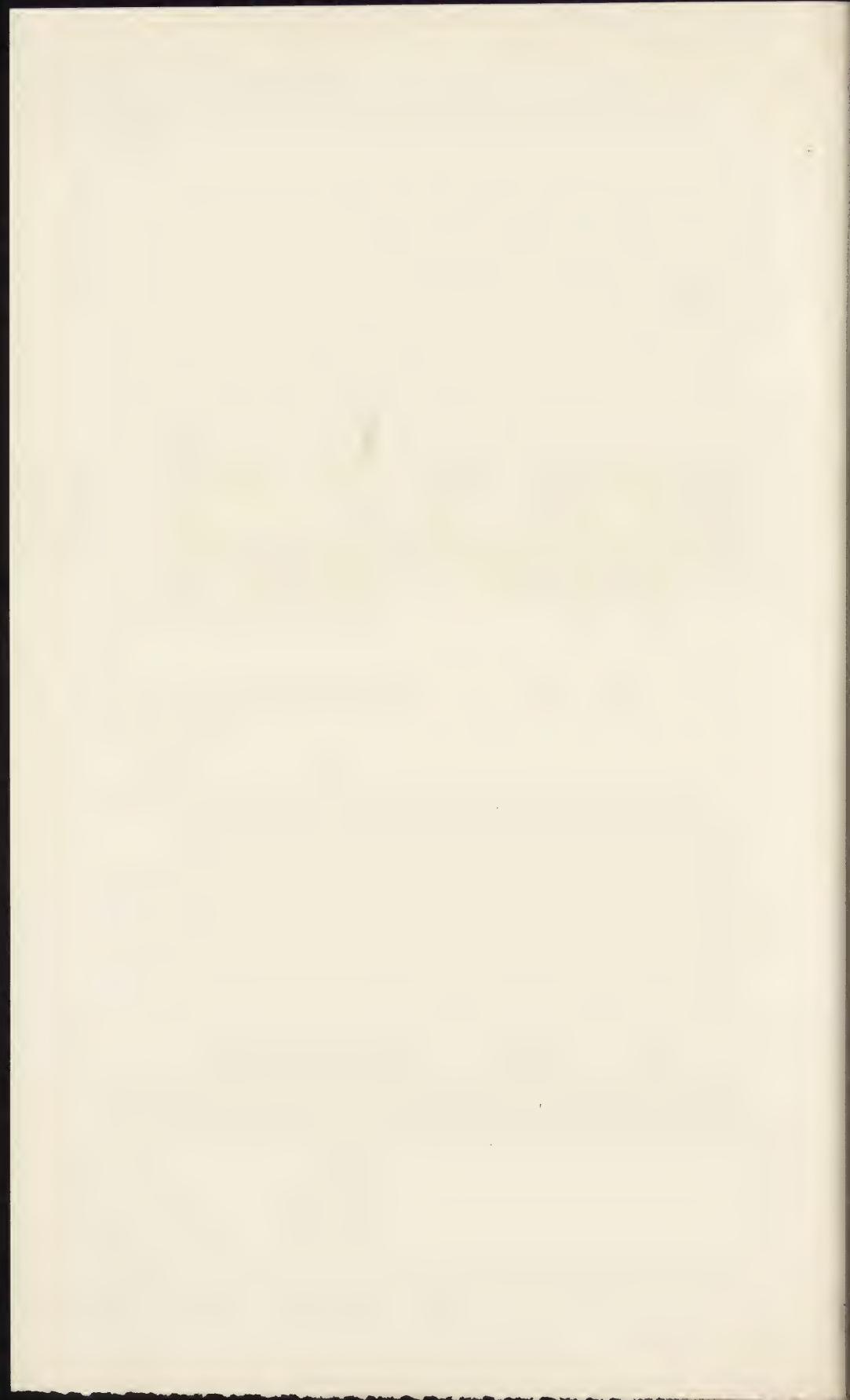


PLATE LXII



APSE BUILDING, LOOKING WEST
(January 15, 1911)



APSE BUILDING: ROOM WITH CURVED WALL
(January 4, 1911)



Unfortunately no inscription came to light to tell us what the building was, but the stamps on certain tiles suggest an hypothesis. The building runs east and west, facing the northern slope, at the foot of which is the Fountain. Thus we are led naturally towards that part of the hill where, owing to the existence of gardens, made possible by the Fountain, we shall have to possess our souls in patience before we can hope to induce the Arabs to let us dig, but where perhaps the most valuable results may be expected.

The excavation of this building had not progressed far when the work suffered a delay of a week owing to my falling ill and being confined to my tent for several days. So far as we were concerned, there was no reason to discontinue the digging, but after a couple of days it became perfectly clear that the local officials (this was during the incumbency of Hadj Said Nedjim, Salah el Mehdawy and the first Mudir) refused to help De Cou and Hoppin, to whom the management of things had been delegated, and would deal only with the head of the expedition. This experience threw a new light on our problems, and showed how the difference between the eastern and the western point of view might surprise us at any moment. I do not think there was any real desire to bother us, but Hadj Said was a man who ought never to have been sent as Commissioner; he was utterly ignorant of the purpose or practice of archaeology. When after a week or more I was able to get about again, the work started off without delay or friction.

We were now in the last days of November, and the rainy season had commenced. For the next two months and a half the rain held us up about half the time. There was, however, always plenty to do at the camp, and though there is no doubt that bad weather will each year delay us more or less, it seems unlikely that we shall be hampered again as much as we were last winter, which all the inhabitants agreed was exceptionally severe. And even were the following winters to be as trying as the last, I do not think it would be well to stop the work, for it is the season when workmen are easiest to obtain, and even in the rain much can be done in the way of bringing statues and inscriptions to camp and in clearing tombs. It might possibly be worth while to consider whether, during the two

worst months, it would not be well to move down to Marsa Sousa. If permission can be secured for another party to dig there, we might join forces with them during the winter, and so save whatever the Cretans of that parasitical mud village have not already destroyed.

As the days drew out to weeks and the weeks mounted up to months, the buildings on the top of the Acropolis became clearer and more intelligible, but at least another year of work is needed before we can fully know their history or understand their uses. First there is the Colonnade, running east and west (PLATE LI); at each end is a wing projecting north and consisting of various rooms, each wing having a stairway. The upper portion of the eastern wing is at a higher level than the western wing, and of later construction, as is shown by the presence of much brickwork. Behind the Colonnade (that is, on the south side) and along each end wall runs a long corridor in which we found, at the western end and in the western arm, traces of a plaster floor. This floor is at a level some five feet below the foundation stones of the bases of the columns, and belongs evidently to an earlier age of construction (PLATE LII). The painted plaster and a few coins suggest as a date the third century B.C. The stratification of the pottery, coins, and other small objects is extremely mixed all over this building, and this fact, viewed in connection with the various levels and construction of the separate rooms, makes it plain that the building was used through many generations and passed through the vicissitudes that any place long inhabited must experience. For instance, the beautiful marble head dating from the fourth century B.C. (PLATE XLVII; see p. 162) was found only a few inches below the surface, while endless fragments of pottery of the third and second centuries B.C. came to light many feet lower down.

Behind and opening into the corridor are a series of rooms, the third from the west (the "Hall") being by far the largest and having a doorway divided into three parts by two columns (PLATE LI). The floor of Room 1 is of mosaic, and of Room 2 plaster, and both are about three feet below the surface. In these two rooms and in the rooms adjoining on the west, and across the "Passage" on the south, were found a large

PLATE LXIII



APSE BUILDING: ROOM WITH CURVED WALL
(The soldier is standing on the early Greek wall)



APSE BUILDING: ROOM WITH CURVED WALL
(The early Greek wall is seen near the lower edge)



PLATE LXIV



GARDEN IN WHICH THE TERRA COTTA FIGURINES WERE FOUND
(P. 156)



PLATE LXV



EXCAVATION OF FIGURINES

(The black mass on the ledge of rock shows a part of one morning's finds)



FIGURINES BEFORE REMOVAL FROM THE EARTH

(P. 156)

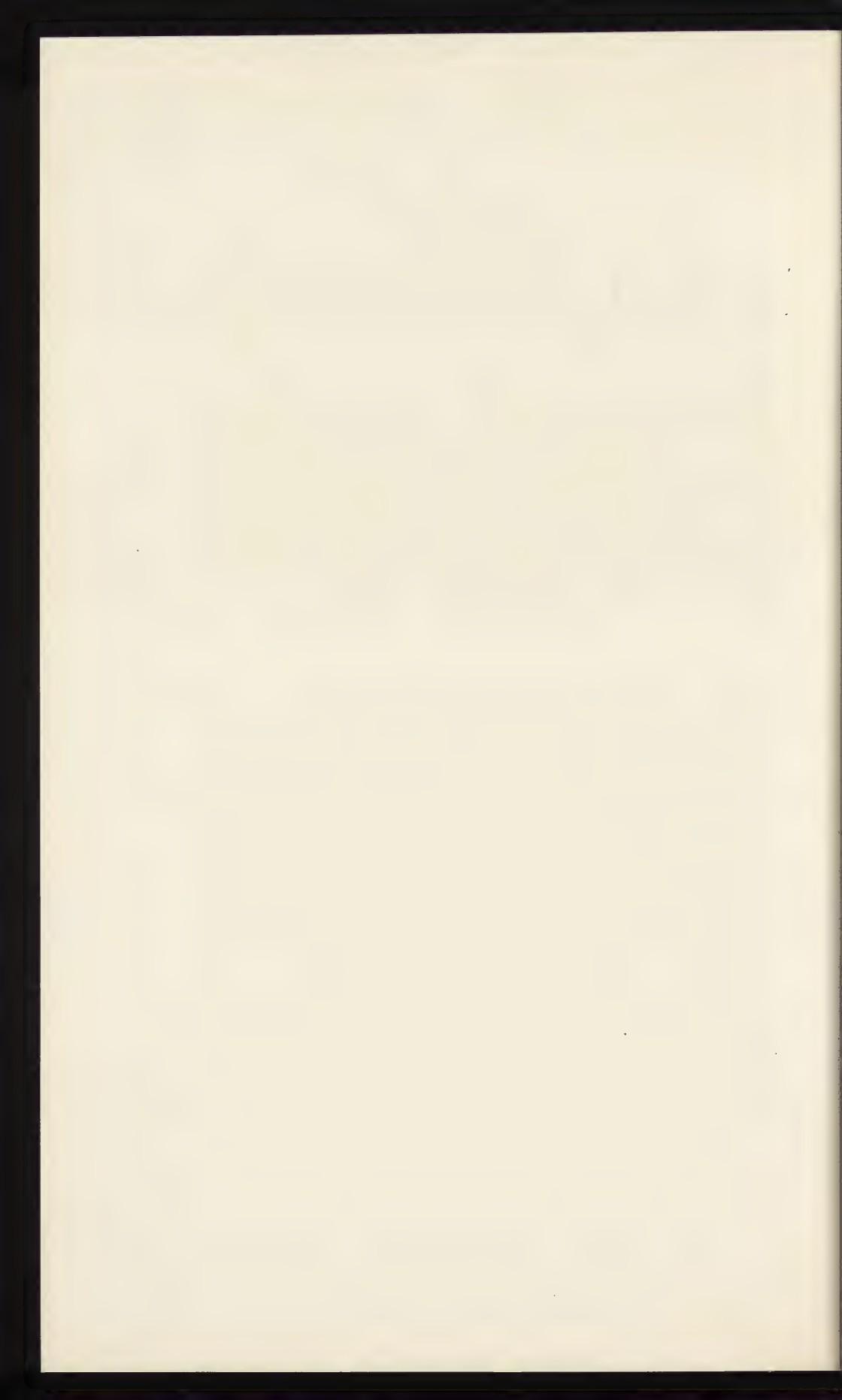


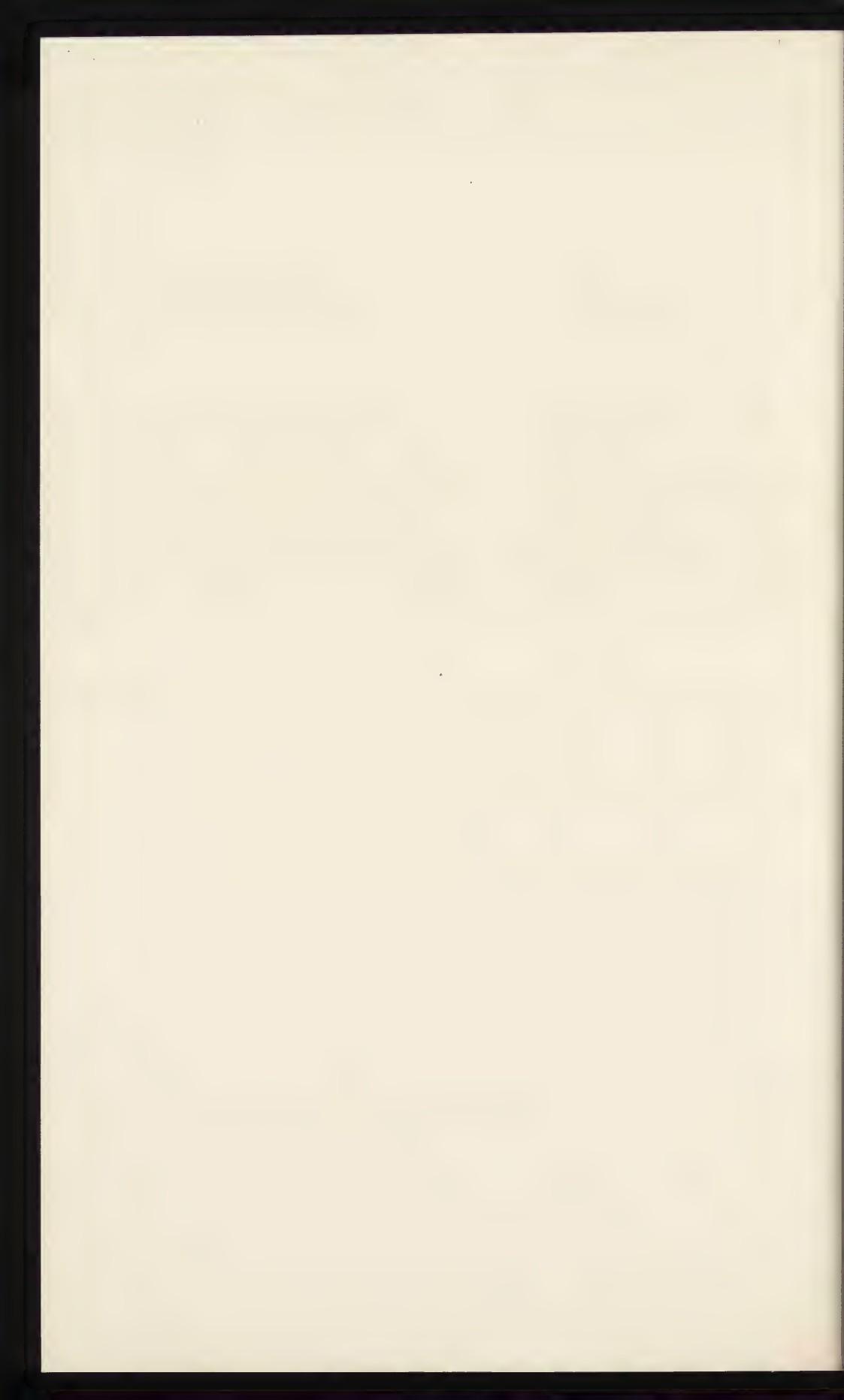
PLATE LXVI



HEADS OF TERRA-COTTA FROM THE GARDEN



FIGURINES FROM THE GARDEN
(Pp. 156, 166, 167)



quantity of fragments of various colored marbles which had once formed a veneer on the walls and also probably a floor. In the Hall (PLATE LVIII) there was only a faint trace of a floor at the three-foot level, and stereo (bed-rock or earth) was not reached till we had dug down some ten or twelve feet, where we came on a few remains of earlier building and some fragments of early pottery. The rooms east of the Hall had floors at the three-foot level. A few terra cotta figurines found in one of these rooms make me think that this three-foot level probably dates from the third century B.C.

Behind the chambers west of the Hall runs a Passage (see Plan, PLATE LI) in which, though we dug to stereo about nine feet down, we found not a trace of floor though the earth contained many fragments of Hellenistic pottery. On the south side of the Passage is another series of rooms. The floors have vanished, but we found a large quantity of potsherds, those from the lower levels being distinctly of early and local fabric with simple decoration of stripes and bands. Against the southern wall of one of these rooms, and close to the surface, was a curious arrangement of two rows of terra cotta pipes superposed on a similar double row. The pipes were about one half an inch thick and one foot high, the ends being about 10 by 5 inches. Towards the bottom of about half of them was a round hole some two inches in diameter. These were unfortunately destroyed by shepherd boys during the progress of the work so that we can merely guess at their purpose, which may have been for heating the room (PLATE LIII).

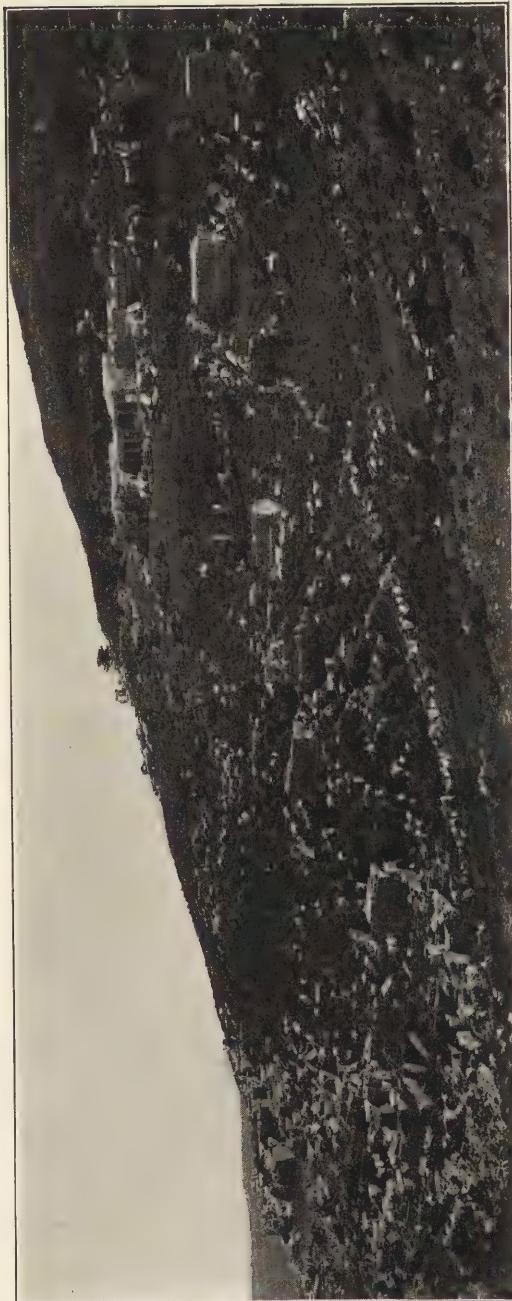
The southern wall of these rooms is evidently the outer wall of the building; some six feet below are remains of fine walls of large cut stone which run northward, and a few traces of the same walls were found in other parts of the excavation. Evidently in the comparatively early days of the city there was a large public building here which, with the passing of time, was continuously used and rebuilt to satisfy the changing conditions of life.

The walls of the Colonnade were constructed of solid blocks set on rubble foundations; the walls of the other rooms were of rather small and irregular stones, fairly well set, with occasional large blocks placed on end to give stability; they were

at least partially veneered with marble (PLATE LIII). The doorway and sills were also of large blocks. The floors, as pointed out above, were of mosaic or plaster, and one in the east wing was certainly of marble. The ceilings were of large terra cotta tiles. These were found in great numbers all over the site, but by far the larger proportion came from the rooms behind the Corridor, where they formed an almost unbroken layer just above the floors. Many (see PLATE LIV) had merely monograms which had been stamped or scratched on the clay before baking; some had Roman names, such as URBANI, but by far the commonest name was ZEYΣ, stamped in large letters. We know at present scarcely anything of the cults of Cyrene, but the frequent use of the head of Zeus Ammon on the coinage justifies the assumption that he was worshipped in the city. Were these tiles stamped with the name Zeus designed for a building connected in some way with the service of this deity? Their size and curved shape show that they served not only for ceiling to the rooms, but as roof. Since they were found directly above the floors, there can be little doubt that these rooms were of but one story.

The small objects found in this group of buildings were not very numerous, and they were not of such a kind, or found in such layers or pockets, as to suggest the original uses of the rooms. The best bits were a small bronze panther and the marble head already mentioned. Of terra cotta there were, besides the tiles, two large pithoi, unfortunately broken, but *in situ*, and many fragments of others; a few figurines, and a vast quantity of potsherds, mainly of Hellenistic make, such as red ware with stamped decoration and black glazed ware both stamped and polychrome. There were also a few fragments of red-figured ware, many others of a simple ware which I think is local, and some, from the lowest levels, of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. Lamps were found everywhere. In the Corridor and adjoining rooms were found a quantity of vertebrae of fish, some an inch in diameter, one shark's tooth, and many teeth of animals (camels?) and boars' tushes. In the Corridor we found also two small bronze fishhooks. A number of bronze coins of the Ptolemies turned up, which have not yet

PLATE LXVII



PART OF THE NORTHERN NECROPOLIS, CYRENE
(P. 157)







PART OF NORTHERN
(Panorama of lower toj

Speaking of the necropolis, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, one of the three Commissioners in charge of the Excavations at Cyrene (*Bulletin*, Vol. I, p. 250), who visited the site in 1904, says in an article in the new *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (Vol. VII, p. 705):

"The great spectacle which distinguishes the site of Cyrene is provided by its cemeteries, which for extent, variety, and preservation are unparalleled in the classic lands. There is one along each of the approaches to the main gates, but the largest and most splendid lies by the Apollonian road which winds by easy curves up the northern buttresses of the plateau. Here the sepulchres rise in tiers one above the other along fully a mile of the way. The most important have pillared façades, Doric, Ionic, and even a hybrid mixture



NECROPOLIS, CYRENE

(on east side of Wady)

of both orders. Within, they open out either into large halls, leading one out of another with graves in recesses and pits in the floor; or into rock corridors lined with loculi, disposed one above another like pigeon holes.

"Several tombs are inscribed, and on some external paintings are still faintly visible. The commonest type of grave is a simple pit covered by a gabled lid. These occur by hundreds. But not all the sepulchres are rock-cut: altar tombs and other forms of heroa are found built upon plinths of rock. All visible tombs have long ago been violated, but it is probable that there are others still virgin under the talus of the hill-side. To discover these and determine the topography of the city, excavation is urgently needed."



been cleaned. The general character of these remains suggests that the building had once been used as a market or storehouse.

On the southern side of the projecting west wing is a stairway (PLATE LV) leading to a lower level into which we dug, finding only quantities of potsherds. This western wall of the west wing runs a long way north toward the edge of the hill; certainly its northern projection formed one side of a roadway approaching from this direction, which perhaps led to the stairs (PLATE LVI). On the south side of the stairs and adjoining the western arm of the Corridor are four small rooms which were in rather worse condition than the others, possibly because the hill begins to fall away just here.

The western wing (PLATE LVII), disregarding some interior walls I am not quite sure about, consists of a large room irregularly divided by four cross-walls, two coming from each side, and each ending in a well-cut base formed as though for the support of three separate members. The floor of this room was of mosaic at a level which I think will prove to be the same as that of the Corridor. The walls are much better built than the average. Some of the doorways had been filled in at a later period with drums of columns and other fragments. In fact, one of the most noticeable changes that the whole of this building suffered in its later age was the filling up of doorways. Possibly rooms which had once been of public character were enclosed for private dwellers; the modern inhabitants dwell in the tombs, the only buildings occupied being the Zawiya and the Mudir's quarters.

The eastern wing is not yet entirely cleared, so I shall leave the description of it for another occasion. It resembles the western wing in having a stairway and in the fact that its eastern wall forms the outermost wall of the building. The northern portion, which is at the level of the bottom of the stairs, had a floor of marble slabs which we have left for the present covered up; they are much broken and would be entirely destroyed were they exposed while the workmen are still engaged on this part of the site. Next to the stairs on their southern side is a room lined with brick and with oval brick projections from the wall, which suggest that the chamber was built to be used in some way for fire.

Such is, in general, the character of these constructions, which, for the present, we call the Colonnade Buildings and which are on the summit of the Acropolis. On the south the ground falls off a little, and some 60 yards away we uncovered another building. Our attention was drawn to this by some large stones whose worn edges were just visible above the surface of the ground. These turned out to be a few remaining *orthostatoi*, resting upon enormously solid foundations of large cut blocks. The foundations are rectangular, about 20 feet broad, 30 long, and 6 feet wide; all that can be said about them is that they were an utter disappointment. Day after day passed in clearing out the interior, in which the earth was so tightly packed that we often supposed we had reached virgin soil, but as often as we were cheered by this pleasant thought there would surely appear a fragment of pottery which would force our picks to search still deeper levels until we reached the true bottom, about 8 feet down. It was a pure will-o'-the-wisp chase, and all the potsherds together were scarcely more than a pocket full; not one was of any help toward elucidating the history of the building (PLATES LVIII, LIX).

From the northeast corner of these foundations we dug a broad trench to the southwest corner of the Colonnade Buildings, in the hope of getting leads for the work we must some day do on the slightly lower ground between the two buildings. Nothing came to light, however, except a few rather strangely built walls running east and west, which may guide us to something good when we continue the work here. It is to be noted that, just as the Colonnade Buildings betrayed their presence by a series of terraces stretching north, so there are similar terraces reaching south and east from the heavy rectangular foundations.

One other building was explored on the Acropolis. It is northwest of the Colonnade Buildings, on the northern edge of the hill just inside of the upper city walls (PLATE LX). Because of the shape of one of the rooms we have called it the Apse Building, but its purpose is as yet an unsolved riddle. It consists of a rectangular front room, having on the east and west sides a smaller rectangular chamber and on the south side a semicircular one. As yet only the front, the curved part,

PLATE LXIX



TERRA-COTTA FIGURINES FROM TOMBS
(P. 159)



PART OF NECROPOLIS ON NORTHERN SLOPES
(P. 157)

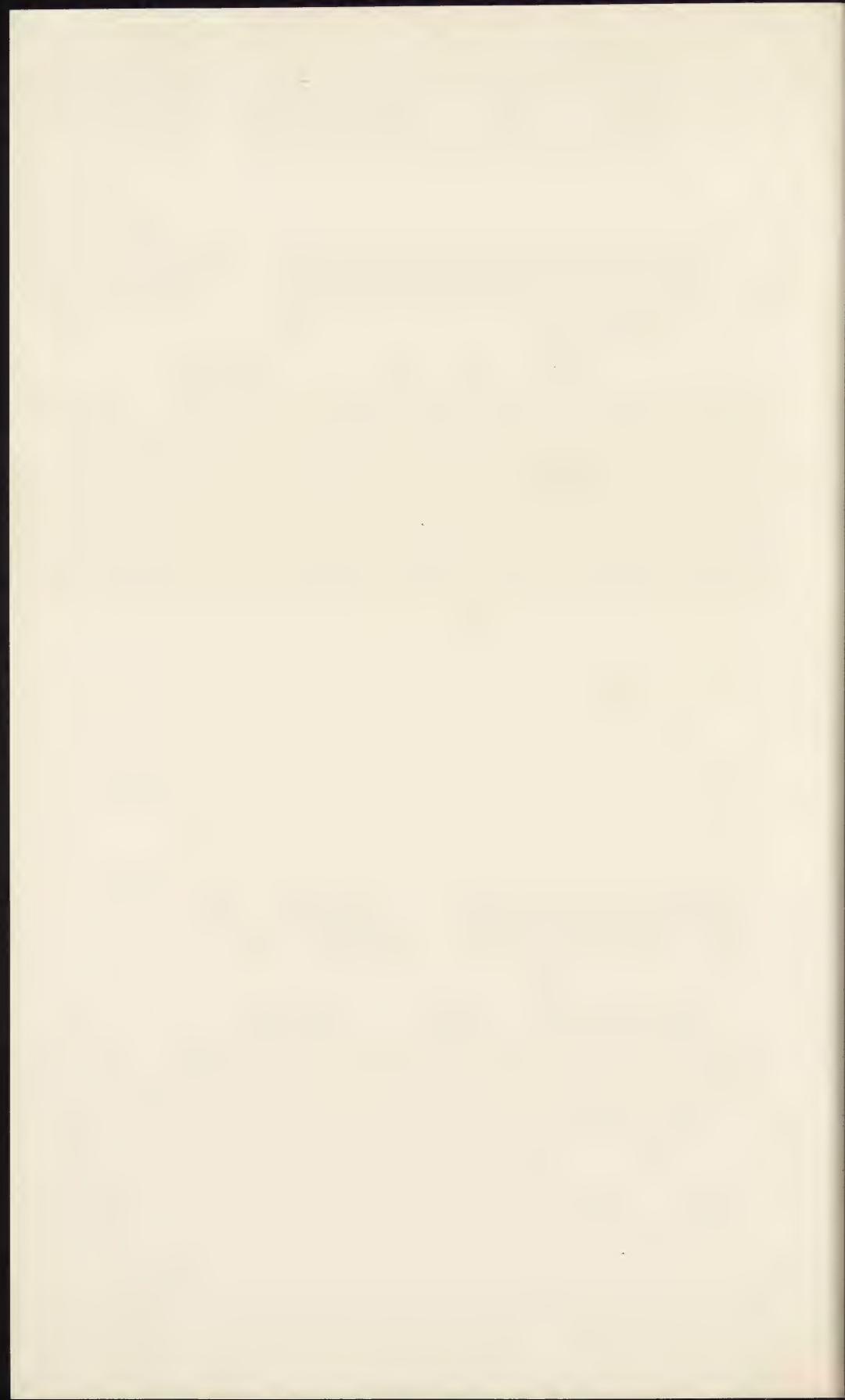


PLATE LXX



RUINED TOMBS IN WADY EAST OF THE CAMP

(Before excavation; p. 158)

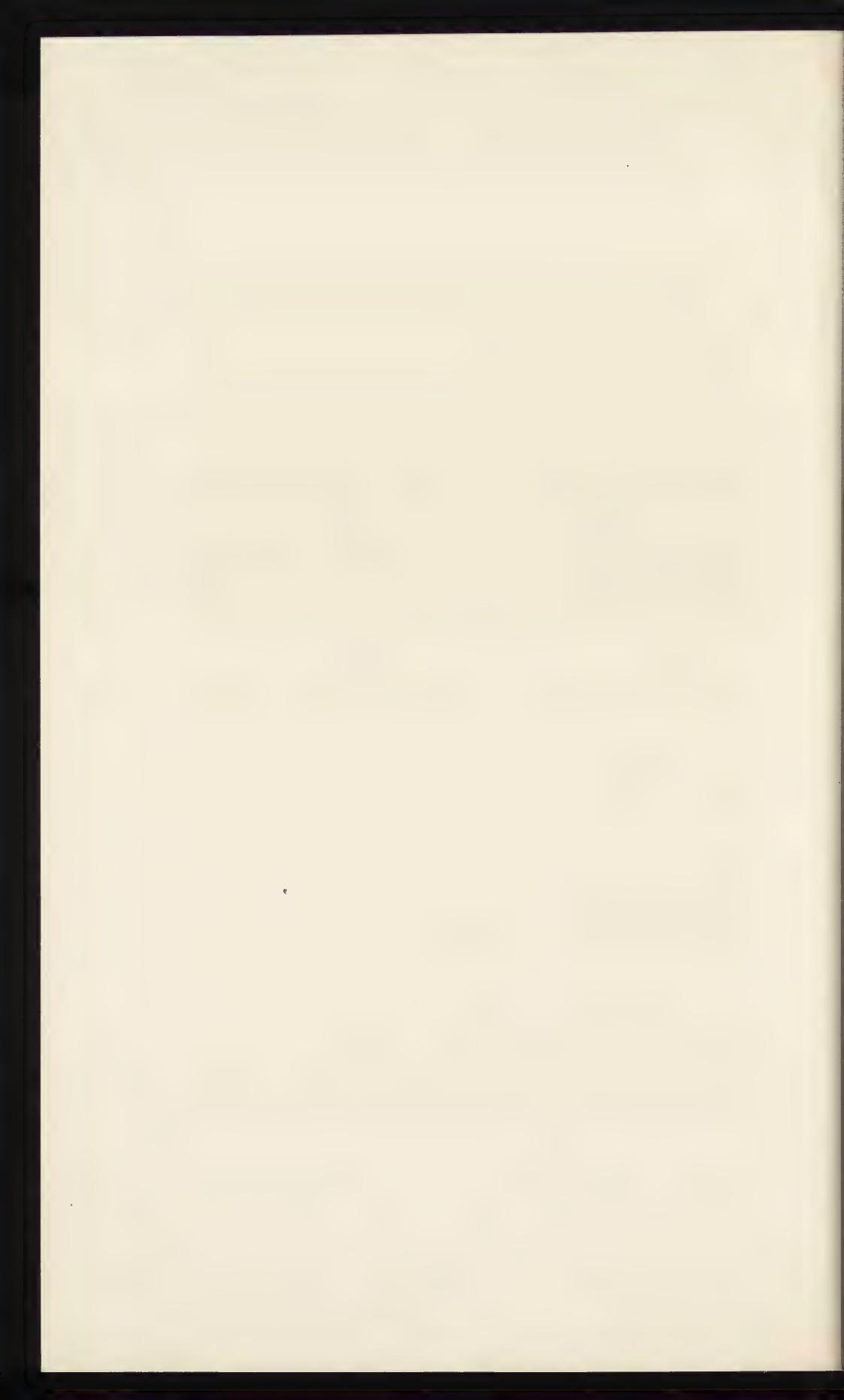
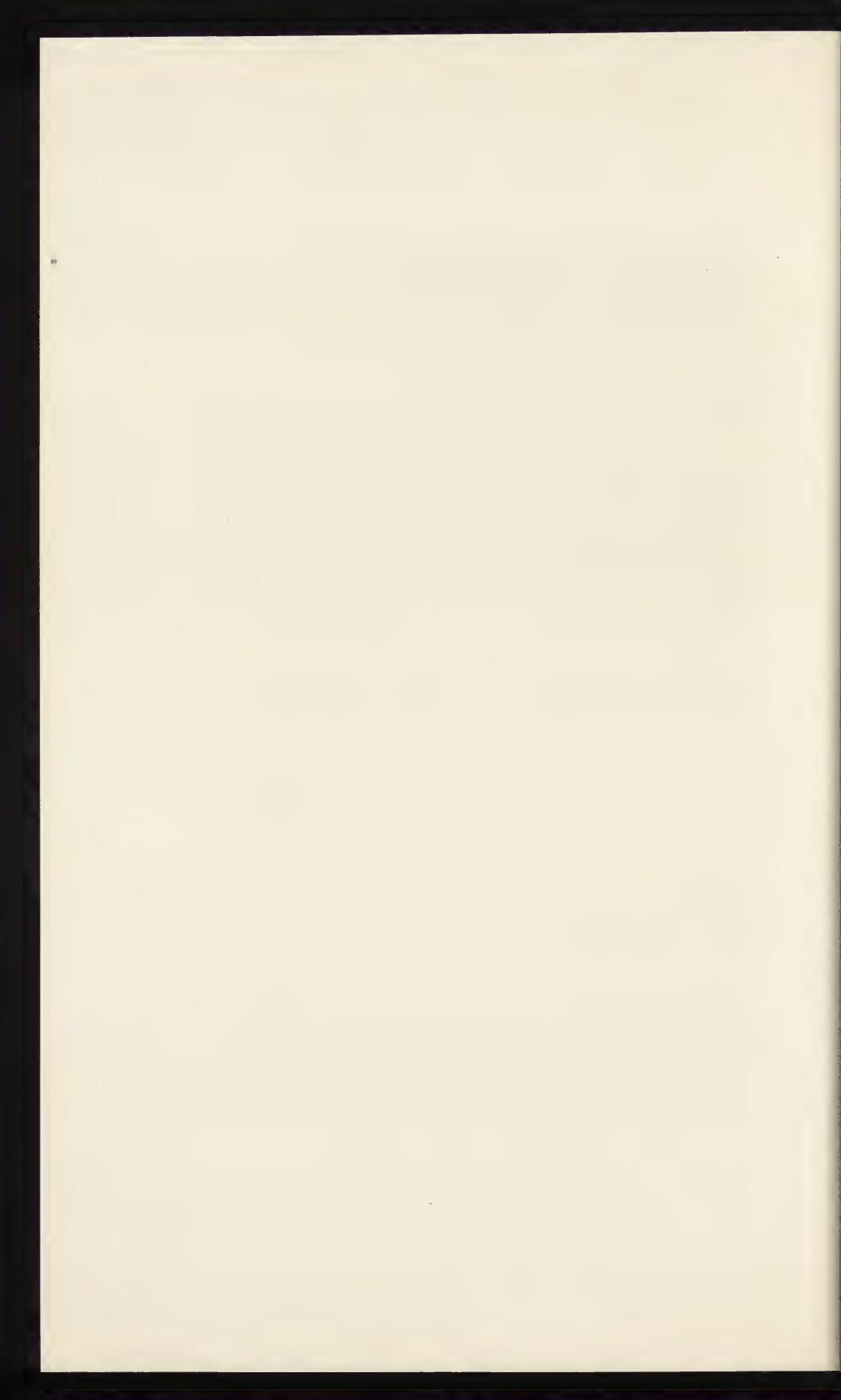


PLATE LXXI



ANTONIANOS, THE EPHESIAN
(P. 160)



and the west rooms are cleared. It took many weeks to do this, as the bottom was from 15 to 20 feet down. The upper courses of the walls (PLATE LXI) are wretchedly built of cut stone taken from other buildings. These upper courses rest upon several courses of drums and caps of columns, of soft stone, laid, like the upper part of the walls, very poorly. Just as the last ages of the Colonnade Building rest on earlier Greek walls, so in the Apse Building we find the same sign of century-long occupation of the spot; running from northeast to southwest from the west room through the front room and out through the apse are remains of well-constructed solid Greek walls approximately 18 feet below the surface. At first we thought these walls belonged to some temple, but further clearing of the apse revealed a covered stone water channel passing through one of them (PLATES LXI, LXII, LXIII).

A great quantity of pottery, and two small fragments of an inscription, were found in this building; these will be numbered 14 and 15 in the printed list;¹ another inscription (No. 13), half hidden, appears on one of the column drums, while on others various patterns have been lightly scratched. Unhappily, the shepherd boys damaged the inscription. The pottery was very heterogeneous both in style and in age. There was a great deal of ordinary stamped and polychrome Hellenistic ware. In the northeast corner of the apse, about 12 feet down, we found several bits of really fine seventh- and sixth-century vases; most of them were of Corinthian type, but one or two showed the characteristics of the so-called Cyrenaic ware.

Such was the work we accomplished on the top of the Acropolis.

On the northwest slope of the Acropolis we made further and more important discoveries. Early in November an Arab brought to camp a basketful of interesting archaic terra cotta figurines. Of course he lied when asked whence they came, but after a few days we learned that he had dug them up in his garden, the westernmost of the cultivated patches which girdle the hill at the level of the Fountain. At the time it was impossible to come to any agreement with him to allow us

¹ The inscriptions, part of which were prepared for publication by Mr. De Cou, will be published in the *American Journal of Archaeology*.

to dig his land. The difficulty was partly due to the unwillingness of the Arabs to let us dig any of the cultivated ground, and partly to the stupidity of the officers then with us, who said that they had received orders to allow us to dig in only one place at a time. They carried their stupidity so far that I was forced to use the plainest language when they tried to prevent my digging a trench from both ends at the same time.

Though at first we could make no arrangement for digging in the garden, the owner was made to understand that he must not continue his destructive looting. Knowing the feeling of the Arabs for their gardens, and in a large measure sympathizing with it, I did not press the matter, but waited, and gradually brought it about that late in the spring overtures were made to me by the owners. After many coffees and more talk, they agreed to let me hire the garden from them. The place is a flat strip (PLATE LXIV) below a ledge of rock. There is not a trace of any building on it, but some large nubs of rock, in which are cut several small rectangular niches, project a few feet above the soil. The figurines are found in the earth immediately in front of these boulders. They were apparently thrown away there, for they are in great confusion; curiously enough, they begin to appear only a few inches below the surface and continue down to stereo, forming a stratum perhaps 3 feet deep. The work was very slow. Owing to the mass of figurines, their soft and fragmentary condition, resulting from the slight depth of covering soil, and the difficulty of getting them out without injuring them, only three or four men could be kept at work at one time (PLATE LXV). Before we closed the work for the season, we had secured some three thousand complete or nearly complete figurines and a countless mass of heads and other fragments. The usual height is about 8 inches, though there are many much smaller; and there are fragments of some which must have been from 2 to 3 feet high; two nearly complete figures of stone were of this height.

Most of the figures fall into four or five types (PLATE LXVI), each of which shows many varieties of detail. The commonest type is a crowned female whose familiar attributes, shown in different combinations, are a branch of silphium, a gazelle, a wreath, and a bowl. Very common also are the figures of

PLATE LXXII



HALF LENGTH STATUES OF WOMEN
(P. 160)





PLATE LXXIII



HALF LENGTH STATUES OF WOMEN
(P. 160)

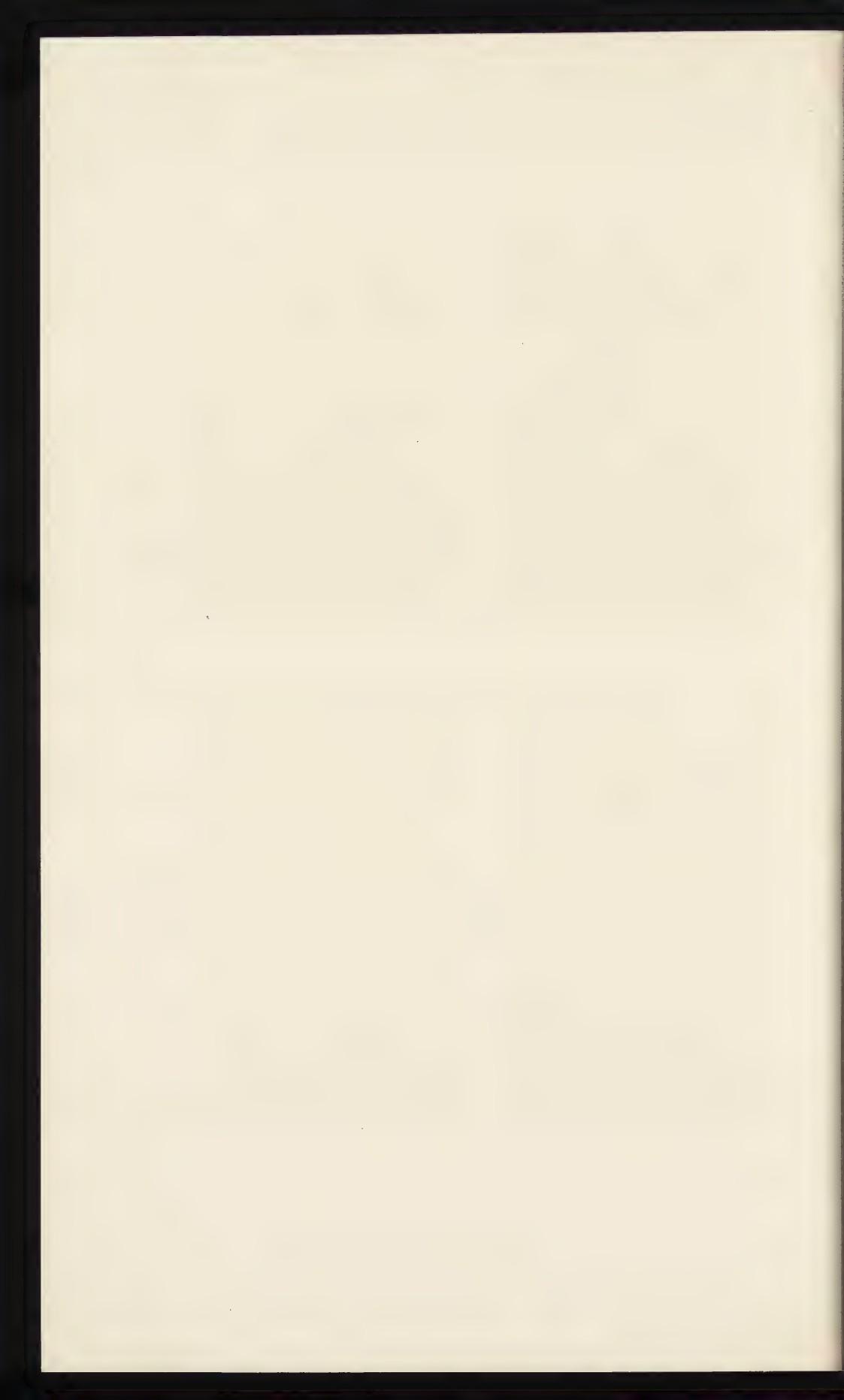


PLATE LXXIV



HALF LENGTH STATUE

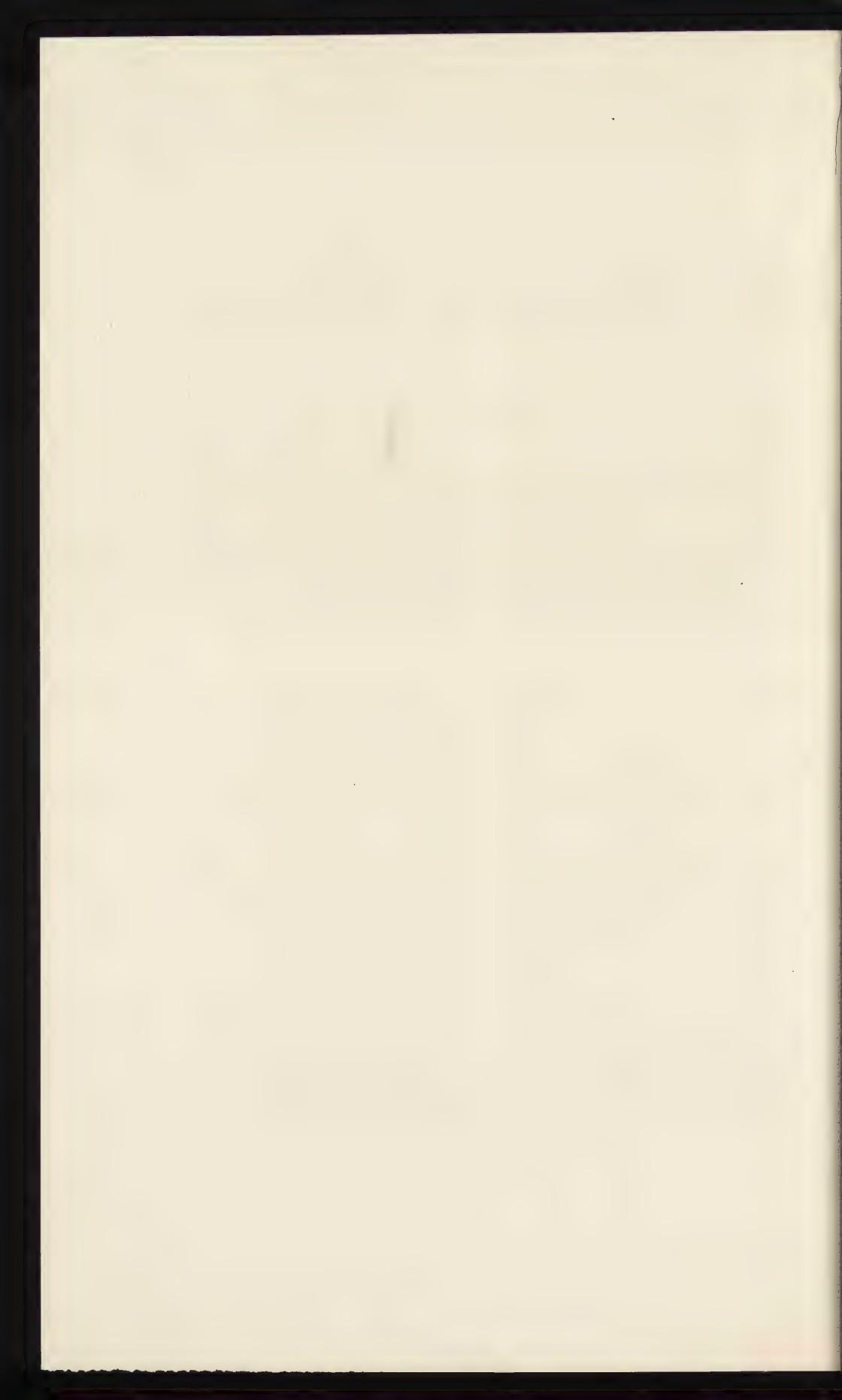


ARTEMIS



HALF LENGTH STATUES WITH UNCARVED FACES
(P. 160)





a bearded old man wearing the himation, and of a youth with a chlamys thrown over his shoulders. The last-mentioned types are of the latter part of the fifth century B.C., while the female figures are of a century earlier. Besides these commoner types, we found various other figures; among them were a small stone Hercules, a small stone ram, and a group of two figures similar to those on Etruscan sarcophagi; so that it is to be hoped that as the exploration of this region continues we shall find a more varied set of subjects. As yet only a few square feet have been dug, but tests made some 30 yards to either side show that the layer of figures is not confined to one spot, but continues over a broad extent. Oddly enough, the only traces of pottery found here were very rude hand-made cups of miniature size and a few tiny glazed skyphoi about 1 inch in diameter.

It is obvious that the archaeological importance of this find is great; but of even greater significance is the fact that the securing of the garden shows that with tact and patience we may slowly obtain the right to dig in other parts of the cultivated land nearer the Fountain.

The necropolis of Cyrene, as remarked by previous explorers, is of great extent and most impressive, surpassing in certain ways those of Myra, Makri, or Xanthus. It can be roughly divided into two portions, the earlier one consisting of tombs cut on the northern face of the hills where their long roots stretch out bare and gray toward the lower plateau and the sea (PLATES LXVII-LXIX). Here, tier upon tier round the soft curves of the hills, rise the carved façades of the hearthless houses of the dead; here, row upon row in their gray uniform of death, lie the silent hosts of the city asleep in their stone sarcophagi. Over the slopes where only the goats now pass, along the wadies where only the plumed oleanders nod in answer to the singing brook, they rest in their countless thousands. Uninvited we approach, undesired we break in upon them, but if the tide of our curiosity is not to be stemmed, let it at least be blended with loving sympathy and not be merely an expression of professional eagerness.

The later portion of the graveyard reaches over the rolling plains to the south (PLATE LXXXI). There, lining the roads or placed on commanding heights, are countless mausolea, their

ragged walls and broken columns standing like weather-worn sign posts pointing this way to the new world and that way to the old. In every crevice of the rock there is a dark entrance, the empty doorway serving now only as a passage for the gray fox, but the dark mystery within calling the excavator with the same undeniable command with which the horizon drags on, and still on, the insatiable explorer. But though many hundreds have been lit by my candle, mine was not the first light, since the incense and the torches were extinguished and the door-stones shut out the pleasant sun, to send the suddenly awakened bats fluttering to the outer day. The entire cemetery has been ransacked by robbers. Not a door have they left standing; not a sarcophagus escaped the boring of their chisels and hammer; but the metals and jewels they obtained are not essential to our purpose. They took away the pretty baubles which once shone against the dark-skinned veiled ladies, and they took the weapons that were the pride of the men, but they left much of interest, much of charm.

Having found from a superficial study that the tombs still contain vases and figurines, inscriptions and busts, we determined to clear a portion of the cemetery down to the bed rock. We chose a spot just east of the camp, and now one can see, as never before since the city was deserted, how the tombs and sarcophagi were arranged, how, as the forgetful years passed, tombs were re-used and how the wealth and capacity of the city dwindled (PLATE LXX). It is plain that the chamber tombs cut into the rock were family burial houses; it is not uncommon to find over one of the inner compartments or outside the door an inscription saying that the tomb is full. The façades of the chamber tombs are frequently of elaborate and well-cut architectural form; the interiors are almost always severely plain. The sarcophagi, on the other hand, are invariably of the most simple form, which leads me to think that they are of later date than the chamber tombs. Another point to notice is that the façades of the chamber tombs are often injured by rough niches, cut without any regard to the lines of the façade. These niches were, as our discoveries show, frequently used for the insertion of busts of the later generations who re-used the tombs.

PLATE LXXV



MARBLE STATUE ABOVE LIFE SIZE
(P. 161)

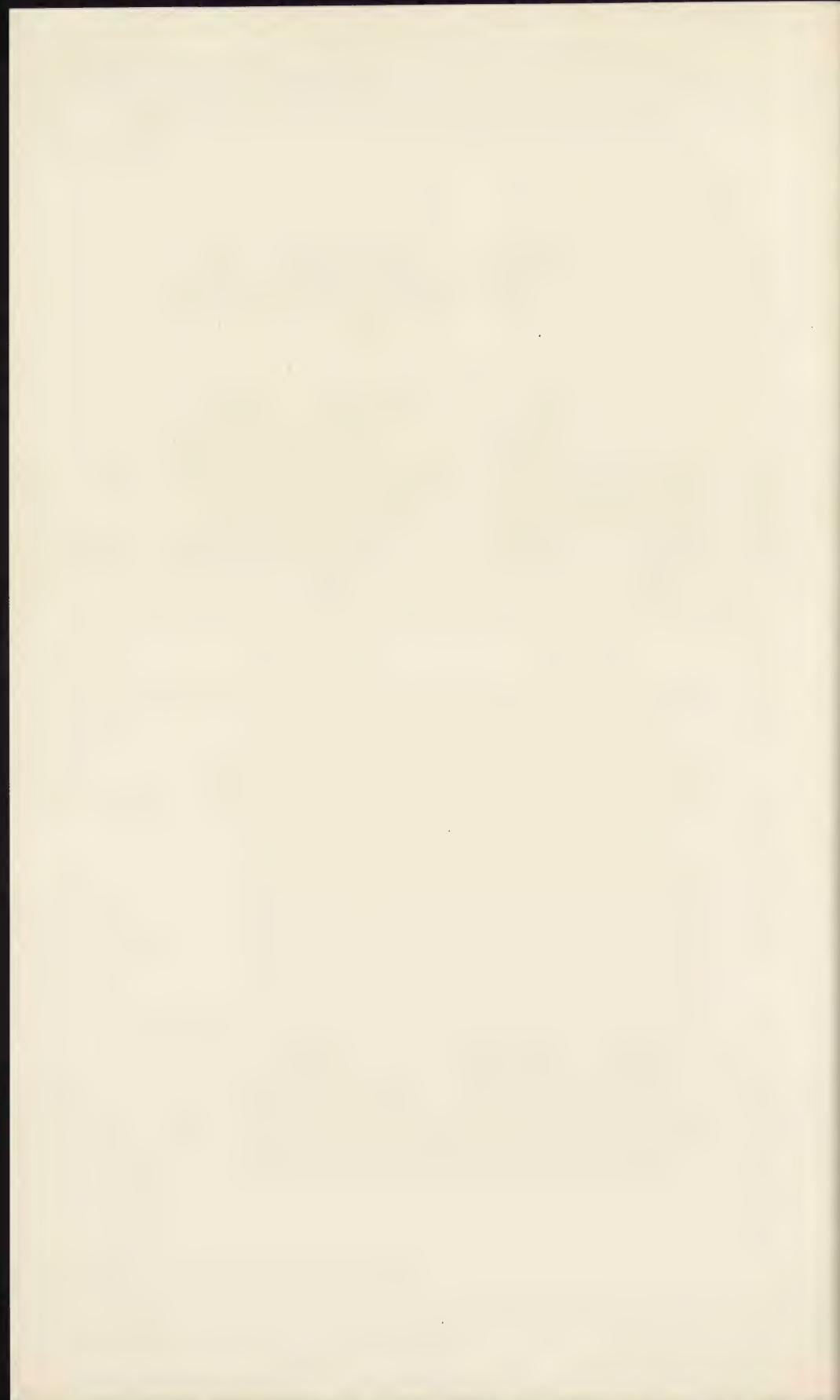


PLATE LXXVI



SEATED FIGURE FROM BUILDING SOUTH OF THE ACROPOLIS



TERRACE WALL OF ENCLOSURE SOUTH OF THE ACROPOLIS
(P. 161)

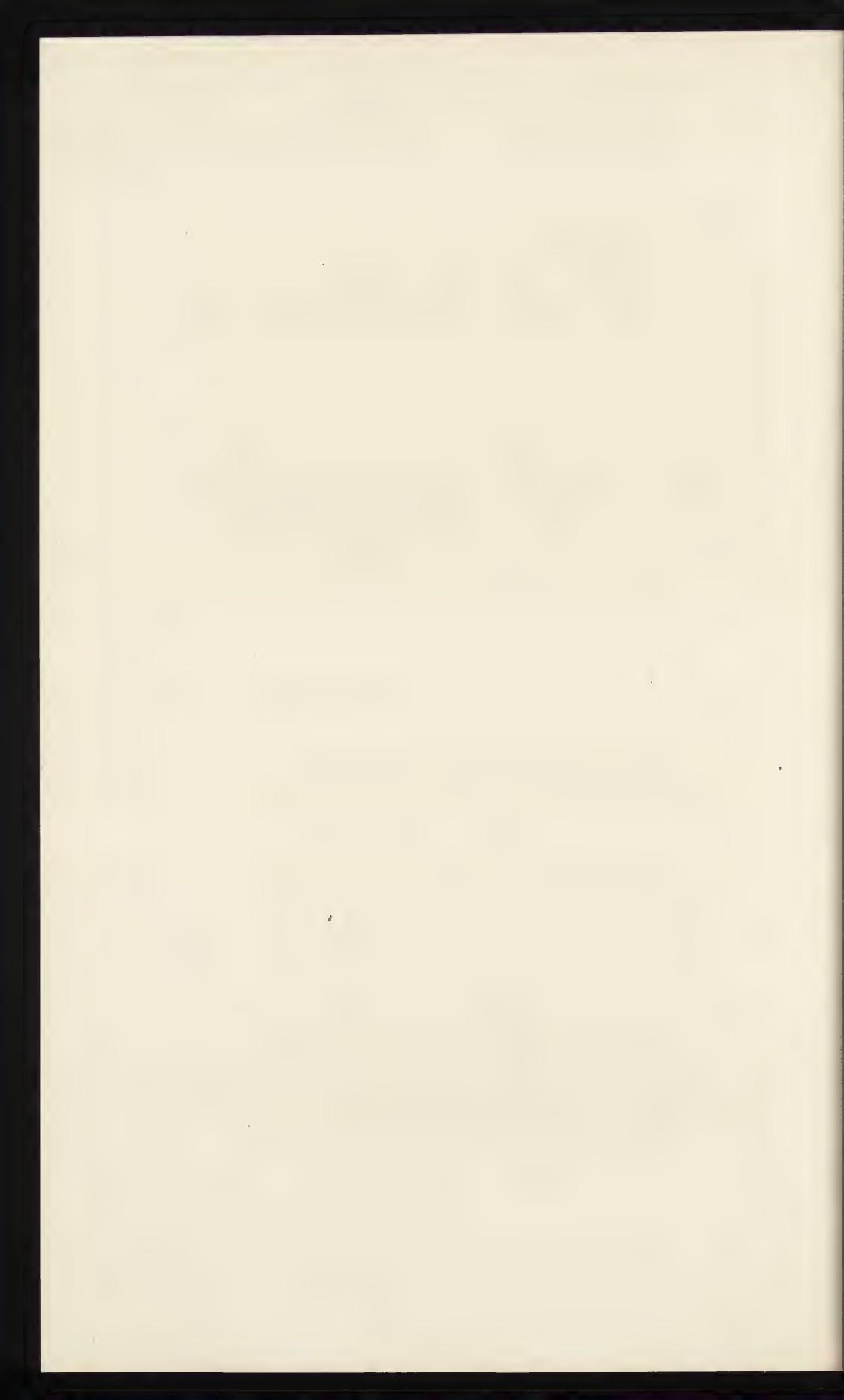


PLATE LXXVII



HEADLESS FEMALE STATUES
(P. 162)





The most frequent inscriptions are merely names of the dead, but a few marble stelae were found with verses of some degree of merit cut upon them. Busts, too, of all degrees of excellence, were brought to light, and quantities of little odds and ends. There were many terra cotta lamps of various Greek and Roman types, glass bottles, some very good figurines of the kind that Tanagra first made us familiar with (PLATE LXIX), pins, strigils, and one mirror.

As yet there has not been time to do more than roughly clean and sort the quantities of vase fragments; among them we have found many of really fine red-figured ware, similar in general character to the product of the Greek potter's wheel; but they exhibit slight differences which lead me to believe that they were made in Cyrene, a city so large and wealthy that there can be little doubt that all the Greek arts of hand and mind were practised and cultivated there. Two vases of which, though broken, we were fortunate enough to find the essential portions are Pan-Athenaic amphorae of the fourth century B.C. It is a noteworthy point in the study of this class of vase that more have been found in the Cyrenaica than in any other region. Furthermore I believe that all the Cyrenaic examples are of the fourth century or later, and they are of a special outline. Taking these facts into consideration, it seems to me not unlikely that we shall be able to prove that these vases are not the actual prizes given to the victors of the Athenian games, but are copies and imitations of such prizes and represent a local ceramic fashion of Cyrene, somewhat as the Arretine vases reproduce Alexandrian metal ware. If these are the actual prizes, it is certainly an amazing coincidence that so many have been found in one region, a region, furthermore, which has never been carefully excavated.

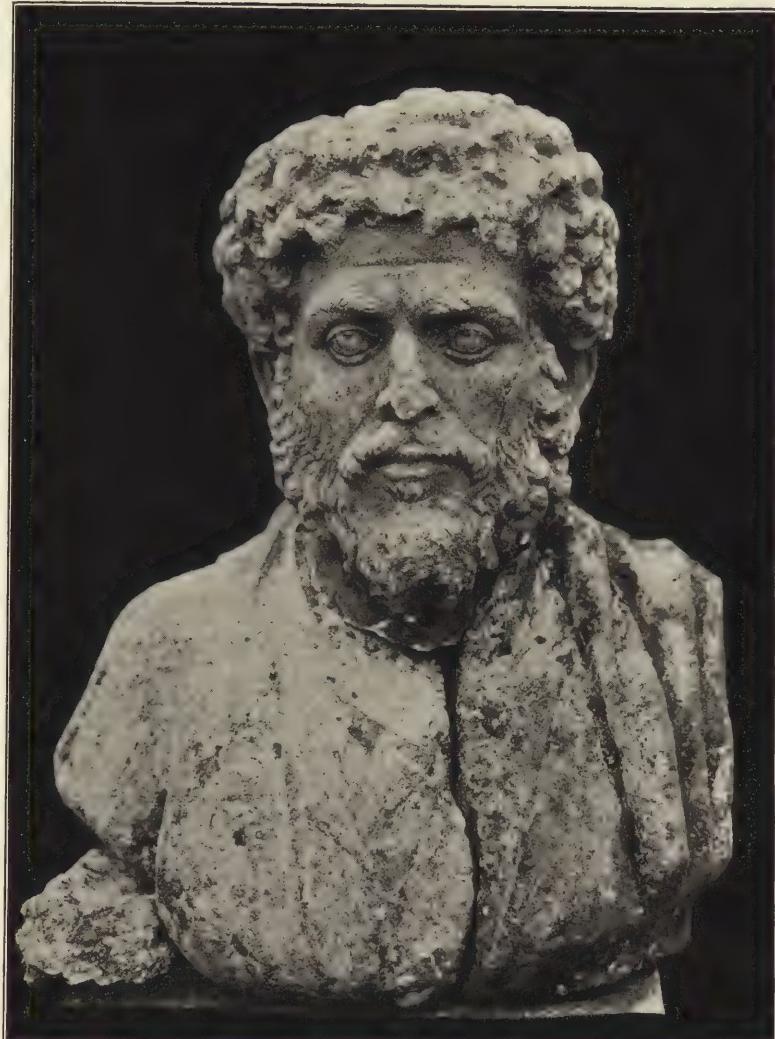
As the seasons go on we shall continue clearing more and more of the necropolis, for it is probably the place where we are most certain to find vases; very likely we may discover some early graves which had been overgrown and forgotten before the city had fallen a prey to the grave robbers. Should we have the good fortune to find such early graves, there is no doubt that we shall make interesting discoveries of pottery, for already bits brought us by Arabs show that the archaic potters

of Cyrene were as skilful as those of better known Greek cities.

I have now in general terms described the regular work of the past season; there remains to tell of various discoveries, mostly of sculpture and inscriptions, which were from time to time made by us either as we wandered among the ruins, or as we made slight preliminary excavations preparatory to work this coming year or necessary to save some object which the Arab ploughs had exposed. One such object is the figure in high relief, and of about half life size, of the athlete, 'Antonianos, otherwise known as the Fool, the Ephesian.' We found this figure face down in the dirt in front of the tomb which we cleared to serve us as a photographic dark room. It is a figure of no great merit (PLATE LXXI), and certainly not earlier than the latter half of the second century A.D. A much better figure is the torso of Artemis, with quiver on her back (PLATE LXXIV). This came from the wady which runs from the Fountain past the Zawiya. Until we have the time and the facilities of a library to make a careful study of these marbles it would be unwise to try and date them too closely; but the Artemis is obviously of good Hellenistic style. A charming torso of a Nereid, exhibiting, however, hardly a sign by which we can date it except in the most general way, was found in the wady east of the camp, the Wady Tahouna, or Windmill Wady, as we have called it from the name given by the workmen to a fine circular tomb at its head. An interesting point about this Nereid is that she was evidently carved not to stand separate and alone, attracting and attractive because of her grace and beauty, but was made to serve as an ornament for some building.

There are some fifteen figures which form a class by themselves (PLATES LXXII-LXXIV). They are half-length, life-size statues of women. The earliest dates from about the third century B.C., the latest from some six hundred years later. They are peculiar in many respects. In the first place, they are all half length and were probably made to stand on the low, rectangular bases, inscribed with names, which are often found close beside them. Both the statues and the bases have been found more frequently near the built tombs of the upper

PLATE LXXVIII



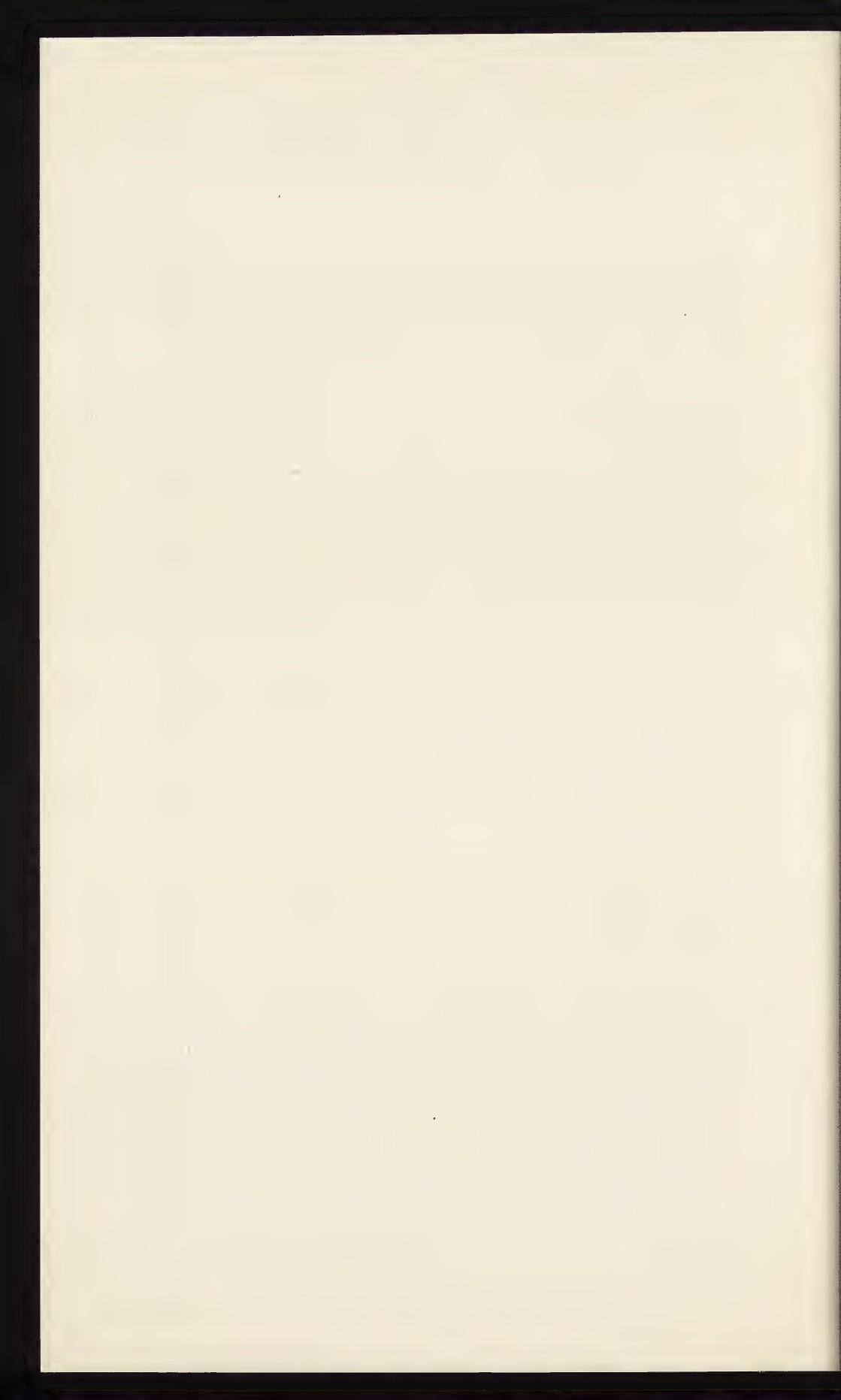
PORTRAIT BUST, LIFE SIZE
(P. 162)



PLATE LXXIX



ATHENA
(For side view see Plate XLVII)



southern plateau than elsewhere. The pose, with the right arm bent across the waist and the left raised to the face, is repeated without change, as is also the arrangement of the drapery, which is drawn up over the back of the head and the hair. But the strangest feature of this drapery is that in two cases it is drawn across the face and held in the left hand, leaving only the eyes and brow visible, covering the faces exactly as the women at Cyrene do to-day. It is clear that this was a stock type of grave statue, and the fact that we have found no statues of men in any way resembling these might suggest that the female represented was not the person buried in the tomb but a deity. A curious technical point disproves this suggestion; there are several examples which show the figure carved completely except the face, which is left as a perpendicular, semi-cylindrical smooth surface (PLATE LXXIV). Did these statues represent any conventionalized goddess, the face would have been carved, as well as the rest of the figure. The fact that the faces of some of them are left smooth can only be explained, I think, on the theory that they were prepared as portrait statues, the likeness to be added when the statue was ordered; and furthermore the faces must have been painted, for the unbroken vertical surface would render the carving of the features impossible.

The headless marble female figure (PLATE LXXV) was found close to a large tomb (?) which we hope to excavate next year. The statue is about 6 feet high, and the similarity in feeling to the Nike of Samothrace is striking. There is the same magnificent flux and flow of life, the same grandness of design, the same mastery of execution that enabled the sculptor to represent a splendid large body which is neither clumsy nor dumpy and which, though heavily draped, is neither hidden nor swaddled by the garments that take life from and flutter around the pulsing shape within.

Four other fine semi-colossal statues of women, dating from the third century B.C., were found in an enclosure outside the walls (PLATE LXXVI), on the far side of the wady which protects the southern side of the Acropolis. One of these is a seated figure, which came from the upper terrace of the enclosure (PLATE LXXVI). Unfortunately the head is gone and she

carries no attributes; that she represents a deity can, however, scarcely be doubted, for in the earth immediately below her chair we found several terra-cotta figurines evidently representing the same being. These figurines are of the sixth century B.C. and show that some form of worship had been established at this spot outside the walls in the early days of the city's life. This fact has a strong bearing on our future work and shows that we need not be too disappointed if we are unable for the present to excavate the gardens. The smallest of the other three figures was found close by the seated one, while the remaining two had fallen over the retaining wall which holds up the terrace where the others stood. Their heads, made of separate blocks of marble, may yet be found, for the condition of the statues implies that they were never much maltreated. Even without their heads they are splendid in their elegance and self-restraint. The sculptor who made them is forgotten, the religion that drove his chisel has vanished as a wind over the sea, but these figures rise before us to stir our tired bodies and our jaded senses with the reminder of a great valor which has gone from the world (PLATE LXXVII).

Among the graves east of the camp we found several busts of various sizes, most of them of no artistic value whatever. One, however, of life size, is a strong bit of work of the first century A.D. (PLATE LXXVIII). Though not refined in treatment, it shows a pleasing simplicity and strength. The easy, natural pose of the head, the growth of the hair on the cheek, the mobile lip and nostril, and above all the slightly furrowed brow make a portrait which possesses distinction.

Last of the pieces which I desire to speak of here (though there are several other statues and reliefs) is the head of Athena, which, as I have said above, was found in the Colonnade Building (PLATES XLVII, LXXIX). Fortunate is the excavator who can add to the world's store of beauty an object such as this, from the best period of Greek sculpture. The goddess wears the Corinthian helmet pushed back on her head, leaving a diadem of heavy hair rippling across her broad, serene brow and gathered behind in a simple, massive braid that falls on the nape of her neck. Very striking is the contrast of the

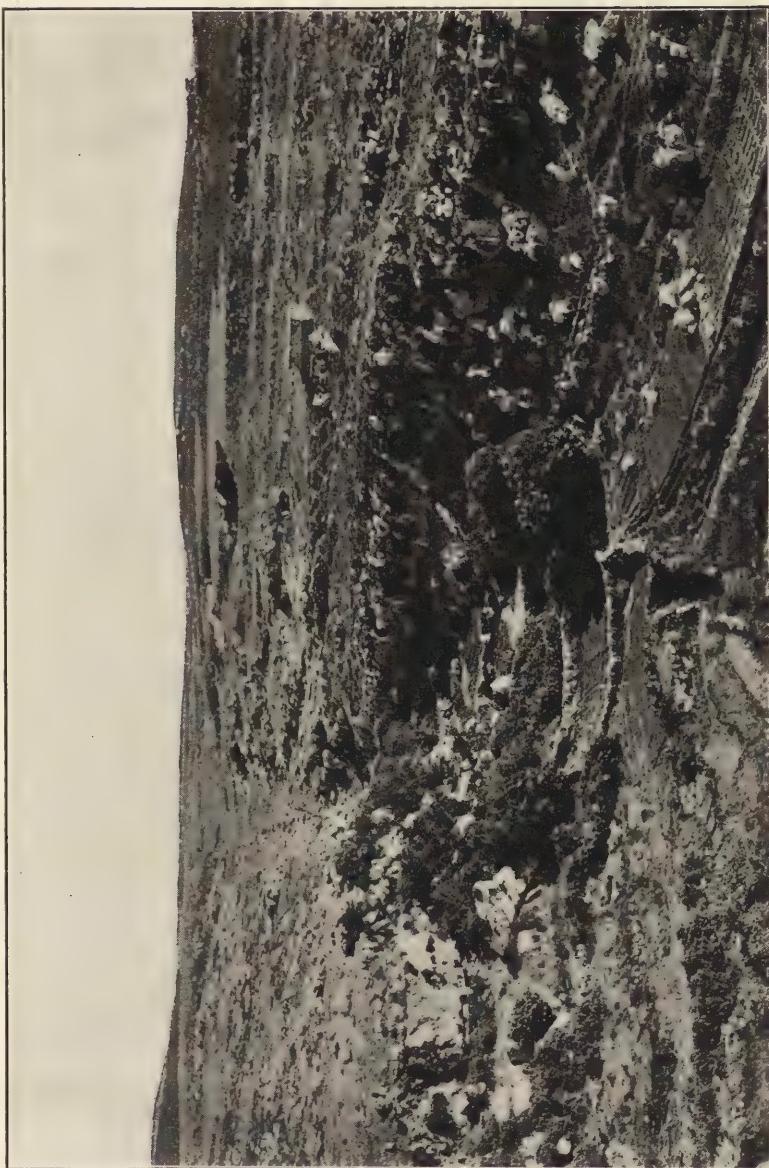
PLATE LXXX



CYRENE: LOOKING NORTH FROM THE FOUNTAIN
(The building in the centre of the picture is the Sennussi Convent, Zawiya; p. 147)



PLATE LXXXI



CYRENE: VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST. FROM THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE ACROPOLIS
(P. 157)



strong, unruffled curve of the helmet above the lovely face. The head bends slightly to the left, like a flower on its stem. The eyes are clear, straight-looking, gentle; the cheeks full, above the vigorous chin; the mouth sensitive as the dew on the grass, but strong and firm as one of Nature's laws. A great individual master was he who carved this face, which looks at us across the ages of vanished time with the tranquillity of perfectly accomplished beauty.

With such things as this to discover, things to keep alive the fires of hope and give vigor to the pallid enthusiasms of young students, it would be a sin if the Institute should ever allow any tragedies or difficulties to stop the work which has been begun from being carried to its due conclusion.

RICHARD NORTON.

September 8, 1911.

VASES AND VASE FRAGMENTS FOUND AT CYRENE

THE lack of proper facilities at the site for cleaning, sorting, and classifying the material has made it impossible to present at this time a complete and comprehensive report on the vases found at Cyrene. The vase fragments found at the excavation, however, have been numerous enough to justify a series of generalizations which will probably be fully corroborated as the work continues. It seems likely that we are now in possession of specimens of all the varieties of pottery to be found at Cyrene, unless the discovery of the Pre-Cyrenaic city reveals the presence of an early, Libyan ware, which so far has not been forthcoming.

During the months of March and April the excavations on the Acropolis were conducted at deeper levels than those heretofore explored, and the preponderance of local Geometric ware, noted in the preceding Report, was marked in the lowest levels. In the central room of the "apse building" a large amphora of this ware was recovered, in fragments, and its characteristics could be more easily studied than in the case of isolated fragments. The technique is uniformly poor and the decoration applied with the firing at a very low temperature, since the color is extremely friable and, in fact, washes off in water. This ware is so common throughout the lowest levels that it is probably a local product.

Stamped ware is also common at the four- and the ten-foot levels and as a characteristic local mark shows the silphium plant more or less conventionalized, usually stamped four times as a single motive around the centre of the vase; this variety seems to have been confined to shallow bowls with a low foot.

The amount of fragments brought into camp by Arabs (provenience unknown) increased enormously during the last half of the season. Sherds of every kind found at the excavations are represented among them, but especially noteworthy

is a large number of fragments of Arretine ware, including twenty-six fragments containing parts of signatures. The source of these fragments, which undoubtedly all come from the same site, will probably be discovered during the next campaign and systematically explored.¹ Also we may mention several sherds of the ware ordinarily designated as "Cyrenaic." No fragment of this ware with a definite figured subject has yet come to light, but the salient features, such as a white slip, pomegranate and lotus chain, applied purple color, are all present. The few fragments of this style yielded by the excavation proper all come from the lowest levels.

A fragment of the neck of a Proto-Corinthian oinochoe of the usual shape, long neck and conical body, was also brought in by Arabs.

So far the evidence seems to warrant the following assumptions: after the foundation of the city, Proto-Corinthian, Corinthian, and Rhodian wares were imported, and the real Cyrenaic probably followed suit as a local industry. It is, of course, possible that all the vases were of local manufacture, but considering that so far only one unmistakable local variety has been found, and that the various sherds belonging to the Proto-Corinthian, Corinthian, Rhodian, Attic black-and-red figured all display the identical characteristics of such ware found elsewhere, it is easier to believe them to be foreign importations. Whether the red-figured ware made in the fourth century at Cyrene was imported or of local manufacture cannot as yet be determined.

JOSEPH CLARK HOPPIN.

¹ From a study of these fragments and signatures I feel very sure that besides importing the true Arretine ware the potters of Cyrene made vases of the same type and of almost equal beauty.—R. N.

OBJECTS OF TERRA COTTA FOUND AT CYRENE

DURING the past season a few entire terra cotta figurines and numerous fragments were discovered in the tombs to the east of the house, and on the Acropolis. The majority of these are of a good Greek period. Of those from the tombs the most important represents a female figure, perhaps Pandora, seated on a box with a gable-shaped cover. Another example of this same type, also from the Cyrenaica, is in the Louvre. Also from the tombs is a small figure of Psyche (height .095 m.); a bull's head (h. .14 m.); 2 jointed dolls; a bas-relief of a horse's head; several astragali; a nude leg with clasped ornament above the knee (h. .12 m.); and several fragments of a goose.

On the Acropolis were found: one draped female figure (h. .107 m.), archaic, with arms hanging straight down at sides; a Hellenistic head, characterizing an elderly woman, but with portrait features (h. .041 m.); one Cupid on a dolphin (h. .105 m.); a head of Athena with crested helmet (h. .13 m.).

A complete enumeration of the figurines mentioned on p. 156 of the director's report is impossible at present. The following is a brief sketch of the principal types. The numbers in parenthesis represent the quantity of each type found in the first 765 purchased from the Arabs, and show approximately the proportion of types in the entire find.

Youth, either nude, or with chlamys over shoulders and hanging at sides (170).

Male, entirely draped figures, some bearded (128).

Female figures, in chiton, holding silphium in either right or left hand, which is raised, and wreath in other hand hanging at side. Standing figure, with left leg slightly bent and showing through garment (119).

Female figures, similar to above, but with silphium in lowered hand, and bowl in raised hand (60).

Female figures, similar to above, with silphium in raised hand, and stag at feet, with the other hand resting on its head (32).

Female figures, similar to above, but with small stag clasped in raised arm, and silphium in lowered hand (7).

All the figures of the six types just mentioned are from .14 to .18 m. in height.

Female figures of same type as above, but smaller (cir. .10 m.) and of poorer workmanship and little detail (64).

Female figures, small. Entire figure including arms wrapped tightly in chiton (5); h. cir. .077.—.08 m.

Heads, broken from bodies of above types (180).

Many of the figurines enumerated above have archaic features, others are as late as the fourth or third centuries B.C.

Among the terra cotta finds should also be enumerated 77 of the so-called loom weights, either round and flat or pyramidal in shape. Both types are perforated, the round weights usually with two holes, the others with only one.

About 125 terra cotta lamps were found, either entire or fragmentary, and mainly of a Greek period. The Greek lamps are of three types: those with stirrup-shaped handle, with small horn on side and closed top, and with open top. Several of the later Roman type have figures in relief.

Not many coins were found. They were all of bronze and badly corroded and will require careful cleaning. During the winter quite a large number of better preserved coins of bronze and silver were purchased from Arabs. Their provenience is of course unknown, but must in the majority of cases be local.

Mention should also be made of the large number of pin heads found in the tombs. They are made of glass paste, and were originally gilded. They are all bored on one side for the insertion of a bronze pin, and five specimens were found with the bronze pin attached. In one tomb alone several hundred pin heads were found.

CHARLES DENSMORE CURTIS.

MEDICAL WORK AT CYRENE, 1910-1911

As Medical Officer to the Expedition in charge of the excavations at Cyrene for the first campaign I have the honor to submit the following Report.¹

The health of the members of the party was generally excellent and gave very little cause for anxiety. Nevertheless, the accidents and other ailments which befell some of us, though fortunately not serious, showed that it will be a wise precaution to have the services of a doctor each season. In the fatal disaster which, to our deep and lasting sorrow, befell Mr. De Cou, there was unfortunately no question of applying medical aid ; the murderers had done their work too thoroughly.

In addition to the care of the health of my colleagues my duties included rendering medical and surgical aid to our workmen, and it was thought desirable also to treat any other natives who applied for help. Such treatment had to be generally of a simple character, analogous to that of the Casualty Department of a general hospital, and subject to the same disadvantages often enhanced by the difficulty of language, the condition of the dwellings, and complete ignorance of the most elementary hygiene on the part of the natives, and indifference to it. Anything of the nature of in-patient work was out of the question ; the local officials deemed it wiser that so far as possible visits to sick persons in their native dwellings should be avoided, so that, with a few exceptions in urgent cases, all patients were seen at the Camp.

We planned at first to receive from natives asking for treatment a small gift in lieu of a fee, but soon found this impracticable owing to the poverty of the country. It was more

¹ The Expedition was fortunate in having as its Medical Officer a man of broad and thorough training. Dr. Sladden has a degree in Arts as well as in Medicine from the University of Oxford ; he had worked also in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

politic to abandon such a scheme rather than refuse to see the patients, for their good-will and friendliness were of chief importance to us.

There is little doubt that the local people appreciated the means of obtaining medical aid. They were a little slow to grasp the limitations of one's power to heal, but were never troublesome on that account; if disappointed, they kindly ascribed to the will of Allah any failure to cure. But the strongest faith was shown by one who on the death of his father came to ask for his resurrection. My regret at being unable to help him in his trouble was tinged with pardonable pride at receiving such an unique request. Throughout the season there was much that was interesting both from the professional and from the scientific and the anthropological points of view, though probably nothing entirely novel was seen.

The first "consulting-room" was the roadside, an arrangement admirably suited to the natives, who delighted in crowding around to see the fun, but not convenient from a surgeon's point of view. After a few weeks the Camp being put in order, a tent was set aside for use as a surgery, and did duty throughout the winter. In the spring this was abandoned in favor of a large and well-lit tomb which, despite its old associations, proved more convenient in every way, and should serve for the same purpose next season. It is a pleasure to mention here the useful help given frequently and with great willingness and intelligence in the surgery by George Morgan, one of the servants who accompanied the expedition. At one time when I was partially disabled this alone enabled me to carry on the daily work in the surgery without interruption.

Previous medical reports on the district are few in number, and those travellers who have made any such notes have dealt chiefly with the coast towns of Bengazi, Derna, and Bomba and their environs. Apparently no modern medical man has ever before had the opportunity of settling for several months at an inland point of the Cyrenaica, such as Cyrene. On the other hand, my opportunities of investigating the hygienic conditions of the coast towns were scanty; for literature dealing with these very complete references can be found in Hildebrand's voluminous book on the Cyrenaica (Carl Georgi, Bonn;

1903). In the report of the Jewish Commission appointed in 1908 to travel through the Cyrenaica, a short medical topography by Dr. Eder is included. I had no opportunities of observing the Jews of the coast towns, and inland there are but few Jews, but Dr. Eder's notes on the Arabs and their prevalent diseases are substantially in agreement with my own experience. His military medical informants at Derna and Tripoli appear to have been singularly optimistic with regard to the health of their soldiers ; at Derna there was said to have been no disease among the troops for a year. My experience with the men stationed at Cyrene was, that diarrhoea and dysentery were both prevalent among them, while quite the usual proportion of victims suffered from syphilis. The soldiers, however, were foreigners to the country and the conditions of their feeding and housing were very bad.

At Cyrene during the period of our stay, from October to May, the temperature was never tropical and at times was cold ; in February on two days there was a slight fall of snow, and cold heavy rains were frequent in December and January. The coolness of the climate during our stay came rather as a surprise to many of us ; it is probably determined by the height of Cyrene above sea level (1800-2000 feet), by the formation of the country in wide plateaus and terraced hills, facing due north, by the proximity of the Mediterranean and the consequent trend of the winds.

The prevailing winds are from the north and northwest and certainly tend to make the climate cool. By contrast, when the "Gibli" or south wind blows, a type of scirocco intensely hot and suffocating, charged with fine dust from the desert, one realizes the benefit of the prevailing north wind.

Except at the height of the rainy season (December and January) there is no standing water to be seen in the district, and by the end of April most of the wadies are dry. But a few springs, and notably the fountain of Apollo at Cyrene, flow constantly throughout the year ; and bearing in mind the heavy rainfall of the winter months, we can see that with a comprehensive scheme of conservation the country could be made to supply water in quantity sufficient for a far larger population than is at present found there. Under present conditions the

water supply, after irrigating a few acres of garden, is allowed to trickle down the hills to waste.

I saw no mosquitoes at Cyrene, but would not undertake, on seven months' experience, to say there are none. Likewise I found no evidence of malaria, and this agrees with the observations of others, who have found malaria only on the coast, at Derna and Bomba.

The inhabitants are mainly Bedouin Arabs; there are a few Cretans near Cyrene at Marsa Sousa, the nearest coast settlement, and a sprinkling of negroes from the Sudan. All are Moslems, of varying degrees of strictness.

They are not a clean people, partly no doubt owing to local circumstances, but partly from their Oriental acquiescence in things as they are. The local soap is poor in quality and often hard to obtain; a great boon to the people, if they would use it, would be a cheap and readily available supply of good soap.

There are no doctors and no drugs. A few of the old men, generally in their dotage, acquire a reputation as healers, and practise principally the use of cautery and the seton on patients, who seem to realize the futility of these methods, but who bow to tradition and public opinion.

The cauterization is performed by means of a piece of metal heated in a brazier and applied to the skin for a couple of seconds. No special form of instrument is used and the area cauterized varies. No dressing or cover is applied subsequently. I have seen patients with scars following this treatment for cough and bronchitis, for abdominal pain, and for joint pains, and one notable case of sciatica where the leg had been lightly cauterized with a metal disc about half an inch in diameter, at intervals of two inches from the buttock down the posterior aspect of the leg to the ankle. The operation had been skilfully done, but apparently without any benefit to the patient.

The seton is a very common mode of treatment. A coarse linen or cotton thread, generally dyed blue, is passed under the skin surface within the subcutaneous tissue for about an inch, then out again, and the two free ends loosely tied. A large sewing needle is used for the purpose, and no attempt to clean or prepare the skin first is made. Consequently some suppuration invariably occurs, but is rarely very serious in its extent.

The site of application of the seton is generally at the seat of pain, such as the epigastrium in dyspepsia. Frequently ophthalmia of all kinds is treated by insertion of a seton to the outer side of the orbit of the affected eye; corneal ulcers and opacities, and cataract, are also treated thus, or by an alternative method of passing the setons through the auricle of the corresponding ear. Amongst other cases seen where the seton had been applied were: a boy with curvature of the spine, with setons applied over the curve; a woman with ventral hernia, another with chronic tympanitic abdomen, and a man with a tapeworm, all liberally stitched as to their abdominal walls. A phthisical patient had similar stitches at each apex in front, whilst one with acute rheumatism carried them in each wrist.

Occasionally open wounds are dressed with leaves; more often a dirty rag, or nothing, suffices, and the condition of large chronic ulcerating surfaces or wounds under such treatment defies description. Nevertheless in many cases healing does ultimately occur.

I saw one of these native healers treating an abscess by murmuring prayers and then spitting on it; later the same patient came to sample modern methods which in a few days gave more satisfactory results. The use of written charms carried on the person is quite common, and several of these were shown to me, generally consisting of passages from the Koran.

The people are ignorant of nearly all Western medical lore, though rumors of it have reached them, and any traveller passing through the country is soon besieged by patients. They know of Jennerian vaccination, and I had several requests for this preventive measure from Arabs going to a neighboring district where smallpox was prevalent.

The natives have a systematic method of treating fractured limbs which has quite a rational basis. They apply splints made from bark and softened in water, shaping them to the limb. The splints are left on for as many days as the patient has years to his credit, so that on a boy of fourteen the splint remains for a fortnight, while on a old man of seventy, presumably it would be kept on for ten weeks. Their skill in applying splints was impressed upon me by the case of a man suffering from a compound fracture of the upper arm, the result

of a bullet wound. Inflicted a month before, the wounds had never been dressed, but the whole upper arm, wrapped in rags, had been very neatly cased in with strong bark, and windows cut in the splints to relieve the pressure on the wounds. Owing to suppuration no attempt at union of the broken fragments had occurred, but had the fracture not been compound there is little doubt that the excellent setting would have insured good union.

A practical and quite up-to-date remedy for headache, which I witnessed on one occasion, was a form of massage of the scalp. This was carried on briskly for about ten minutes, and then the masseur concluded operations by giving a vigorous twitch to the root of the patient's nose. The local cure for jaundice consists of three shallow incisions made vertically in the forehead.

Besides the seton and the cautery, very commonly used as a remedy for localized pain, there is a favorite practice of pigmenting the painful area by a tattooing process. Although I did not see the actual method of application, nor the material used, I was informed that the skin was pricked with a needle and the pigment, producing a deep blue color, firmly rubbed in. The favorite patterns were circles, and short lines in series crossed by longer ones, and many variations of these designs. Several cases of pain in the knee had been marked thus, and I saw also a case of mitral disease where the left breast had been tattooed. Tattooing for purposes of ornamentation and tribal distinction is, of course, quite common, as also is the custom of slitting the nostrils of infants.

As an instance of local superstition in matters of health, an old Arab consulted me for abdominal pain which he said had been laid upon him some months previously by the curse of some infidel unknown. He believed that the effect of the curse could only be removed by an infidel doctor of the same faith as the offender, who, he thought, was either a Jew or a Christian; so, hearing of the presence of a "Nazrani" doctor in the district, he came to try his luck. He went away with his faith cure supplemented by a strong dose of castor oil, and no more was heard of him.

In the course of seven months 721 patients applied for treatment, making in all 1229 visits. The cost of drugs and dress-

ings, together with a margin for depreciation of instruments, works out at five-pence (ten cents) per patient, or three-pence per visit. It goes without saying that treatment was necessarily simple in character, and that a good proportion of the cases were trivial only.

A detailed analysis of the cases seen is not of special value, but an outline of the trend of disease among the Arabs of Cyrene may be of interest. Their commonest diseases are ophthalmia and its sequelae; syphilis in many forms and all its stages; and tuberculosis, also in many forms. One must also record a large number of cases of impetigo, many very chronic, and of skin complaints arising from the attacks of parasites conveniently classed as macroscopic.

The commonest conjunctivitis seen was the contagious form trachoma, but slight muco-purulent conjunctivitis was by no means uncommon, and all forms were much aggravated by lack of cleanliness. The purulent eyelids of an infant might often be seen covered with flies, while neither child nor mother made the slightest attempt to brush them away. As one might expect, many cases of long-continued and severe conjunctivitis lead on to such sequelae as corneal ulcer, nebulae, general opacity of the cornea, anterior staphyloma, anterior polar cataract, general shrinking of the eyeball, or complete loss of vision; and examples of all these were seen. Squint was also very common, especially inwards and upwards. Several examples of pterygium were seen, and also senile cataracts. Very few cases of iritis, and none of glaucoma, appeared, and myopia was very rare.

Of thirty cases diagnosed as syphilitic the greater number were either late secondary or tertiary. Gummatus ulcers were common, while five perforated ulcerated palates were seen. In a remarkable case of advanced syphilitic rhinitis, the whole of the nose and central part of the face had sloughed away, so that one looked directly on to the posterior wall of the pharynx. Very few cases of primary syphilis came up for treatment, illustrating the marked dislike in the Arab mind to exposing a part of whose function he is ready to talk in the freest language to his friends. For similar reasons one had no opportunity of gynecological or obstetric practice, though probably in cases

of urgency the local Arabs would not hesitate to call a physician to the aid of their women.

Tuberculosis appeared in many forms. Thirty-six certain cases were seen and many other probable ones. Ten cases of phthisis were seen, eight of which were in male adults. Six tuberculous joints, four of these being in children, were seen, but these included no case of hip disease, nor were any cases of old hip trouble seen. Tuberculous lesions of bones were found in eight patients of various ages. Tuberclle in the cervical glands was only found in a few instances, a much commoner cause of enlargement of these and neighboring glands being found in head-lice. I saw six children whom I considered to have tuberculosis in the abdominal cavity, and one young adult. The causes of the distribution of tubercle in the body are still a matter for discussion, and generalizations should only be made on the basis of many hundreds of cases. At Cyrene the housing is extremely bad, and nourishment scanty in many families. Milk of both cows and goats is a staple of diet; meat is only an occasional luxury in most households. In this connection it should be noticed that as the result of a more liberal diet following several months' receipt of good wages from the Expedition, our natives seemed decidedly to improve in condition and to have greater vitality and energy.

Amongst other ailments which came to my notice there were, on the medical side, two cases of acute rheumatic fever, two diabetics, rheumatoid arthritis, rickets, and a case of puerperal septicaemia first seen when *in extremis* and showing a well-marked purpura. A few cases with old mitral lesions presented themselves, but on the whole there seemed very little cardiac disease. Intestinal parasites are said to be common. I can vouch for several tapeworms (*Taenia solium*), which the natives seem to regard almost as necessarily associated with their lives. Since there is a certain amount of intercourse with Egypt, one would expect to see the bilharzia parasite occasionally, but no examples of haematuria came to my notice. The tropical diseases of the text-books were conspicuous by their absence.

On the surgical side a few notes of other diseases seen or not seen may be interesting. Six undoubted malignant growths

were met with, and others probably carcinomatous. A large lymphadenoma of the cervical glands was seen in a man at Derna. One patient had a thyroglossal cyst with which he refused to part, while in my last few days at Cyrene another patient with a large lipoma at the back of the neck was equally anxious to be rid of it.

An interesting case of wrist-drop following a bullet wound at the shoulder was shown to me; the wound had healed, the bullet having entered above the right clavicle in its outer half, and emerged above the spine of the scapula. Except for the musculo-spiral nerve paralysis no other lesion was present. Other bullet wounds served to remind one of the character of the country we were in.

Hernias were infrequent. I saw only one case of inguinal hernia, in an infant. Two umbilical hernias and one ventral in an old woman, situated two inches above the umbilicus, completed my total of four. It would be interesting to determine whether the congenital liability to rupture is less in the Arab, or whether his mode of living and working render him less liable to this weakness. No "acute abdomens" were seen, and only one case suggesting appendicitis.

Varicose veins and varicocele were rarely met with, but possibly the latter would be found if one had more opportunities of examining for it. In a man seen at Marsa Sousa there was extreme talipes equino-varus, while in the hands there was a symmetrical deformity, all the fingers and both thumbs having only half of the first phalanx present, the remainder of each digit having apparently been removed at some time. The condition was stated to have existed from birth and was possibly an example of amputation *in utero* by amniotic adhesions.

It is a pleasure to record these experiences shared with companions so congenial as my American friends, and did other considerations permit it I would gladly accompany them for another season's work. That not being possible, I take this opportunity of acknowledging the invariable kindness and good fellowship which I received from all and expressing my heartfelt hopes for continued and increasing success to the Expedition during the coming years.

ARTHUR F. S. SLADDEN.

ITEMS OF CURRENT INTEREST

THE MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE IN PITTSBURGH

THE General Meeting of the Archaeological Institute for 1911 will be held in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 27-29. The hosts will be the Pittsburgh Society of the Institute, the University of Pittsburgh, and the Carnegie Institute; and the American Philological Association will meet at the same time and place. An attractive programme has been prepared, which early in December will be sent to all the members of the Institute, together with detailed information regarding reduced railway rates, hotels, and other pertinent matters. Both sessions of the Council of the Institute will be held on Friday, December 29. A full attendance is expected.

All inquiries or communications in regard to the programme or arrangements should be addressed to the General Secretary of the Institute, The Octagon, Washington, D.C.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. WILLIAM SLOANE AS TREASURER

After six years of service as Treasurer of the Institute, Mr. William Sloane asked to be relieved at the end of the fiscal year, 1910-11, both on account of the large increase in the volume of the Institute's business and by reason of the imperative nature of other demands of an altruistic nature. His resignation was accepted by the Executive Committee with regret.

Of the value of Mr. Sloane's services to the Institute it would be difficult to speak too highly. His advice has been invaluable in the reorganization of the Institute's finances made necessary by its growth, as well as in organizing the Board of Investment and in many other matters. Finding it necessary to employ clerical assistance in order to keep up with the rapidly multiplying details of the office, he placed these in charge of one of the best men in his employ, and himself paid an extra salary for the work in order not to draw on the funds of the Institute. He has, furthermore, been most generous of his time in dealing with the Institute's problems; and retaining his warm interest in its affairs, he has consented to remain as a member of the Board

of Investment, so that, while relieving him of details, the Institute will still have the benefit of his counsel and assistance.

THE NEW TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTE

Mr. Willard V. King, President of the Columbia Trust Company (135 Broadway, New York) kindly consented to take up the Treasurer's work, and by authorization of the Executive Committee he assumed charge of the funds in September; to him all remittances for the Institute should now be made.

Mr. King was already an Associate Treasurer of the Institute, in charge of the funds of the American School in Rome. He has an enviable reputation as one of the most conservative and cultured of the younger bankers in the financial district of New York; the Institute is fortunate in having his help in this exacting position.

THE CHARLES ELIOT NORTON MEMORIAL LECTURES

It is a pleasure to announce that a schedule of lectures covering three years has been arranged for the Charles Eliot Norton Memorial Lectureship, which the generosity of Mr. James Loeb established in honor of the first President of the Institute. The four lecturers engaged are scholars of international standing.

During the present season part of the Societies will be visited by Professor Franz Cumont, of the University of Ghent, Belgium; the rest by Professor Caspar René Gregory, of the University of Leipzig. Professor Cumont's subject will be "Astral Theology of the Monuments"; Professor Gregory will speak on "Mt. Sinai; its Monasteries and its Manuscripts."

In the autumn of 1912, Mrs. S. Arthur Strong (*née* Eugénie Sellers), Assistant Director of the British School of Archaeology in Rome, will lecture before all the Societies on some subject in the field of Roman Sculpture.

In the autumn of 1913, Professor Georg Karo, of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute in Athens, will have appointments on all the circuits, speaking on some phase of Greek Art.

Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities

Edited by PERCY GARDNER and FRANCIS W. KELSEY

A Grammar of Greek Art

By PERCY GARDNER, Litt.D., Professor of Classical Archaeology, University of Oxford.

A stimulating and comprehensive discussion of Greek art, architecture, dress, drapery, sculpture, and painting, pointing out their relation to literature and history.

"This book is to be strongly recommended to teachers, as it clearly marks the path by which the subject of Greek art may be made most comprehensible to students." — *Classical Weekly*.

Cloth, \$1.75; postpaid, \$1.89.

Greek Architecture

By ALLAN MARQUAND, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor of Art and Archaeology in Princeton University.

Professor Marquand, in this interesting and scholarly volume, passes from the materials of construction to the architectural forms and decorations of the buildings of Greece, and lastly, to its monuments. Nearly four hundred illustrations assist the reader in a clear understanding of the subject.

Cloth, \$2.25; postpaid, \$2.45.

Greek Sculpture

By ERNEST A. GARDNER, M.A., Professor of Archaeology in University College, London.

A comprehensive outline of our present knowledge of Greek sculpture, distinguishing the different schools and periods, and showing the development of each. This volume, fully illustrated, fills an important gap and is widely used as a text-book.

Cloth, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2.67.

Greek Constitutional History

By A. H. J. GREENIDGE, M.A., Late Lecturer in Hertford College and Brasenose College, Oxford.

Most authors in writing of Greek History emphasize the structure of the constitutions; Mr. Greenidge lays particular stress upon the workings of these constitutions. With this purpose ever in view, he treats of the development of Greek public law, distinguishing the different types of states as they appear.

Cloth, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.35.

Greek and Roman Coins

By G. F. HILL, M.A., of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum.

All the information needed by the beginner in numismatics, or for ordinary reference, is here presented. The condensation necessary to bring the material within the size of the present volume has in no way interfered with its clearness or readability.

Cloth, \$2.25; postpaid, \$2.38.

The Destruction of Ancient Rome

By RODOLFO LANCIANI, D.C.L., Oxford; LL.D., Harvard;
Professor of Ancient Topography in the University of Rome.

Rome, the fate of her buildings and masterpieces of art, is the subject of this profusely illustrated volume. Professor Lanciani gives us vivid pictures of the Eternal City at the close of the different periods of history.

Cloth, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.63.

Roman Festivals

By W. WARDE FOWLER, M.A., Fellow and Sub-Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

This book covers in a concise form almost all phases of the public worship of the Roman state, as well as certain ceremonies which, strictly speaking, lay outside that public worship. It will be found very useful to students of Roman literature and history as well as to students of anthropology and the history of religion.

Cloth, \$1.25; postpaid, \$1.37.

Roman Public Life

By A. H. J. GREENIDGE, Late Lecturer in Hertford College and Brasenose College, Oxford.

The growth of the Roman constitution and its working during the developed Republic and the Principate is the subject which Mr. Greenidge here set for himself. All important aspects of public life, municipal and provincial, are treated so as to reveal the political genius of the Romans in connection with the chief problems of administration.

Cloth, \$2.50; postpaid, \$2.63.

Monuments of Christian Rome

By ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM, Ph.D., Sometime Associate Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, and formerly Professor of Archaeology and Ancient History in Princeton University.

"The learned author reviews the monuments of Rome during the ten centuries from Constantine to the Renaissance." "The plan of the volume is simple and admirable. The first part comprises a historical sketch; the second, a classification of the monuments." — *The Outlook*.

Political, social, and religious facts are coördinated with the history of art, so as to form a single picture. The volume is pronounced "a credit to American scholarship."

Cloth, \$2.25; postpaid, \$2.43.

Monuments of the Early Church

By WALTER LOWRIE, M.A., Late Fellow of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Rome.

Nearly two hundred photographs and drawings of the most representative monumental remains of Christian antiquity, accompanied by detailed expositions, make this volume replete with interest for the general reader and at the same time useful as a handbook for the student of Christian archaeology in all its branches.

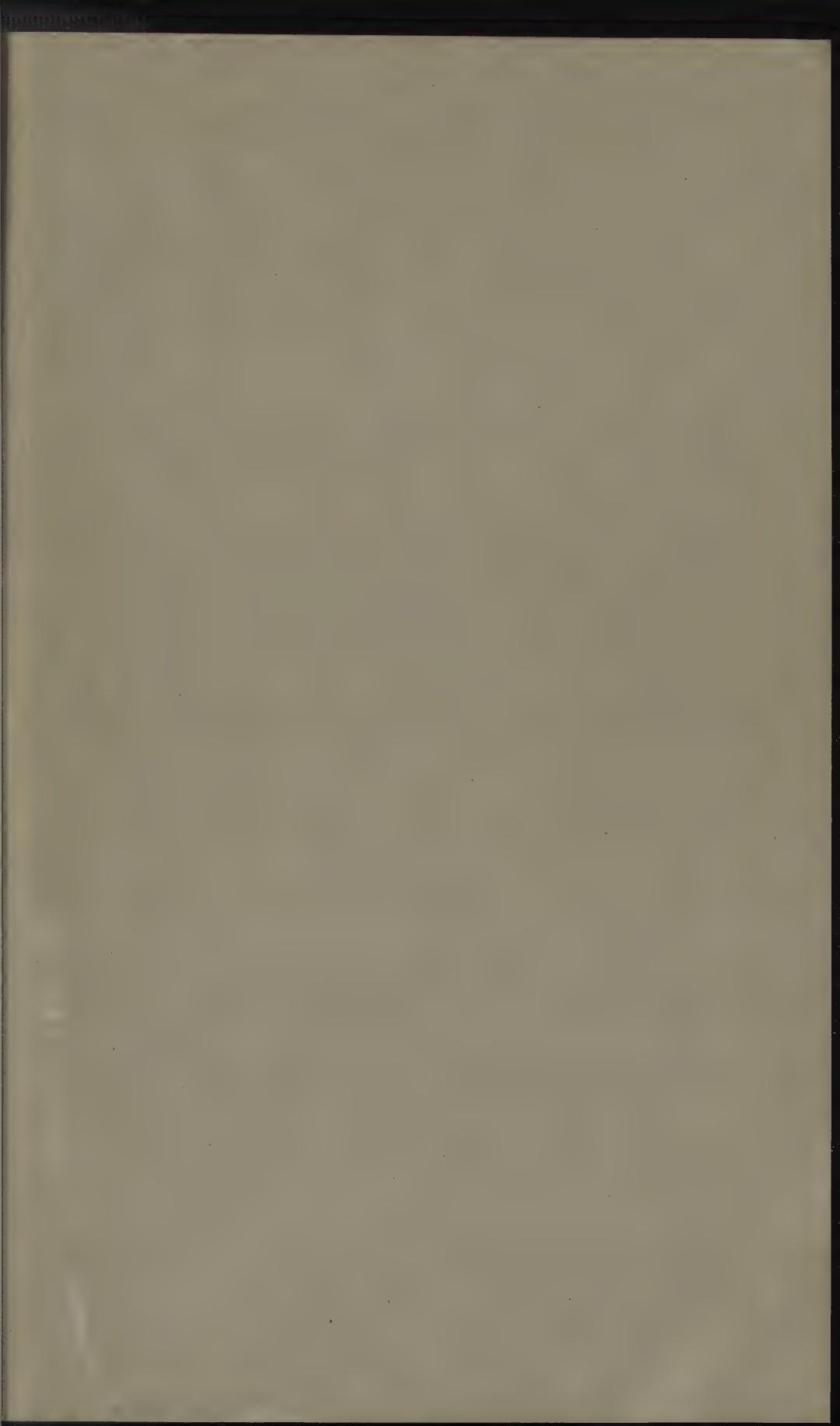
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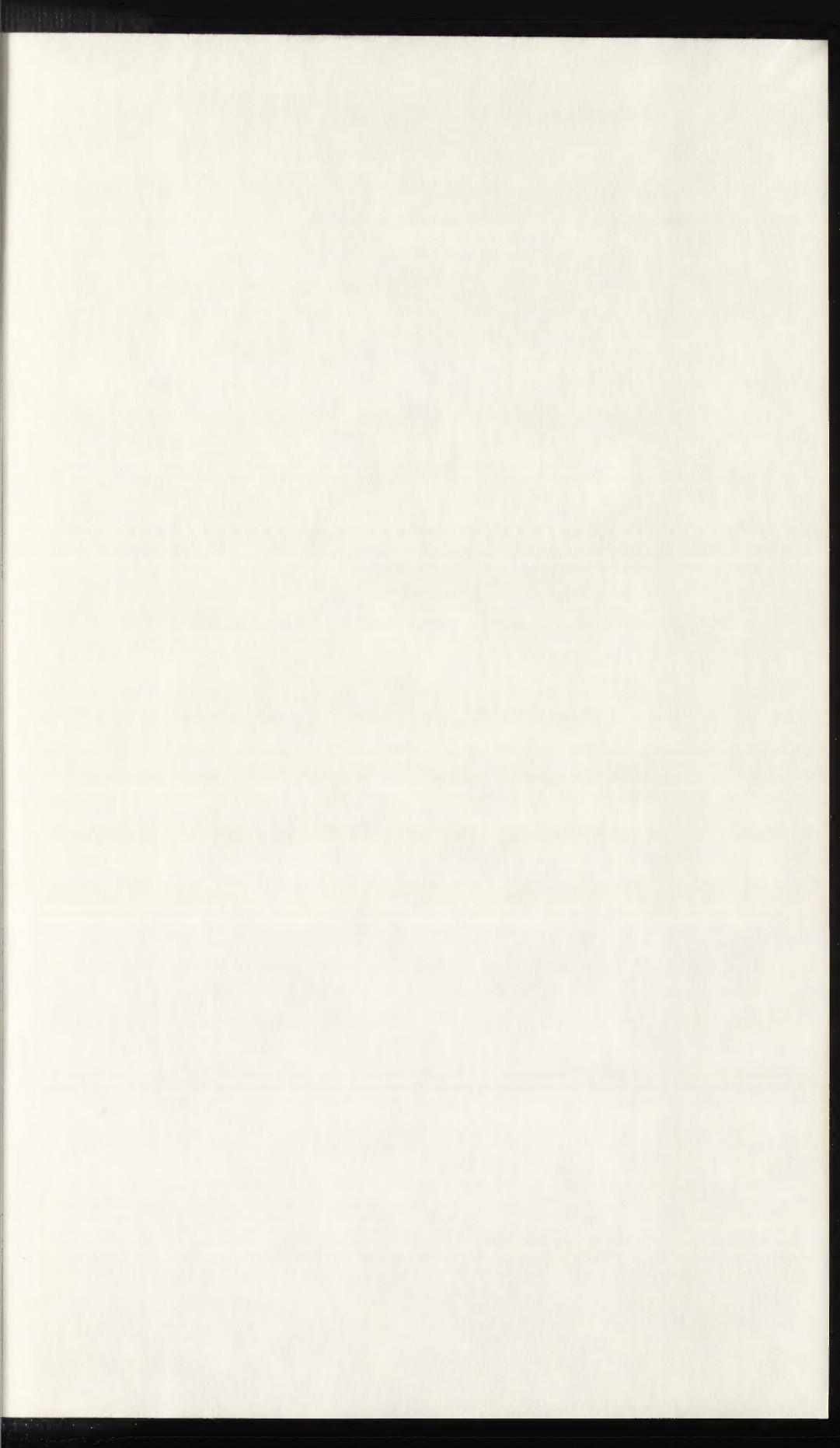




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